"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Thursday; gentle to moderate northwest to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,018. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MEXICAN THREATS CAUSE WARSHIPS TO RUSH SOUTH

Louisiana and New Hampshire Sail After Hostile Demonstrations at Vera Cruz.

PRESIDENT GIVES ORDER

Decides to Return to Capital When Informed of Dangerous Anti-Foreign Sentiment.

CONFERENCE HERE TODAY

Will Call for a General Convention of Mexicans and Suggest a President.

CARRANZA SHOWS ANGER

Washington Officials Credit Him with a "Rule or Ruin" Policy —He Appeals to Argentina.

Carranza Tells Argentina Conference May Cause War; Reassuring Reply Is Sent

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 10.—President De la Plaza has received a telegram from General Carranza which asserts that the Washington conference, should it decide to interfere in Mexican affairs, would commit an unpardonable error.

"Argentina," says the dispatch, "has made herself an accomplice in a crime against our race, which possibly may help to bring on a war between two American nations."

José Luis Murature, the Foreign Minister, replied to Carranza on behalf of the President, saying that Argentina was taking part in the conference with the intention of respecting Mexican sovereignty. He added that the conference had dismissed every factor that tended to interfere with Mexican internal affairs, especially every plan looking to armed intervention.

He added that the conference was working with the idea of maintaining Pan-American solidarity, and that instead of being alarmed the Mexican people should look upon the conference as a sign of friendship and proof of its desire for the greatness of Mexico.

Carranza Appealed to Other Powers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 10.—Many persons in this city are wiring to First Chief Carranza congratulating him on his message to the A B C Presidents and pledging loyal support.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Mexican situation has assumed a new and dangerous phase, with complications threatened that may require the use of force by the United States. Efforts to incite the population of Vera Cruz against Americans and other foreigners have been made by street orators, and conditions there have become so critical that the United States battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire have been ordered to proceed southward, and will probably continue to the Mexican port unless the anti-foreign demonstrations there cease. They sailed from Newport, R. I., this evening.

The United States gunboat Marietta has also been ordered from Progreso, Mexico, to Vera Cruz. The United States armored cruiser Tennessee, which sailed from Philadelphia early this morning with 800 marines for service in Hayti may be instructed by wireless to proceed to Vera Cruz.

Officials of the Government are greatly concerned over the situation. They expressed the fear this evening that if information reached Vera Cruz that the American naval forces there were to be augmented, reprisals might be attempted against Americans and other foreigners.

One of the worst features of the situation is that the efforts to arouse feeling against foreign citizens and subjects appears to have been undertaken with the connivance of the Carranza Government. The Carranzistas are very angry over the purpose of the United States to bring peace to Mexico through co-operation with six Latin-American countries. Carranza is believed to suspect that his elimination is contemplated by the United States, and it is feared he is now proceeding to develop a "rule or ruin" policy.

More Warships Asked for.

The advices concerning the dangerous turn of affairs at Vera Cruz came to the Navy Department this morning in a dispatch from Commander Luke McNamee of the cruiser Sarcamento, the senior American naval officer at that place. Commander McNamee reported that a very ugly feeling existed at Vera Cruz toward all foreigners, and speeches had been made in the public square and on the streets, stirring up the populace against them. He asked for reinforcements, and it was in consequence of this request that the Louisiana, the New Hampshire, and the Marietta received preparatory orders to proceed to Vera Cruz.

As a result of telegraphic exchanges over the Mexican situation between President Wilson and Secretary Lans-

Continued on Page 4.

ITALIAN RAILWAY MEN REFUSE A WAR BONUS

They Would "Feel Humiliated Not to Give Our Toil When Others Give Their Lives."

ROME, (Via Paris,) Aug. 10.—The example of the railroad employes of Milan, who refused 3,000,000 lire ($600,000) offered by the Government for extra work done by them in connection with the mobilization of the army, has been followed by the railroad men of Rome, who have issued a statement declaring:

"We would feel ourselves humiliated if we were not willing to give our toil while others give their lives to their country."

SAYS POPE APPEALED TO WILSON ON PEACE

Rome Newspaper Asserts He Sought a Truce—Preparing a Wide Appeal.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Pope Benedict has determined to make a new appeal for peace, according to the newspaper Roma, which says the Pontiff is resolved to use every means within his power to bring about the desired result. He will ask the help of the episcopate, and, the newspaper asserts, is even considering the convocation of a universal council of the Church at Rome.

The Roma, which does not give its authority, asserts that it has been informed that the Pope will forbid all representatives of the Church in belligerent countries, under pain of excommunication, from offering prayers for victory, from asking blessings for the combatants, or even administering the sacraments to those responsible for a continuation of the war.

The same newspaper claims to have information to the effect that the Pope has made a personal appeal to the President of the United States and the Presidents of Switzerland and the Central and South American republics, as well as to the Kings of Spain and the Scandinavian countries, asking them to join with him in an effort to obtain at least a truce, preparatory to the opening of peace negotiaions.

PEACE INSURANCE RATE PROHIBITIVE

Eighty-five Per Cent. Against Risk of Peace Not Being Declared This Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Times says: "The peace talk so far has had no effect on insurance rates, which, except for far distant dates, remain on a level prohibitive for ordinary business purposes. Inquiries for rates are constantly being received, but evidently the high quotations prohibit business.

"At present as much as 85 per cent. is being quoted against the risk of peace not being declared by the end of the year, while races for later dates are, by the end of March, 1916, 75 per cent., the end of June, 50 per cent., the end of September, 35 per cent., the end of December, 1916, 20 per cent., the end of December, 1917, 5 per cent.

"Already a certain amount has been paid away by underwriters, for in the early days of the war the risk of peace not being declared by the end of March and June last was written at 50 and 30 per cent., respectively. At the same time there was also a certain amount of insurance placed at 20 per cent., providing for the payment of the claim should peace not be declared by the end of September."

GERMAN PAPER HITS THE "CHANT OF HATE"

Catholic Organ Would Exclude Lissauer's Song from Books for Youth.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via The Hague.)—An interesting campaign has been launched to put a quietus on Ernst Lissauer's "Chant of Hate" against England.

The Cologne Volks-Zeitung, an organ of the powerful Centre (Clerical) Party prints the following contribution:

"A Christian can't today read Lissauer's hate song without having it go against his grain, despite all England has done to us.

"The object of these lines is to start a popular agitation to keep the Lissauer song out of all books which are destined for school children. The German press is asked to give this agitation the widest publicity."

The Volks-Zeitung comments editorially as follows:

"One must give unqualified approval to the suggestion to keep this hate song out of all books, destined for the youth of the country. The world war has been conducted with bitterness enough, without nourishing the youth of the country on feelings of passionate hatred which would have consequences for the future."

The Berliner Tageblatt adds editorially:

"We read Lissauer's successful hate song at the time of its appearance with unconcealed disapproval, for it is utterly devoid of real patriotism, and merely, like the rubber stamps of 'Gott Strafe England,' ('God punish England,') panders to certain instincts which unfortunately come to the fore in excited times. A close investigator knows that the brave men in the trenches are nearly always free from this 'hate,' and it is chiefly preached by persons whose heroism varies with their distance behind the front. That the hate song and similar products are to be kept out of books for the young is a necessity. We could wish, however, that the grown-ups would be spared these forms of enjoyment, for it seems to us that the German people doesn't require this sort of poetry or prose in order to win the victory."

As a matter of fact, Lissauer's song has been passée for a long time. I haven't heard it recited or mentioned during the last three months, nor have I heard "Gott Strafe England" used.

Herr Lissauer, author of the "Chant of Hate," (Hassgesang), was decorated by Emperor William with the order of the Red Eagle of the fourth class, after his song was published in a Munich illustrated weekly.

SEVEN CARLOADS OF ENGLISH GOLD REACH NEW YORK

Reported Admiral Sir David Beatty, Heligoland Hero, Carried It Across Sea.

SENT IN A BATTLE CRUISER

$52,000,000 Treasure Ship Protected by Destroyers from German Submarines.

COMES HERE IN STEEL TRAIN

800 Boxes of Coin and $17,000,000 in American Securities Guarded by 40 Armed Men.

A special train carrying $52,000,000 in treasure, two-thirds in gold and one-third in securities, which had been shipped by the Bank of England from London via Halifax to this city, arrived this morning at the terminal of the American Express Company at Thirty-third Street and Tenth Avenue. The train consisted of seven steel cars garrisoned by forty armed men.

The treasure crossed the Atlantic in a British battle cruiser accompanied by a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers.

Robert E. M. Cowie, the President of the American Express Company, said last night that he had heard that the fleet was commanded by Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, winner of the naval battle on Aug. 28, 1914, off Heligoland Bight, in which two German cruisers and two German torpedo boat destroyers were sunk and a third cruiser set afire and left sinking. Admiral Beatty later commanded the British fleet which defeated the Germans in the North Sea, sinking the Bluecher.

The cargo of treasure thus brought across the ocean was probably the greatest which has ever been trusted to one bottom. It was also a cargo which was doubly important to England because the purpose of the shipment was in part to strengthen British financial prestige in New York markets.

The gold, which is worth about $35,000,000, weighs approximately seventy-five tons. The cost of shipping it to this country, in the upkeep of the naval forces, in the elaborate guard maintained on its railway journey and in loss of interest, is said to amount to about $250,000.

Precautions to Balk Enemies.

From the beginning secrecy surrounded the shipment, and the greatest precautions were taken against the possibility of the German secret service in this country or England discovering the plan, which might have resulted in a submarine attack or in an attempt to cause trouble on the railway journey.

When the armed train left Halifax it was preceded by a pilot engine for the purpose of testing bridges and trestles and to frustrate any attempt to wreck the treasure cars by dynamite. This precaution was suggested by the exploit of Werner Horn, the German reservist, who attempted to blow up the St. Croix River International Bridge on Feb. 2, to stop shipments of munitions for the Allies from this country to Canada over the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

News of the arrival of the greatest cargo of treasure ever carried by a single ship did not get out of Halifax because of the rigor of the British censorship. It was learned today, however, that before the treasure had been landed one day's delay ensued, for the reason that Admiral Beatty had orders to deliver the shipment directly to the American Express Company, which had no offices of its own in Halifax, and was represented there by the Dominion Express Company. Admiral Beatty cabled back for instructions, and was ordered to make the delivery to the Dominion Express Company.

Armed Guards in Train.

In this case one day's delay means a cost of thousands of dollars. The interest on $35,000,000 in gold at 5 per cent. would be $4,800 a day, which was lost. The cost of keeping the fleet on the errand for an extra day, and the expense of maintaining the express company's train and guard was also a heavy one.

For the mission of protecting the treasure on its way from Halifax to this city, the American Express Company selected its most experienced guards from various stations in the East and sent them to Halifax. On the trip to the Canadian border, the Canadian Government had armed agents of its own with the train, and these were replaced at Vanceboro, Me., by additional guards of the American Express Company. Vanceboro is the town where Werner Horn was caught after his attempt on the bridge at St. Croix.

The undertaking to deliver the shipment from the Canadian border to this city was the largest single risk which was ever undertaken by an express company. Forty men is twice the number which the American Express Company had ever before placed on a gold train, were sent to guard this train. Twenty armed men were sent out by the company from Ottawa recently when a shipment of $10,000,000 of gold was sent to this city.

Nothing could be learned from J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday as to the nature of the securities in the shipment, but it is understood they were American issues, which were returned to be held as security for loans raised in this country to buy supplies and munitions of war for the Allies.

Exchange Remains Weak.

One of the effects of the unprecedented quantity of gold in a single shipment was intended to be an improvement of the exchange situation, the English pound sterling having depreciated, because of the increase in imports and the falling off of exports by

Continued on Page 4.

Says Fifty German Submarines Have Fallen Victims to the Allies

Army and Navy Journal Makes the Statement on the Authority of a British Admiralty Official — More Than a Dozen Captured.

The current issue of The Army and Navy Journal asserts that about fifty German submarines have been destroyed since the beginning of the war. The largest estimate from England—which officially never announces her successes in the submarine warfare, except where the capture of survivors makes it necessary—has been thirty-two.

"We have it on authority which would carry conviction were we at liberty to mention it," The Army and Navy Journal's announcement says, "that nearly fifty German submarines have been sunk, captured, or destroyed by the Allies up to the 20th of July."

Colonel William C. Church, editor of The Journal, yesterday told a NEW YORK TIMES reporter that he had written the paragraph quoted and that he had trustworthy information upon which he based his statement. It came from an official high in the British Admiralty. Colonel Church felt constrained to keep his name a secret and believed that it would be unwise if more detailed information were made public.

THE NEW YORK TIMES London correspondent, on Feb. 28, in speaking of the submarine blockade, commented on the fact that it was the ninth day that it had been in effect, and said that, while the Admiralty had made no announcement of preparations to resist the undersea raiders, the public had been assured that it would be difficult for them to operate safely along the English and Irish coasts. Previous to this it had been announced that the German Government was worried over two submarines that were long overdue at their base. "It is feared they have been destroyed," the dispatch ended.

The partial text of a secret report from Cuxhaven to the German Admiralty on March 11 admitted that twelve submarines had been sunk or were missing, and it was added that many of these were of the latest type. It was said further that a meeting was to be held on the next day at which it was to be decided whether or not the submarine warfare should be discontinued.

On March 5 it was announced in London that four submarines had been sunk, the sinking of the U-8 being announced on that day. The others were the U-15, U-18, and one rammed by the British cruiser Badger.

On March 24, in an air raid on Antwerp, a British aviator destroyed one submarine and badly damaged another, according to a special cable dispatch to THE TIMES from Rotterdam. A dispatch from Paris, published on April 1, announced that the Ministry of War had issued a statement telling of the destruction of a submarine by a cruiser. Five days later it was announced, also from Paris, that a German submarine had been trapped in steel nets off the harbor of Dover. It was announced that these nets had been placed at the mouths of most of the important British and French harbors, and this was the first intimation of their use.

The loss of seventeen submarines was reported to have been the cost of the blockade to Germany up to May 20, and it was said that these had all been lost since Feb. 18, the day the blockade became official.

There have been many reports of individual losses since, and an American arriving recently from Paris told of the successes won by swift motor boats armed with small rapid fire guns against the undersea boats. Some of these pursuing boats, the American said, would travel fifty miles an hour.

"Potting submarines," said he, "is considered exciting sport among some of the sportsmen I have talked with, who don't mind the danger so long as there is a chance of getting a crack at a periscope. Of course a well-aimed shot from a 3-inch rifle will put a submarine out of business just as effectively as a ton of metal from a 16-inch gun."

The Army and Navy Journal's announcement coincides with a hint conveyed by a well informed English newspaper man in a letter to a friend here, received a few days ago.

"By the way," the letter said, "if anybody tries to talk submarines to you, just laugh at them. I don't know just how kind the Censorship has been to the United States in this respect, but from all I hear you have underestimated the numbers of German submarines sunk, and though they will continue to get a few merchant vessels, there have been probably more German seamen put out of business by their submarines sinking, than there have been passengers and crews of their victims."

WAR PLANE MOUNTS 8,300 FEET WITH 4

Curtiss Machine Carries Three Passengers to Record Height Near Buffalo.

DESIGNED AS SERVICE TEST

Machine Is the First of Two Hundred Aircraft Ordered for the Allied Armies.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—Describing a fifteen-mile circle in a spiral climb over the roofs and spires of Buffalo, the Tonawandas and the farmlands of the Niagara frontier, Raymond V. Morris, this afternoon established two new American flying records for altitude with passengers. He used the new Curtiss military tractor biplane, designed for the British Government.

In the first flight, Pilot Morris, with Lieutenant William M. McIlvain of the Marine Corps, and C. W. Webster of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company rose 8,200 feet. The ascent was made in 27 minutes and the descent in 5½ minutes. The previous American record for altitude with two passengers was held by Stephen T. MacGordon in a Heinrich machine. He ascended 5,187 feet.

The second flight established another new American record. Morris carried three passengers—Lieut. McIlvain, who made the official observations, C. W. Webster and E. E. McCleish of Buffalo. Their total weight was 800 pounds. He ascended 8,300 feet, when the barograph stopped recording. After climbing steadily for five minutes beyond that mark he descended, shooting to the earth in a spiral sweep at the rate of ninety-four miles an hour. The descent was made in five and one-half minutes.

The army experts who saw the flight and the pilot and Lieut. McIlvain were confident that the war machine could have climbed with its load another 4,000 feet. The world's record for altitude with three passengers is held by von Lossl, an Austrian aviator, who ascended 15,650 feet in 1914.

A 25,000-foot barograph is on its way to the Curtiss plant, and when it arrives tomorrow Pilot Morris, carrying Lieutenant McIlvain, will challenge the world's record of 21,000 feet, which was made in 1914 over Johannisthal, Germany, by a pilot flying alone. Later the Curtiss Company will try to establish an altitude and duration record with five passengers.

This war machine is being put to severe tests to satisfy the designer, Glenn H. Curtiss, that he has met all the demands that aerial warfare has made on the airship designer. This machine is equipped with an eight-cylinder Curtiss motor, developing 160 horse power. It is of the tractor type. The observers ride in a cockpit in front of the pilot, who sits in the plane. It is capable of carrying 1,500 pounds dead weight, which would include a machine gun and probably fifty bombs.

The army experts were satisfied that today's flights demonstrated that the need for a heavy war machine capable of rising rapidly to a great height from the ground had been met. The machine has the sustained power and speed for carrying its load at high altitudes. So perfect was the control today at the 8,000-foot mark that the pilot removed his hands from the wheel while driving at 94 miles an hour.

A full report of the record-breaking flights was telephoned from Buffalo last night by Lieutenant McIlvain to Henry Woodhouse, Secretary of the Aero Club of America. Mr. Woodhouse later gave the details of the flights to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, explaining their significance as related to aeroplane warfare in Europe.

"The biplane used this afternoon," he said, "is a type of the first three-passenger aeroplane manufactured in America and I am reliably informed that it has been especially constructed at the Curtiss plant as one in an order of 200 to be delivered as soon as possible to the Allies. It has an engine that will develop 160 horsepower, and is known as model R.

"The machine is very fast in the air and is intended to be used as a speed or scout aeroplane, the purpose of which is to drive off or destroy hostile aircraft while bombs are dropped from friendly, slower-flying machines."

ZEPPELINS KILL 14 IN ENGLISH RAID

One of the German Airships Is Later Destroyed by Attack of Allied Aviators.

SET FIRES IN COAST TOWNS

Fleet of Allied Aeroplanes Meantime Assails Bavarian Cities, Killing Eight Persons.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—Fourteen persons were killed and fourteen others wounded by a Zeppelin raid on the English coast late Monday night and early yesterday morning. It is believed that four or five airships were employed.

A dispatch from Holland says that five more airships passed over that country, going in a northwesterly direction, yesterday morning, so that another air raid on England is expected.

The continual bad weather which has been prevailing in England would, it is believed, prevent Zeppelins from coming on Monday night, but their appearance indicates that weather is not a deterrent to them. There was a big storm on the East Coast yesterday, however, and this might make it dangerous for airships to visit that locality now.

The attack by German airships on the English coast on Monday night and yesterday morning was announced yesterday by the Official Press Bureau in the following statement:

A squadron of hostile airships visited the east coast last night and this morning between the hours of 8:30 P. M. and 12:30 A. M.

Some fires were caused by the dropping of incendiary bombs, but these were quickly extinguished, and only immaterial damage was done.

The following casualties have been reported: Killed—One man, eight women, and four children; wounded—Four men, six women, and two children.

One Zeppelin was seriously damaged by the gunfire of the land defenses and was reported this morning being towed into Ostend. She has since been subjected to continual attacks by aircraft from Dunkirk and has been under heavy fire, and it is now reported that after having her back broken and her rear compartments damaged she was completely destroyed by an explosion.

The night was extremely dark and was accompanied by thick fog in places, which rendered night flying by aeroplanes very difficult.

It is regretted that Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. Lord, who was one of the pilots sent up to engage the enemy, was killed on landing in the dark.

Later a revised list of casualties resulting from the raid was given out by the Official Press Bureau as follows: Killed, one man, nine women, and four children. Wounded: Five men, seven women, and two children.

The dispatch, indicating the likelihood of another raid, was sent to the Central News from Amsterdam. It said that five Zeppelins were sighted yesterday morning off Vlieland, near the entrance to the Zuyder Zee. They were taking a northwesterly course, in the direction of the Scottish coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Daily News in an editorial article on the east coast Zeppelin raid says:

"We are not told the numbers of the invading squadron. The Dutch reports of a fleet of five may or may not be well founded, but the annihilation of one of the raiders loses nothing in significance by its relation to the total numbers engaged. Whether they were two or half a dozen, it remains a grave material loss to Germany. If the destruction of human life and the destruction of silk and steel are to be counted as commensurate, the results of the raid leave a heavy balance to our credit."

The Daily Telegraph says: "Since the last raid the Government have informed the House of Commons that in all the fourteen attacks which had then been made by German aircraft on this country twenty-four men civilians had been killed, with twenty-one women, and

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ALLIES PRESS BALKAN POWERS TO ACT AS NEW DARDANELLES ATTACK BEGINS; GREECE ASKS DELAY OF EIGHT DAYS

Bulgar Support Is Counted On by Berlin; Unnamed Sofia Official Quoted as Authority

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via The Hague.)—The Balkan situation is continuing to occupy diplomatic circles to the exclusion of almost all else. The return of the Imperial Chancellor to Berlin has been followed by numerous important conferences.

The Vossische Zeitung's well-informed Sofia correspondent wires that a prominent political personage there gave him the following summary of the standpoint of the Bulgarian authorities with whom lies the decision:

"Even if the Quadruple Entente were now in a position to give us not only all of Macedonia, but Kavala to boot, with immediate possession, which is of course impossible, we would still refuse to join the Allies, for with Russia dominating the Dardanelles, we would have only a short lease of life. We would rather remain Bulgarian without Macedonia and Kavala but preserve our independence. Premier Radoslavoff's final answer cannot be anything but 'No.'

"Moreover, Bulgarians are unwilling to accept a territorial increase as a gift. They are too proud to beg alms of the Powers. They would rather take what they feel entitled to. For this reason Bulgaria will not remain passive, but strike at the right moment, and on what side there is no doubt, since the Bulgarian-Turkish negotiations in Constantinople already have been signed."

LOMZA CAPTURED FROM RUSSIANS

Czar's Troops Prepare to Abandon Vilna Also as Germans Press Closer.

TEUTONIC ARMIES UNITING

Join Forces in Effort to Overtake and Overwhelm Host Retreating from Vistula Line.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Austro-Germans are slowly closing in on the portions of the Russian armies which remain on the Polish salient. Their wide, outflanking movement in the northern part of the Baltic provinces has been brought to a standstill, but further south they are approaching the forts of Kovno, and the Russians are reported to be evacuating Vilna, which lies directly east of Kovno on the main railway line. They have captured Lomza, and southeast of this place are approaching the River Bug, which other Teutonic forces have reached from its mouth to a point south of Ostorv. These points are not far from the main railway line, which is the German objective.

The armies of the Teutons, which are advancing east of Warsaw, and those which have crossed the Vistula at Ivangorod and Field Marshal Mackensen's forces are now joining hands and making another effort to catch and destroy the Russian armies. The Russians, however, are believed in military circles here to be now fairly safe.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that the first steps for the evacuation of Vilna have been taken, by the removal of some of the public institutions and the contents of the public library and museums.

The railroad from Vilna southward, the dispatch says, has been the object of active attention by German Zeppelins. Twelve bombs, five incendiary, have been dropped on Bialystok, while a simultaneous visit was paid to the Kovel depot. The damage was slight and traffic was not interrupted.

Petrograd Railroad Menaced.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Daily Chronicle, summarizing the Russian news this morning, says:

"According to a Petrograd message, the contents of the public institutions in Vilna have been removed, an unmistakable indication that the tide of battle is within reach of that ancient Lithuanian town. Vilna is an important railway junction on the main line that runs from Warsaw to Petrograd.

"In the Russian official communique issued Monday evening it was reported that on Saturday night and Sunday the enemy attacks on Kovno were of an extremely desperate character. It was added that the assaults were everywhere repulsed with enormous losses to the Germans.

"Now Kovno is about fifty mils due west of Vilna on the railway running to Konigsberg. If the public authorities so meant to quit Vilna, then the fighting since Sunday in the Kovno region must have been to the advantage of the Germans and it is to be feared that the trunk railway from Warsaw to Petrograd is now in imminent peril.

The desperate offensive of the huge German forces collected by von Hindenburg in East Prussia aims at taking in the rear some of the Russian forces retiring from the Warsaw triangle. If the railway were to be cut at Vilna, the Russians would be gravely embarrassed, though it by no means follows that Hindenburg's grandiose scheme of envelopment will succeed.

"Still the situation is grave, and its seriousness is only partly mitigated by the Russian successes in the Gulf of Riga."

Expect Blow in Baltic Provinces.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.—The next serious blow of the German forces is expected to fall in the Baltic region. Since the capture of Warsaw the German operations in that district have been of chief interest here. Apparently the invaders are not anxious to crowd the Russians out of Poland, but rather are expending their efforts in strengthening their extending wings.

The naval attempt to gain control of the Gulf of Riga, simultaneous with the pressing eastward of the land forces toward Friedrichsstadt, forty-six miles southeast of Riga, and the only railroad outlet from that port, has convinced Russian military authorities that the

Continued on Page 2.

NEW ALLIED GAINS AT DARDANELLES

They Advance 200 Yards Near Krithia and Take Crest Near Sari Bair.

TWO NEW LANDINGS MADE

One on the West Coast of Gallipoli, the Other on the Gulf of Saros.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Troops of the Entente Allies in the Dardanelles made a gain of 200 yards on a front of 300 yards east of the Krithia road on the Gallipoli Peninsula, it was officially announced here today. A footing has been gained on Chunuk Bahr also, and another landing effected elsewhere, the statement adds. The announcement reads:

Sir Ian Hamilton reports that fighting at several points on Gallipoli Peninsula has taken place during the last few days. Substantial progress has been made.

In the southern zone 200 yards on a front of 300 yards has been gained east of the Krithia road, and has been held in spite of determined counter-attacks, which have been repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. Repeated attacks by the Turks elsewhere in this zone were beaten off.

Several attacks by French corps have been made, and their wholehearted co-operation has proved of the greatest assistance.

In the Ansac zone a footing in the Chunuk Bair portion of Sari Bair also been gained and the crest occupied after fierce fighting and the successful storming of strongly held positions. Here, too, the enemy's losses have been considerable. The advance was commenced at night under cover of a searchlight from a destroyer.

Elsewhere a fresh landing has been successfully effected and considerable progress made.

Six hundred and thirty prisoners have been taken, together with one Nordenfeldt, two bomb mortars, nine machine guns and a large number of bombs. Scattered about are quantities of the enemy's rifles, ammunition and equipment.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The allied forces have resumed their attacks upon the Turkish positions at the Dardanelles with great vigor during the last two days, and have made sensible progress on the Gallipoli Peninsula, according to a Havas dispatch received from Athens. The Turkish losses have been heavy.

Simultaneously the allied fleet bombarded the Turkish positions on the Dardanelles, inflicting severe damage upon their defense works.

Turks Say Landing Was Repulsed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10. (via London.)—Turkish troops completely dispersed forces which the Entente Allies landed near Karachali on the north of the Gulf of Saros in Dardanelles operations on Saturday night, according to an official statement issued by the Turkish War Department yesterday. Troops landed north of Ari Burnu made a slight advance under protection of the Anglo-French fleet, the statement adds. The bulletin reads:

In the Dardanelles on Saturday night under the protection of the fleet, the enemy landed a part of his new forces in the environs of Karachali, on the north of the Gulf of Saros and the remainder on two points north of Ari Burnu. We dispersed completely the enemy forces which landed near Karachali, which left behind some twenty dead.

North of Ari Burnu the troops which landed made a slight advance under the protection of the fleet. We repelled attacks and took some soldiers and officers prisoners.

We achieved considerable success near Sedd-el-Bahr in beating back attacks.

TURKS SINK A SUBMARINE.

Aviator Said to Have Dropped Bombs on an Allied Craft.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 9, via Berlin Aug. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A submarine of the Entente Allies was sunk near Bulair this afternoon by a Turkish aeroplane which threw bombs upon the craft.

All the crew were lost.

JOINT NOTE TO BULGARIA

Sofia Wants Guarantees That Serbia and Greece Will Fulfill Promises.

TEUTONS MENACE SERBIA

Massing of 100,000 Men Regarded as Preliminary to Drive to Aid Turkey.

DARDANELLES ATTACK VITAL

Landing at Saros, However, Regarded as a Feint to Disguise Big Moves.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The beginning of new and greater efforts to force the Dardanelles and thus bring succor to the Russians, who are still being hard pressed by the Austro-Germans in Eastern Poland and the Baltic provinces, and at the same time to influence the Balkan States is the important feature of the latest war news.

For some time the advices from the Dardanelles has, from the British standpoint, been more cheerful. While no details of the operations there have been given out, the public has been allowed to learn that the hope for a successful issue in the fighting on the Turkish peninsula was brighter.

The renewed attempt against the Turkish positions which apparently is in full swing, seems to be a concerted one. Attacks are being made at the tip of the peninsula, along the Krithia road, where a gain of 200 yards on a front of 300 yards has been made, and at Sari Bair, where an important crest has been occupied, according to General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander in chief of the British forces.

Landing Surprise to Turks.

"Elsewhere," General Hamilton's report continues, "a fresh landing has been successfully effected and considerable progress made." This landing evidently was a surprise to the Turks, as 630 of their prisoners, a number of guns, and a quantity of material are declared to have been taken.

A Turkish official report supplies the localities of two landings. According to this forces were put ashore in the environs of Karachali, a town on the road which skirts the north shore of the Gulf of Saros opposite the neck of the Gallipoli peninsula, and near Ari Burnu.

At Ari Burnu the Turks admit that the landing was successfully carried out, but they claim to have dispersed the troops which came ashore near Karachali. It is believed in military circles here that the landing at Karachali was only a feint to disguise the real intention of the Allies, although it is said that the putting ashore of a strong force at this point might result in their working around and cutting the Turkish main line of communications with the Gallipoli Peninsula above the Bulair line across the neck of the peninsula.

The forcing of the Dardanelles is realized by the military critics here to be of the greatest importance, for they assert that it is the only way that the Allies can render immediate aid to Russia and repay her for the great sacrifices she has made for the common cause. In addition, it is believed by the military observers that a success here would bring the Balkan states definitely over to the side of the Quadruple Entente powers in the war. Italy is understood to be prepared to lend a hand in the Dardanelles operations.

JOINT NOTE TO SOFIA BY QUADRUPLE ENTENTE

Athens Asks Eight Days' Delay—Teutons Massing Troops on Serb Frontier.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The correspondent at Saloniki of the Havas Agency telegraphs that diplomatic representatives of France, Russia, Great Britain, and Italy have delivered a joint communication to the Bulgarian Government with a view to procuring the collaboration of that nation with the Allies, as part of a common understanding with the Balkan States.

This action was taken in conjunction with the presentation of similar communications to Greece and Serbia, as recently made known. It is in response to Bulgaria's request on June 14 for information from the Quadruple Entente powers concerning the advantages she might expect in exchange for her active co-operation with them.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Balkan situation is still chaotic. Dispatches from Saloniki say that the Austro-German plan to strike again at Serbia already has found expression in a concentration of Teutonic forces along the Serbian frontier. It is said 100,000 men have been massed near Orsova, Hungary, which may be the forerunner of the predicted campaign through Serbia for the relief of Turkey.

Italy has not yet declared war on Turkey, but Athens reports that Italian Consuls are leaving the Ottoman Em-

pire, intrusting their affairs to their American colleagues. If this be true, it probably means that impending developments in the Balkans dictated the action of Italy.

Frequent Cabinet meetings are being held at Athens, according to a Reuter dispatch from the Greek capital, in connection with the reply which will be made to the collective note of the quadruple entente powers regarding a proposed agreement among the Balkan States in relation to the war. Premier Gounaris has had several conferences with King Constantine on the subject.

Bulgaria has demanded a portion of Greek Macedonia as part of her price for entering the war on the side of the Allies, but Premier Gounaris has been quoted as saying Greece would not cede an inch of territory to Bulgaria.

Greece Consults with Serbia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Aug. 10.—It is considered here that the time has arrived when the Balkan question must be decided one way or the other. It is said in political circles that the Quadruple Entente is making the greatest efforts to force a solution. Much lies in the counterproposals of Bulgaria, but the key of the situation is held to be in the hands of Greece, who has asked eight days in which to reply, sending meantime a note to Serbia, asking whether that power is ready to treat.

The Tribuna says:

"The argument at present between the Quadruple Entente and Sofia is as to what guarantees the powers can give for the fulfillment of the promises of Serbia and Greece in case they are made. The Quadruple Entente can safely guarantee such promises to Bulgaria as these powers eventually will be able to compel any recalcitrant country to carry out its agreement."

The delay of eight days requested by Athens, covers the period in which the new Greek Parliament will open and ex-Premier Venizelos again come into power. The Parliament is scheduled to meet on Aug. 16.

SAYS BULGARIA'S PRICE IS SERBIAN MACEDONIA

Can Start Army Against Turks in 24 Hours, Premier is Credited with Saying.

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SOFIA, Bulgaria, Aug. 9, (via Berlin, Aug. 10.)—Bulgaria will send her armies marching against Constantinople in twenty-four hours if Serbia will cede Serbian Macedonia to her.

V. Radoslavoff, Prime Minister of Bulgaria and the man who more than any other today holds the destinies of Europe in his hands, made this frank statement to me today.

In an exclusive interview granted The United Press, the Bulgarian Premier for the first time revealed to the world exactly what Bulgaria demands for remaining neutral and what she asks of the Allies for driving the Turk from Europe, an operation that admittedly would prove the turning point of the war for the Allies.

Of equal importance was his reply to the report circulated in European capitals that Bulgaria, having won Constantinople, would demand the Ottoman capital as her prize.

"That fear is groundless," he said with emphasis. "The international, commercial and political responsibilities attaching to a city occupying the geographical position of Constantinople are too great for a nation that must always remain small—like Bulgaria.

"We will fight but for one end. That is to extend our frontiers until they embrace the peoples of our own blood, but that end must be guaranteed to us beyond all doubt. If we are asked to fight alone, we are ready. If we are asked to fight with Greece, Serbia, and Rumania in a new Balkan alliance, on the side of the Allies, our willingness remains the same. To the Allies we say: 'Give us back Serbian Macedonia, and we will fight in the way we can serve you best.'"

V. Radoslavoff is the storm centre of the greatest diplomatic swirl the world has ever seen. Because Bulgaria holds the key to the world war, the diplomatic agents of every great power involved swarm here, their pressure centring upon him.

Wants Guarantee of Aims.

"Bulgaria is fully prepared and waiting to enter the war the moment she receives absolute guarantees that by so doing she will attain that for which other nations already engaged are striving, namely, the realization of her national ideals," said the Premier.

"The bulk of these aspirations lie in Serbian Macedonia, which, with its 1,500,000 of Bulgarian peoples, was pledged and assigned to us at the close of the first Balkan war. It is still ours by right and the principle of nationality. When the Triple Entente can assure us that this territory will be returned to Bulgaria and our minor claims in Grecian Macedonia and elsewhere realized the Allies will find us ready to fight with them. But these guarantees must be real and absolute. No mere paper ones can be accepted.

"Unfortunately our aspirations are not attainable by direct force of our arms. We cannot go and take the territories which we feel are rightfully ours. Instead, they must be ceded to us by others in compensation for the participation of our arms in the general conflict. We have, therefore, frankly and openly accepted the offers of both groups of powers in negotiations to that end. Only by dealing with both sides do we feel we can secure the best guarantees that what we desire will be attained.

Tells What Both Sides Ask.

"On the part of the Allies we are asked for the direct participation in the war of our entire army, whose valor the whole world knows. On the part of Germany, Austria and Turkey we are only asked for a continuation of our neutrality until the end of the war.

"Candidly, this latter request we are loath to grant. We cannot foretell what the future holds for us. To discount it entirely and tie our hands by a solemn pledge of continued neutrality would be impolitic indeed. We might agree to remain neutral for a shorter period. But whether we remain neutral or whether we fight, our end and the motives governing our decision will remain the same.

"We have no disposition to play for time in these negotiations. We seek only to gain guarantees that will insure the absolute realization of our national ideals, and just what these are, it seems essential to me, the world now should know.

"There are now living outside the borders of Bulgaria nearly 3,000,000 Bulgarians. The bulk of these inhabit districts contiguous to us and constitute the majority of the population of these districts. We aspire to have them united in one Fatherland. Of this total number, 500,000 inhabit Russian Bessarabia. Another 500,000 are in Rumania. Others are in Thrace, but the greater number, about 1,500,000, inhabit Serbia and Grecian Macedonia. It is there, we frankly admit, that the bulk of our national aspirations also lie.

"Already we have over 600,000 refugees, largely from Serbia and Grecian Macedonia. Indeed, half the population of Sofia consists of refugees. They are our brothers—of our own blood. Simply caring for them can never be a real solution of the great problem. Only a united Bulgaria can solve that.

Whole Nation Is Prepared.

"While Bulgaria is quite ready to participate in the war, she does not underestimate the cost. She knows that Turkey is strong—far stronger than Europe yet realizes.

"The fatigue which our army naturally felt at the close of two successive wars has passed away. Our troops are in better condition and better equipped than ever. They have been organized on the Russian military system. Their officers have studied in the leading military schools of Europe.

"The whole nation is, provisioned—prepared as never before."

RUMANIA TO EXPORT WHEAT.

To Lift Ban as Soon as Germany Removes Last Year's Purchases.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 10.—The question of the exportation of cereals to Germany and Austria-Hungary will apparently be settled, in consequence of a decision by the Rumanian Government to permit the exportation of wheat as soon as the amount of maize purchased after last year's harvest by the German Government, but still detained in this country, has been sent beyond the frontier.

Of this, about 40,000 carloads were sold at high prices last year, but still await exportation. Last Autumn Germany offered as much as a thousand dollars a carload for maize, but the price has now fallen to nearly a third of that figure.

In any case the quantity of cereals exported to Central Europe will not be large, owing to the difficulty of providing railway cars. Germany declines to send cars into Rumania and is prohibiting the passage of her own cars over the frontier.

The delay caused by unloading and reloading at the frontier has reduced exports to small dimensions.

The prohibition on the export of wheat and other cereals last year was necessitated by the prospective great rise in the price of bread.

TURKS LOSE IN CAUCASUS.

Russians Capture a Pass and Take Prisoners and Cannon.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10, (via London, Wednesday, Aug. 11.)—The War Office tonight issued the following statement regarding the fighting in the Caucasus:

"In the Passine Valley Sunday we repulsed Turkish attacks along the whole front. There was a desperate struggle for the possession of Merghe Mir Pass, which our troops captured in spite of furious attacks by the enemy, who withdrew in disorder to the south.

"In the direction of the Euphrates River our troops, pursuing the retreating Turks, took possession of Palantchen after fighting, capturing two cannon, a quantity of cartridges and arms, and a caravan of camels, and making prisoner the commander of a regiment of infantry besides four other officers. Our pursuing columns are making fresh prisoners ceaselessly."

A CONCESSION BY TURKEY.

American Ship May Call at Vurla to Take Americans and Italians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Turkish Government has agreed to allow an American ship to call at Vurla, Asia Minor, in order to take away Italian and American subjects.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER AND 3 TRAWLERS SUNK

Two of a Fishing Boat's Crew Lost —Dutch Vessel Saves Men from Neutral Ship.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Copenhagen says that the Norwegian steamer Geiranger of Bergen has been sunk.

The crew were landed by a Dutch fishing boat.

The trawlers Westminster, Harbor Wiper and Benardna have been sunk.

The members of the crews of all three were saved except two men on the Benardna.

The Danish schooner Jason has been burned by a German submarine.

The Geiranger was a vessel of 1,081 gross tons. She was built in 1907.

The Jason was a vessel of 189 tons gross, built in 1907 and owned by R. L. Hansen & Co. of Thuroe.

NEW TEUTON TROOPS ON ITALIAN FRONT

One Report Has Them as Coming from Pola, Another from Russia.

85,000 AUSTRIAN WOUNDED

Gorizia Defenders Defeated—Invading Armies Join Forces South of Gradisca Despite Foe's Opposition.

ROME, Aug. 10.—Information has reached Udine to the effect that General Cadorna, the Italian commander-in-chief, has decided not to resume the offensive on a large scale until his troops are well settled and organized in the positions lately occupied.

The losses of the Austrians in wounded alone are reported to have reached a total of 85,000. They are in need of fresh troops and, not wishing to weaken their armies on the Serbian and Russian fronts, have brought in three army corps from Pola to the Isonzo front.

A cause of great suffering to the Austrians on Carso Plateau is lack of water. Until recently water has been obtained from Doberdo Lake, but this supply has been cut off, as Doberdo is under the fire of Italian artillery.

GENEVA, Aug. 10.—The appearance on the Italian front of Austrian troops released from the Russian campaign is announced by The Tribune, in a dispatch from Laibach, Austria. These troops, to the number of 30,000, which are equipped with artillery sufficient for two army corps, attacked the Italians yesterday outside of Gorizia. The Italians brought up additional artillery and after a battle of fifteen hours, the dispatch says, forced the Austrians to retreat into Gorizia, leaving 2,000 dead on the battlefield.

The Italians are said to have gained an important point, strategically, by joining forces between Romane and Doberdo, south of Gradisca. The Austrians endeavored in vain to prevent this junction, losing heavily in the effort.

The bombardment of Rovereto continues.

ROME, Aug. 10, (via Paris).—An official statement issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian General Staff was as follows:

The general situation is unchanged. Our artillery, however, has caused serious damage to Tagliata and Ruaz, near Livinallonga.

On the Carso Plateau we easily repulsed the now habitually small night attacks with which our adversary seeks vainly to hamper us, strengthening our positions and preparing for further advances.

VIENNA, Aug. 10, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin regarding the operations on the Italian front:

Daily artillery combats on the southwest front continue in the district of Gorizia, near Piava; the bombardment at times is very violent. Three Italian attacks against our western salient on the Doberdo Plateau and an attack near Zagora, southwest of Plava, were repulsed.

Elsewhere there have been no important developments.

The Progresso Italo-Americano prints the following dispatch from Verona this morning:

"It is learned from an authoritative source that the Austrians have had 85,000 men wounded in the war with Italy alone. As the proportion of killed is usually represented as one-third of the wounded the Austrians cannot have lost less than 27,000 men killed. Add to this figure the 25,000 Austrians made prisoners by the Italians and you have the following data: Austrians killed, 27,000; Austrians wounded, 85,000; Austrian prisoners, 25,000; total casualties, 137,000."

ASKS AID FOR HOSPITALS.

American Red Cross in Italy Appeals to Friends Here.

The American Red Cross Society in Italy has sent out an appeal for aid from Americans, in order that the work of the society may not be impeded by lack of co-operation from its friends here.

It is stated that the American colony in Florence, which has been appointed the central base hospital city of Italy, is equipping and will maintain a convalescent home for soldiers, for which supplies from America are urgently needed.

In answer to inquiries as to the articles most in demand, the headquarters of the society has sent out the following list:

Machines for rolling bandages, rubber gloves for surgeons' work, single rubber finger protectors, rubber tubes of various sizes, surgical instruments for various kinds of operations, tincture of iodine, carbolic acid, pieces or "bolts" of white and gray flannel, pieces of white cotton for bandages, night shirts of white cotton or flannelette, dressing gowns, and slippers.

Information as to the required shapes and measurements of articles to be sent to Italy may be obtained from Miss Mabel Boardman of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., to whom money contributions may also be sent.

TWO BRITISH WAR CRAFT SENT TO THE BOTTOM

Auxiliary Cruiser and Destroyer Victims of Torpedo and Mine in the North Sea.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The British auxiliary cruiser India of 7,900 tons has been torpedoed off the Norwegian coast. Eighty members of the crew were saved.

The India was attacked at a point north of Bodge, when entering Restfjord.

The rescued men were picked up by the Swedish steamer Goesteland.

The India belonged to the Peninsular and Oriental Line and was built in 1896. She was probably on her way to or from Archangel.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Lynx was sunk in the North Sea yesterday as the result of striking a mine, according to an official announcement this evening by the British Press Bureau.

Four officers and twenty-two men of the crew were saved. Her complement in normal times is 100.

British M. P. Wounded in Flanders.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Captain Percy Archer Clive, a Member of Parliament for Herefordshire, Ross Division, has been seriously wounded in Flanders by the explosion of a German mine.

BRITISH STRENGTHEN POSITIONS AT HOOGE

Abandon Some Trenches South of Town, but Consolidate Their Gains of Monday.

GERMAN GAS ATTACK FAILS

French in Le Pretre Withstand Asphyxiating Bombs—Check German Assaults at Souchez.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The British have abandoned some trenches to the south of Hooge, but without materially affecting their general position, according to Field Marshal Sir John French, who reports that his troops have consolidated their gains of Monday.

The Berlin official report admits a German reverse at Hooge, and tells of the destruction or a French military bridge in Alsace.

Last night, in a violent bombardment of Le Prêtre trenches, the Germans used asphyxiating bombs without making any gains. German bomb attacks near Souchez were also repulsed.

The report of Field Marshal Sir John French says:

Northwest of Hooge and in the ruins of the village itself we have consolidated the ground gained yesterday, repulsing one weak infantry attack during the night. Yesterday afternoon there was no infantry fighting, but there was a violent artillery engagement, as a result of which all the trenches in the open ground south of Hooge became untenable by either side, and we have now slightly withdrawn the position of our line which lay south of the village.

This makes no material difference to our position.

The total number of prisoners captured by us yesterday was 150.

The following official communication was issued in Paris tonight:

The day has passed quietly. There have been only artillery engagements in Artois, in the Valley of the Aisne (region of Troyon,) on the border of the Argonne Forest and in the forest of Apremont.

Four of the aeroplanes which took part in the bombardment of Saarbrücken (Rhenish Prussia) failed to come back to our lines. One of them is said to have landed in Switzerland, near Payerne, in the district of Vaud.

Following is the afternoon bulletin from Paris:

In the Artois district, to the north of the Souchez railway station, the Germans last night delivered two attacks in which they made use of bombs. They were driven back to their trenches by our fire.

In the Argonne, in the eastern part of the forest, last night witnessed a cannonade and rifle firing, but with no infantry engagements. There was also fighting with bombs and hand grenades at Vauquois.

In the forest of Le Prêtre the enemy, after a violent bombardment, attacked at about 8 o'clock yesterday evening our trenches in the vicinity of La Croix-des-Carmes, but they were checked by a curtain of fire from the French troops. During the night a further attack, accompanied by a bombardment of shells containing asphyxiating gases, also was checked by our artillery.

In Lorraine a reconnoissance made by the enemy against the station and the mill at Moncel was easily repulsed.

The night passed quietly in the Vosges.

The British official statement follows:

East of Ypres strong British forces succeeded in taking possession of the western part of Hooge.

Mine explosions in the neighborhood of the hamlet of Beausejour, in the Champagne, were without result.

After the destruction by our artillery on July 30 of the viaduct west of Dammerkirch, the French threw a bridge across the Harg south of Mansbach. This bridge, which was completed a short time ago, was destroyed yesterday by a few direct hits from our artillery.

On the border of the Harz forest, west of Verdun, a French observation balloon was shot down. Between Bellingen and Rheinweiler a French aeroplane was forced to land by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns. The aviator and observer were taken prisoners. An enemy aviator was forced to land on Swiss territory.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES IN HOOGE TRENCHES

British Artillery Wrought Great Havoc — German Prisoners Dazed and Demoralized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at British headquarters in Flanders telegraphs under date of Monday:

"The trenches at Hooge captured by the enemy on July 30 were retaken this morning with additional ground, amounting in all to a length of 1,200 yards. The loss of our trenches was an unfortunate episode, but it was confidently expected that the position would be recovered without great difficulty. That expectation kept us on tenterhooks several days, and last night, when at some distance from Hooge there was a sound of heavy gunfire, there were many men in many billets who listened silently, with a sudden indrawing of the breath, because they knew the work was beginning.

"On one little spot in Flanders there was a group of people staring up into the sky. Around them for miles was a great panorama of the war zone, with Ypres as a centre, and into the darkness leaped sharp swords of light and bursting stars which left reddish clouds above the black woods and fields. That bombardment, in a night of infernal beauty and terror, was not the direct attack on the German position at Hooge, but the French artillery on our left bombarding the enemy. The main attack for the recovery of our lost ground began with a preliminary bombardment shortly after dawn, answered by the enemy to the east, west, and north of the Ypres salient. So for many miles and over a wide territory there was the bursting of great shells and storm clouds of shrapnel.

"At 4 o'clock our fire was concentrated upon the lines at Hooge, and from all our batteries at long and short range there was flung forth a torrent of fire. When the foes were frightened the order was given to the infantry to take the trenches. The condition of the enemy's lines must have been terrible beyond words, and their death roll was very heavy in those destroyed dugouts and behind the broken parapets. Our own casualties are so far reported as slight, for the artillery had done most of the work and overcome the enemy's response. The prisoners who were taken—about 150 in all up to the time of writing—were in a dazed and demoralized condition.

"The enemy has not yet prepared a counterattack, and our men are consolidating their positions after a victory which cannot yet be told in detail."

German Resistance Weak.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug 9, (via London, Aug. 10).—By an attack on Hooge this morning the British not only recovered all the trenches which they lost before the flaming German gas attacks on Aug. 1, but more, taking a front of a thousand yards. All together, this has been the most important offensive action in weeks.

The British guns preceded it by shelling the German positions on a part of the line in the Yser Canal region, north of Ypres, yesterday afternoon, to which the Germans replied in kind, including the heaviest shelling received by the ruins of Ypres for two months.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning British guns loosed their thunder on the German trenches at Hooge in front of Ypres, and for two hours this continuous roar was kept up until at dawn, British infantry rushed the German trenches at Hooge.

British officers said the resistance was surprisingly slight, and either the artillery preparation was most successful or the German line must have been weakly held.

All through the day the artillery of both sides continued covering the region of Hooge with shells, which were visible over the flat country to the Associated Press correspondent, while the British were busy consolidating their gains and preparing against any counter-attack.

The British took 250 prisoners and two machine guns.

NEW FRENCH SERUM SAVES MANY LIVES

Soldiers Who Are Fearfully Mutilated Completely Restored by Its Use.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—What are described as remarkable cures of wounded French soldiers have been effected by the new polyvalent serum, the discovery of which was announced last March. Complete recovery is announced of men who were terribly mutilated and for whom all hope had been given up before the serum was employed, so badly infected were their wounds.

Drs. Leclainche and Vallee, the discoverers of the serum, have been unable up to the present to make more than 2,000 flasks of it daily, most of which goes to the base hospitals, where the worst cases are to be found. When it can be made in sufficient quantities to supply the firing line, where it could be used preventively, as anti-tetanus serum is now, it is believed that thousands of lives can be saved.

The new serum, which may be roughly described as a combination of a number of serums against different varieties of bacteria, has been put to practical use only recently. Experiments with it were made previously in Paris laboratory. It was then used by Dr. Bergeron in the Buffon Hospital and afterward more widely distributed.

QUEEN MARY BUYS AMERICAN FLAG

She Pays $1,250 for Embroidery at Lady French's Red Cross Sale.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 10. — Yesterday at Windsor Castle Lady French's collection of embroideries was sold at auction in aid of the British Red Cross.

Among the articles sold was an American flag consisting of a piece of white silk a yard square, with the Stars and Stripes richly embroidered on it. Some years ago Lady French bought it for $35 from a Paris dealer in embroideries. The first bid was $150, and after three other bids it was bought by Queen Mary for $1,250. This was the highest bid of the day. Her Majesty purchased no other embroidery.

TO DROP SWOBODA CASE.

Official Urges Ending of Proceedings Against Alleged American.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Major Jullien of the Permanent Court-Martial has closed his inquiry into the case of Raymond Swoboda and has recommended to the Military Governor of Paris that the proceedings be dropped.

Swoboda, who says he is an American citizen, was first taken into custody on suspicion of being responsible for the fire at sea aboard the French Line steamer La Touraine, and later was accused of espionage. He was cleared of the first charge, and no convincing proof was found against him on the second. His release from custody will probably be ordered soon.

PORTUGUESE CATCH MARITZ

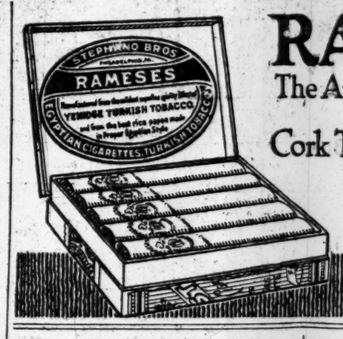
Leader of South Africa Rebellion Seized with Followers.

PRETORIA, Aug. 10, (via London.)—Lieut. Col. S. G. Maritz, a leader in the Union of South Africa rebellion, who was arrested late in February, imprisoned at Windhoek, Cape Colony, and escaped a month later, has been arrested by the Portuguese authorities at Angola, West Africa, with a handful of followers, according to an official report.

More Gold in Reichsbank.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via London.)—The weekly statement of the Reichsbank, made public today, shows increases in gold of 1,997,000 marks, ($499,250;) securities, 4,418,000 marks, $1,104,500.)

Metal stock, treasury certificates, and notes of other banks decreased 83,255,000 marks, ($20,825,750;) discounts, including treasury paper, 21,694,000 marks, ($5,423,500;) loans, 3,607,000 marks, ($901,750;) note circulation, 80,674,000 marks, ($20,168,500;) deposits, 7,012,000 marks, ($1,753,000.)



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MAXIM INVENTS DEFENCE AGAINST POISON GAS

Devises Bombs that Start Fires Causing the Gas to Rise Above the Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Times says that Sir Hiram Maxim, who has been engaged for some time in devising means of combating the poison gas of the Germans, has designed a very simple apparatus, which the Government is now testing.

The object of the apparatus is to cause large and rapidly spreading fires by means of specially designed incendiary bombs in the path of the advancing gas at a distance of several hundreds of yards from the Allies' trenches, and by this means, since the heating of the air must cause an upward rush, to drive the gas out of harm's way.

To a representative of The Times Sir Hiram explained his invention as follows:

"Chlorine gas at one atmosphere of pressure is twice and a half as heavy as air. Escaping into the air, it very quickly becomes mixed with a large quantity of air, so that by the time it reaches our trenches it is, as a rule, less than 1 per cent. heavier than the surrounding air; that is, it is extremely light as compared with air, but it is quite strong enough to prove fatal.

"It occurred to me some months ago that if a fire could be produced between the gas and our trenches the rapid upward movement of the air would take the chlorine along with it, and this is quite true. The bombs that I made were to be thrown by hand, but it was found that in order to be thrown any distance they had to be made quite small, and, moreover, they could not be thrown as far as the officers wished to throw them.

"I delivered 100 to the Government for experimental purposes. A few of these have been tested, and it has been found that the fire should be greater and further away, so I have designed a very much simpler and larger form. The firm in London who propose to make them have designed a machine for throwing them with great accuracy a distance of 300 yards, which will be quite enough."

SAYS FRANCE IS UNDAUNTED

Mrs. Chanler Finds the People Determined and Sure They Will Win.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler, one of the organizers of the Lafayette Kit Fund, to provide comforts for the French soldiers in the field, returned yesterday on the Rochambeau, after spending three months in France, during which time 40,000 kits were distributed. Mrs. Chanler saw the conditions in France at the beginning of the war and was better able to judge of the changes since last August.

"The French people are sure they will win," said Mrs. Chanler, "and the spirit everywhere is a revelation to strangers who had regarded the French as a frivolous people.

"No one speaks of peace, because all realize that the fight is being made for freedom. There is no truth in reports of differences between French and British commanders. I visited the line from Nieuport des Bains to Belfort, and found the Allies confident of each other and of success."

Mrs. Chanler said the cost of living had not gone up in France, but that some things were cheaper. The Lafayette Kits are much appreciated by the soldiers, she said, and the distribution will go on as long as the war lasts. Mrs. Chanler will go over again after Christmas.

Miss Emily Sloane, Secretary to the Lafayette Fund, who was with Mrs. Chanler, said a big doll show would be given here in the Fall for the benefit of widows and orphans of the war. There will be 100,000 dolls, made by the women and children of France and by wounded soldiers, also a number of dolls designed and dressed by noted French artists.

SURE RUSSIA WON'T YIELD.

Paris Papers Comment on the Reported Peace Offer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The newspapers discuss editorially the reported German peace proposals to Russia. They point out that the question involves a fundamental difference between Germany and the Allies. In suggesting a separate peace Germany makes the identical error in psychology to that which led to the war.

The Germans imagine, the papers say, that other European nations have the same contempt as themselves—which Prussian history has shown from the day that Frederick the Great attacked Silesia—for treaties the moment they involve sacrifice or discomfort. As England was ready to fight to defend an old treaty regarding Belgium, so Russia with France and Serbia—who, it is asserted, also received overtures of peace—will not break her recent treaty with England, whatever the cost.

Writers of the Bernhardi and Treitschke school, it is declared, have persuaded Germany that national expediency is more important than honor, but they will find that the Allies hold the opposite view. Despite the German offers and the Pope's appeals and neutral peace leagues, the Allies intend to fight till Germany is beaten thoroughly.

Peace without victory, it is asserted, means a worse struggle for future generations. The Allies are fighting to save them.

LOMZA CAPTURED FROM RUSSIANS

Continued from Page 1.

Germans contemplate early resumption of the campaign in this region. The swampy nature of the country immediately to the south of Riga renders control of the approaches from the east essential for success. The Russians, in force, are opposing stubbornly the advance of the Germans in this direction.

On the other hand, the advance of the Germans toward Vilkomir, on the roads leading in the direction of Vilna, in the Government of Kovno, has given rise to the belief in some quarters that the invaders may attempt to press on to Vilna. According to the military critic of the Bourse Gazette, this theory is supported "by the aerial bombardment of Vilna, and by the beginning of the evacuation of that city" by the Russians. It is hardly expected that this movement will be forced, however, until the German positions at Ponlowitz and Kovno have been made more secure from the danger of being flanked from these directions.

Riga is being bombarded by aeroplane almost daily. A civil guard of 3,000 men, similar to that organized in Warsaw before its capture, is ready to take over police duties should evacuation of the city become necessary.

Ivangorod Army's Peril Grave.

AUSTRIAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 9, (via London, Aug. 10.)—Operations in the southwestern angle of the battlefront in Poland eastward of Ivangorod are rapidly placing the Russian Ivangorod army in an embarrassmg position. The victory of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army at Lubertow enabled the Austrians to cut the natural line of retreat from Ivangorod eastward and throw a force across the turnpike from Ivangorod to Brest-Litovsk.

The Austro-Germans under General von Woyrsch who crossed the Vistula north of Ivangorod now have succeeded in breaking through the Russian defensive lines on the north, leaving the Russians only a narrow opening northeastward through a difficult country of swamp and scrub forests. A day or two will show whether they will be able to accomplish this without the heaviest losses.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Austro-German Armies South of Warsaw Combining for Eastward Advance.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.—This official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the General Staff:

On the roads to Riga Monday night, after hand-to-hand fighting, we successfully repulsed several German attacks, although they were supported by powerful heavy artillery.

After combats the same night and the following day in the direction of Dvinsk, in the region of Schoenberg, Ponemunck, and Vilkomir, (northeast of Kovno,) the enemy, yielding to our pressure, began to fall back, leaving in our hands about 100 prisoners, several machine guns, and ammunition chests.

On the Narew front on the road to Lomza, Sniadowa, and Ostrow desperate actions continue. Our artillery repulsed the German offensive against Novo-Georgievsk along the left bank of the Vistula.

In the direction of Lublin and Lukow, on the right bank of the Vieprz, the enemy delivered an offensive Monday afternoon which was stopped, notwithstanding the persistency of the attacks. On the roads to Vladova we successfully repulsed an attack made under cover of asphyxiating gases.

In the Dniester region, at the mouth of the Stripa, the Austrians made a local attack Sunday. The fighting here continues.

On the other sectors of the entire front there have been no important collisions.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

Eastern theatre of war: On the front in the district of Kovno the attack was pushed forward, with continuous fighting nearer the line of fortresses. During these engagements we took about 100 more Russian prisoners and four cannon.

The troops of the army of General Falcke broke through the line of fortressed at Lomza yesterday afternoon and took Fort No. 4 by storm. At daybreak today the fortified town was occupied. South of Lomza the highroad to Ostrow was crossed. Ostrow is still being held by the enemy. Our troops have reached the Bug from Bojany, west of Brok, to the mouth of the river. Since Aug. 7 twenty-three officers and 10,100 men have been taken prisoners in this region.

East of Warsaw the army of Prince Leopold of Bavaria has advanced to a point near the Stanislawow-Novo Minsk front.

Southeastern theatre of war: The army of General von Woyrsch, pursuing the enemy, has reached the district north and northeast of Gelechow. This army joined the left wing of the group of armies of Field Marshal von Mackensen, who is advancing from the south.

On the front from Ostrow to the Bug the rear guards of the enemy were driven back toward their main forces.

VIENNA, Aug. 10, (via London.)—An official statement issued today at the War Office was as follows:

The pursuit of the enemy retreating from the Vistula district is proceeding. Troops under General Koeyess have reached the district southeast of Zelechow, (north of Ivangorod, about midway between the railway lines connecting Ivangorod with Warsaw and Lukow,) closely followed by portions of the army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand advancing across the lower Wieprz. The bend of the river Wieprz near Kock, (between Lubartow and Lukow,) has been crossed at several points by our troops.

Further east, on the front of the Bug River, our allies have captured the line of enemy rearguard positions. On the Bug and Zlota Lipa the situation is unchanged.

Near Czernelica, on the south bank of the Dniester, (northeast of Bukowina,) Austrian troops and troops from the coastal district, together with Landwehr regiments, have captured the bridgehead position which until now had been stubbornly defended by the Russians, leaving in our hands 22 officers, 2,800 men, six machine guns, many cars and much war material.

USED 16-INCH GUNS AT KOVNO.

Germans Began Bombardment at Midnight—Gained Part of Works.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.—An official review was issued tonight concerning the assault on Kovno on Sunday. It says in part:

"The enemy began an attack on the front of our works from the village of Fiple to the Elisenthal front on the River Iessia. With siege artillery they began a bombardment at midnight, utilizing guns up to sixteen inches. The hurricane of fire lasted not less than two hours and our batteries answered energetically.

"About 3 o'clock in the morning the assaulting columns, in close formation, marched against our positions. By a concentrated fire, the explosion of mines and gallant counter-attacks by our troops the enemy was thrown back along the whole of the front. The weakened Germans, who suffered enormous losses, were hurled back into the neighboring ravines, where they apparently began to prepare a fresh assault.

"Sunday noon the enemy's fire increased with terrible intensity, but this protracted and destructive hurricane from most powerful guns failed to shake our troops, who firmly withstood the hail of projectiles showering upon them. Our artillery valiantly supported our heroes.

"This incessant cannonade lasted all day. At nightfall the enemy columns, which had been continuously massing in front of our positions, again rushed to the assault, the attacks lasting two hours, and succeeded in taking part of our trenches on the line of the advanced position which his fire had swept.

"But afterwards by the heroic efforts of our reserves, which had been brought up, the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

"The enemy retained only the works near the village of Pile, which were won at the cost of enormous efforts and losses."

TOOK PRAGA AT DAYBREAK.

Germans Crossed Vistula at Warsaw Within the City Itself.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via London.)—A special dispatch from Warsaw, dated Sunday, describes the German crossing of the Vistula at Warsaw. This was effected within the city itself, although the buildings on the eastern bank of the river were still occupied by Russians, who, from the shelter of the houses, could offer strong resistance to the passage of the waterway.

The Russians and Germans had maintained a vigorous fire across the Vistula during Saturday. During the whole day bullets whistled through the streets leading to the waterfront of the Polish capital. Nevertheless, the Germans calmly worked their way down the quay and occupied in force houses and gardens commanding the spot selected for the crossing.

This spot was just down the stream from the railroad bridge. Pontoons were brought up under cover of darkness, and the crossing of the river was begun at daybreak. As soon as the Russians perceived this movement they hastily evacuated their positions and abandoned the entire suburb of Praga, firing the main railroad station and houses, and burning their supplies before departing.

About 15 civilians were killed and 200 wounded in the street fighting, many of them in the Jewish quarter. One shrapnel exploded over a street car.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The London Times correspondent with the Russian forces, telegraphing via Petrograd, Aug. 9, says:

"The Russian abandonment of Warsaw marks the end of one of the most remarkable campaigns in the world's history. It would be both stupid and unfair for an impartial observer to minimize the German campaign and the determination and bravery of the German soldiers, whose uninterrmittent sacrifices during three months have placed them in possession of the goal for which in the space of a year they probably suffered not far from a million casualties.

"The capture of Warsaw undoubtedly represents the greatest German achievement in the war. This must be admitted, but on the other hand it would be equally stupid and unfair to magnify the importance of Warsaw. The city has been lost not through defective generalship and not through inferiority of the Russian army, but on account of one cause only, which, stated briefly, is the inability of the Russian empire to convert quickly its vast resources for the purposes of war.

"Personally I have been in and out of Warsaw constantly since the evacuation started, and I am able to state without reservation that never has there been the slightest confusion or panic on the roads as a result of the evacuation. They were neither demoralized nor discouraged, though they certainly were bitterly disappointed. None that I talked with wanted peace, but they said they must retake Warsaw and beat the Germans.

"If the enemy, on occupation of the city, captured anything valuable I shall be greatly surprised, as for two weeks an almost uninterrupted train of transport, carrying military effects, was strung out along the road in the rear, in case Warsaw ultimately should be given up. The bridges were blown up at 3 o'clock, and, to the best of my information, the Germans arrived on the Warsaw side of the Vistula at 6, which certainly would not indicate even close contact with the rear guard, much less the carrying of any part of the defenses by storm.

"The Allies can have the satisfaction of knowing that the Russians played their game practically up to the last minute and the last round of shrapnel, and then retired in perfectly good order, leaving the Germans to enter an undefended city.

"The armies throughout this movement acted on a symmetrical plan following a time table in conjunction with the whole of their forces from Sokol in Galicia to Lomza in the north, which enabled them to stay until last, taking a maximum toll from the enemy and still escape with the army intact and ready to fight again elsewhere on new chosen positions."

LOSE 65,000 IN ONE SECTOR.

Germans Pay Dearly for Successes on Northern Russian Front.

GENEVA, Aug. 10.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Innsbruck, Austria, says that in the recent fighting along the sector of the eastern front running from the Pissa River to Ostrov, northeast of Warsaw, the Germans lost 65,000 men in killed or wounded, but succeeded in capturing the principal fortified positions of the Russians.

The engagements in the vicinity of Novo Georgievsk, the dispatch says, have been continuous for five days, and the Germans have occupied the northern portion of the defenses of the surrounded fortress. The Russian garrison depends mainly upon bayonet charges, as artillery ammunition is lacking.

North of the Lublin-Chelm railroad the battle continues to the advantage of the Austrians and Germans. In the region of Nova Alexandria, on the Vistula south of Ivangorod, the Russians are offering fierce resistance, inflicting heavy losses on their opponents.

NEED RIGA AS SUPPLY BASE.

Germans Also Want Port to Reinforce Their Armies in North.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A condition of the enemy's success is that he should have command of the sea as far as Riga instead of the Prussia system of railways, which hitherto has been his main support. He must have rapid un

SAYS BRITISH COERCED ITALY

The New Austrian Red Book Attributes the Latter's Action to Fear.

CALLS MARTINI A TOOL

Von Macchio Reported That the Minister Took Orders from the British Ambassador.

AUSTRIA'S OFFERS SCORNED

Her Ambassador Said He Was Continually Told That His Proposals Were Made Too Late.

A new Red Book has been issued by the Austro-Hungarian Government, setting forth in greater detail than the first the diplomatic correspondence that passed between the Governments of Francis Joseph and Victor Emmanuel and their representatives in the period from July 20, 1914, to May 23, 1915; that is to say, from the day of the climax in the Serbian question to the declaration of war by Italy against Austria-Hungary. The collection includes 205 documents and an addendum, and contains several features not brought out in the earlier Austrian Red Book.

On Aug. 1, 1914, the Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph sent the following telegram to the King of Italy:

Russia, which arrogates to itself the right of meddling in our conflict with Serbia, has mobilized its army and its navy and is menacing the peace of Europe.

In accord with Germany I have decided to defend the rights of the Triple Alliance and I have ordered the mobilization of all my military and naval forces. We owe thirty years of peace and prosperity to the treaty which unites us and the identical interpretation of which by our Governments I confirm with satisfaction.

I am happy at this solemn moment to be able to count upon the co-operation of my allies and of their valiant armies, and I cherish the warmest wishes for the success of our arms and for a glorious future for our countries.

To this King Victor Emmanuel replied in a telegram on Aug. 2, 1914:

I have received your Majesty's telegram. I need not assure your Majesty that Italy, which has made all possible efforts to insure the maintenance of the peace and which will do all it can to contribute to re-establishing it as soon as possible, will preserve an attitude cordially amicable toward her allies, in conformity with the treaty of the Triple Alliance, its sincere sentiments, and the great interests which it must safeguard.

This telegram was regarded by Austria as virtually insuring that Italy would maintain a benevolent neutrality toward her allies and ultimately join in the conflict on their side, and Count Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign Minister, telegraphed on Aug. 2 to Herr von Mérey, the Austrian Ambassador at Rome:

I see from your Excellency's telegram of yesterday that the Italian Government intends eventually at a later time in the course of the present European war to intervene actively.

For your Excellency's personal guidance I add that the Duke of Averna [the Italian Ambassador at Vienna] has expressed to me in warm words his conviction that Italy, even if under the strict wording of the treaty of the Triple Alliance the casus foederis were not provided, would have a moral obligation to take her stand on the side of her allies. He said he had urgently advised his Government to this effect, but that he did not know whether decisive weight would be given to his voice.

Italian Neutrality Promised.

On Aug. 4 Count Berchtold telegraphed to Herr von Mérey at Rome:

On the strength of a circular telegram the Italian Ambassador yesterday informed me, in accordance with his instructions, that the Italian Government had decided to remain neutral in the present conflict. I replied to the Duke of Averna that I saw in that a scarcely friendly attitude on the part of Italy—an attitude which, moreover, was not in harmony with the Triple Alliance treaty, after Germany had now been attacked by Russia, and after France had joined with Russia, whereby the casus foederis was furnished. Moreover, even aside from this circumstance, I told him I must consider it a very unwise policy on the part of Italy to separate herself at such a historical moment from her allies. Since the inception of the alliance it was the first time in which one great party had become engaged; if Italy remained on the side of her allies she would have a chance to realize far-reaching aspirations, such as Tunis, Savoy, etc., but if she swerved aside she would go empty-handed. I told him that it was a mistaken idea to fear an increase of power by Austria-Hungary in the Balkans. The Italian Government was aware that we were not striving for that at all, but that we only wished the maintenance of the existing status. For Italy, on the other hand, there was the prospect of an increase of power and expansion. Nothing lay farther from our minds than the desire to disturb the existing balance with relation to Italy. If such a view was really held in Italy, I begged the Ambassador to take care to meet such suspicions with the arguments which our conduct in all the thirty years of the existence of our alliance provided for him. I was unwilling to believe that the Marquis di San Giuliano intended to deceive us when at Abbazia he assured us repeatedly with emphasis that Italy desired, indeed, that Italy needed, a strong Austria-Hungary. How could this statement be reconciled with any policy he might now attempt to carry out that was directed in the last analysis against the preservation of the Monarchy in its present status? Especially strangely must such an attempt move us because there was selected for it a moment when there was becoming evident among us a change of sentiment in favor of Italy, a wave of warm sympathy for the allied kingdom. It had probably not escaped him, I said, what friendly demonstrations had taken place here very recently. The Government was also desirous of using this improved sentiment in favor of the Italian element of our population.

In an interview on Aug. 20, 1914, the Marquis di San Giuliano explained to the Austrian Ambassador at Rome that it was necessary for Italy to remain neutral. Its military preparations on all frontiers, he said, had been made necessary on three accounts—the desire to reassure public opinion, the necessity of maintaining internal order, and, finally, the impossibility of restraining in any other way the thousands of Italian workingmen who had returned from abroad.

The negotiations in August concerned chiefly the interpretation of Article VII. of the Triple Alliance treaty concerning compensation and ended by Austria-Hungary's recognizing without reservation the Italian interpretation of the situation presented on Aug. 23. Although there was not yet any talk of ceding territory at that time, Austria even then had an inkling of what the Italian demands were tending to, as is shown by a telegram of Herr von Merey on Aug. 5, in which he said that he feared Italy was aiming to compel Austria to continue the discussion of the compensation question and would finally even demand the ceding of Trentino.

"Sooner or later" he said, "Italy will probably abandon her neutrality. If our group has speedy and decisive success, Italy will probably turn toward it, and probably be modest in her claims for compensation; in the other event, an attempt will probably be made to strengthen moral blackmail by military threats against us."

The exchange of telegrams in September and October deals with the Italian expedition to Valona, which was designated by the Marquis di San Giuliano on Sept. 28 as "quite out of the question" unless Epirotic forces should take forcible possession of Valona, but which on Oct. 30 was carried out as a "provisional measure to safeguard the neutrality of Albania."

Italy's "National Aspirations."

In December Italy began to emphasize especially her "national aspirations." On Jan. 4 two reports of Prince von Bülow, the German Ambassador at Rome, were, according to instructions given to Count Berchtold by the German Ambassador at Vienna, reciting the details of the interviews Prince von Bülow had had with Sonnino and Giolitti. Both of these men, according to the reports, informed von Bülow that the view was generally held in Italy that Austria-Hungary, because of her internal conditions, could not carry on a war and was doomed to destruction, and that the Italian dynasty would be unable to maintain itself if Italy derived no territorial gains from the world war, and that, therefore, it was necessary for Italy to equip herself. Both Sonnino and Giolitti, according to von Bülow, at this time reaffirmed their friendly attitude toward the Triple Alliance.

On April 1 Baron von Macchio, the Austrian Ambassador at Rome, gave his view of the situation in the following telegram to the Foreign Minister:

The alleged offer of England to cover the costs of the war, territorial bait not being more definitely stated; the constant fear that they may after all be too late in the Orient; the molelike work of the Republicans and Free Masons in parallel lines with those of the entente, in which Minister Martini is more and more conspicuous; but in particular the daily shaking of the English fist, against which there is no energy in the Italian nature—this would explain the case if the weak Italian Government in the end should prove unable to make further resistance.

On April 13 Prince von Bülow had an interview with Baron Sonnino, which was reported to the Austrian Foreign Minister as follows through the Austrian Ambassador:

With respect to the Trentino, Baron Sonnino admitted that they had seized upon completely German districts, and he sought to explain this by saying that your Excellency likewise in proposal had left with the monarchy completely Italian districts. Prince von Bülow was under the impression that the Italians would consent to discuss this matter concerning a survey, as well as with respect to the Isonzo border. As concerns Trieste, he found the allegations very obscure as to what Baron Sonnino was actually striving for. To a remark that he had in mind a status not unlike that of Hamburg, Prince von Bülow replied that Germany was a federation of States, and that there was accordingly no real analogy. Besides, he recapitulated in full all the reasons why the monarchy could not give up Trieste. The sharpest discussion took place about the Dalmatian Islands. Baron Sonnino admitted to him that therein was incorporated the so-called Adriatic question. The Italian coast, he pointed out, offered from Venice to Taranto not a single usable harbor. For that reason the Italian navy was in a condition of inferiority in the Adriatic. The Marine Minister and his entire department, he said, had brought pressure to bear upon him, and the whole country was expecting him to bring about an improvement of this condition. The Minister added with the greatest cynicism that the present moment, which would not recur again, must be exploited to the full. To the question how these exorbitant demands could be made to harmonize with Sonnino's repeated statements about his desire to create a better basis for the renewal of the Triple Alliance, the Minister replied that he had tried to serve this purpose through the most complete eradication possible of Irredentism.

The chief elements which dominate the Italian Government remain the same—fear of England, fear of the revolution (particularly at court this now seems to be feared more than the war,) and on the other hand uncertainty as to the relative strength of the two groups.

On May 15 Ambassador von Macchio reported that he had learned from reliable sources that "the leading spirit, Colonial Minister Martini, who each day received his instructions from the English Ambassador," had next proposed to organize an attack, whether by means of Garibaldians or regular troops, while Baron Sonnino was deliberating over the plan of coming out with a new document, like the earlier one denouncing the Triple Alliance, eventually combining the two methods.

But since the General Staff, according to Baron von Macchio, demanded a postponement of several days, Martini, in the Council of Ministers, citing the report that Turkish officers were aiding the Libyan rebels, suggested that the treaty of Lausanne be denounced. But by this time the unity of the Cabinet had already been broken, and the adoption of Martini's plan was frustrated.

British Influence in Rome.

On May 16 the Austrian Ambassador at Rome reported the resignation of Salandra and the refusal of the King to accept it. The King, he reported, was still vacillating, unable to decide between peace and war, and was especially dubious about Italy's chances in a war. His doubts were increased because General Cadorna, vexed by the offer of Italian assistance to the Entente Allies, had offered his resignation. The King, von Macchio said, would probably leave to Parliament the decision of the question, and was said to have pledged Salandra not previously to create any fait accompli.

On May 17 Baron von Burien telegraphed the Austrian Ambassador at Rome to communicate to Baron Sonnino the form of the agreement with Italy, taking Prince von Bülow into his counsels, and if it was considered insufficient to take cognizance of Italy's further desires. On May 18 von Macchio replied that he had laid the propositions before Sonnino, but could not induce the latter to make any statement other than that he would submit them to the Council of Ministers. On May 22 the Austrian Foreign Minister sent the following telegram to his Ambassador at Rome:

To save our respective countries from a senseless war I empower your Excellency to make a last attempt with Baron Sonnino, and to ask him if he is inclined to sign the treaty according to our latest proposal if we, without, however, consenting to the immediate military occupation, would take a further step to meet Italy in the question of its carrying out.

"Too Late," Was Sonnino's Answer.

On May 23 von Macchio reminded Baron Sonnino, in the spirit of his Foreign Minister's request, of the fact that he was still without an answer to his latest proposals. The Italian Minister replied, according to von Macchio, that it was too late to consider them.

"All my attempts to continue spinning out this theme," the Austrian Ambassador reported, "met shipwreck upon the stereotyped phrase that it was too late."

The same day the Duke of Averne handed to the Austrian Minister the declaration of war.

FINED FOR PASSPORT FRAUD

English Newspaper Writer Claimed American Citizenship.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—H. W. D. Fraser, the British newspaper writer accused of having traveled through Europe on an American passport obtained at the American Embassy in London by describing himself as an American, was fined $250 in Bow Street Court today on a charge "of having in his possession an irregular or false passport."

Counsel for the prosecution said the authorities regarded the matter as serious, as it made American citizens liable to be suspected and led to questions between the American and British Foreign Offices.

The defendant said that he was born in Chicago of British parents and that while he knew he was a British subject under British law, he thought he was an American citizen by American law.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The Fraser who was arraigned and fined in a London court on a charge of having in his possession a false passport is thought to be W. H. D. Fraser, who was once a political writer for The Chicago Tribune and later until four years ago political editor of the old Chicago Inter Ocean. He went to Europe in 1913.

BERLIN PAPERS RAP WILSON IN UNISON

Publish Identical Article, Intimating Sharp Practice in His Last Lusitania Note.

SHIPS AS MERCHANTMEN

Whereas, They Were Actually Franc-Tireurs, Writer Says, Citing American Permission for Defense.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 10.—All of this morning's newspapers print an identical article which, while affording no clue to its real origin, gains significance from the argument made that British merchantmen are really francs-tireurs at sea, and particularly from the insinuation in the last paragraph that President Wilson did not act in good faith in framing the latest American note to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania. The article reads:

"The main argument in the United States notes is the maintenance of the alleged fundamental and unchangeable rights of neutrals. The Government of the United States cannot admit that the fundamental rights of its citizens can be surrendered merely because of a change in conditions,' the Government thereby declaring that it is its intention to stand on the ground of reality; but the Government of the United States—either from obstinate contrariness or obvious partisanship—is going on the theory that it has not as yet been able to take into consideration the new form which naval warfare has taken and which, therefore, is to be considered as not applying.

"Germany acknowledges in greatest measure in its naval war the same fundamental principles of justice and humanity as the United States, but the latter wrongly applies these fundamental principles to totally new conditions and seeks to make the German Government commit itself to abide by the same conclusions resulting from those principles for the new forms of trade war as the United States has drawn. In particular the remarks about trade war and the use of the word 'merchant ship' in the note must cause strong resentment.

Permitted to Arm for Defense.

"The United States itself, at the beginning of the war, had a feeling that the line between the merchant ship and the warship was not to be sharply drawn in view of England's favorite mode of warfare. This realization found clear expression in the State Department's order of Sept. 20, laying down the rule that merchantmen of belligerent countries could leave American ports if armed with guns and supplied with ammunition exclusively for self-defense. (The conditions for proof that the armament was not to serve for offense, but purely for defense, were, to be sure, very vaguely set forth in the order.)

"In the same sense was the declaration of Lord Cecil in the House of Commons, that the same principle, the armament of merchantmen for self-defense, was universally accepted. While, therefore, the notion of armed merchantmen was thoroughly familiar to the United States, which itself in a certain way helped to bring it about through provoking the disappearance of the difference between merchantmen and warships, the new note speaks only of merchantmen, as if in the submarine warfare, after the English modes of procedure, there were any longer any difference to be drawn between merchantmen and warships.

"In hostile England itself—if not by the neutral Government of the United States—recognition of the resultant confusion of merchantmen and warships seems already to have penetrated, as is shown by the following statement by the naval critic of The Daily Chronicle of July 6:

"'It is the unpalatable truth that the difference between merchantmen and warships is passing. When Mr. Churchill set up cannon on the sterns of certain ships he took one step in that direction, but the German submarines that torpedoed ships like the Lusitania and the Armenian bring it to a conclusion. Possibly the fact will have to be recognized that freight or passenger ships are to be regarded as warships and are to be sunk accordingly, for submarines cannot capture them.'

"These lines hit the nail on the head in criticising the thought-provoking English measures, and in this connection special interest attaches to the admission that England began with a confusion of warship and merchantman by 'discovering 'armed' merchantmen and the recognition of this as a bitter truth. There only remained to add that the instructions given to English steamers to use their bows as rams and weapons of attack against submarines took from them the last vestige of right to be treated as merchantmen in the sense of international law, even if they are not armed.

"England herself metamorphosed her merchant marine, not into warships, as The Daily Chronicle teaches, but into francs-tireurs at sea. One will not be far wrong in assuming that these well-known facts were absolutely ignored in the last American note, not from ighorance, but with deliberate intent, and that the note only speaks of merchantmen, because otherwise it would have been compelled to admit that for the idea of armed merchantmen there are as yet no recognized principles in international law."

Special to The New York Times.

No New Point, Says Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The statement appearing simultaneously in the Berlin papers this morning in defense of the submarine warfare is not regarded here as bringing any new point into the situation. The point that the arming of British merchantmen had brought about the "disappearance of the difference between merchantmen and warships" has been discussed and disposed of in the American notes on the sinking of the Lusitania, and the quoted phrase itself is taken almost textually from the German note of July 8, which said that "all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines."

The tendency here tonight is to attach more political than international importance to the statement, which seems to have been furnished to the papers from an official source. One construction put upon the publication is that the German Government may not purpose answering the last American note, and that the statement may be intended to show the German people that the submarine policy is unchanged. The statement, however, will hardly destroy the hope entertained here that Germany will ameliorate her submarine warfare, even if she finds herself unable to inform the United States of any change in policy.

From a high official source tonight, in response to a request for a statement on the Berlin publication, came the reply that Germany had not proved that any British ships were armed. Furthermore, it was said, merchant ships in the old days were always armed, and therefore no new point had been raised. Finally, the whole subject had been discussed in the formal correspondence with Germany.

ZEPPELINS KILL 14 IN ENGLISH RAID

Continued from Page 1.

eleven children, while in the record of senseless assassinatiin no one single combatant had been killed, and not one single place or a military character had been so much as damaged.

"That is the truth about the German aircraft raids in a nutshell. The whole foul business is of a kind to sicken the very soul of any man with the faintest spark of military honor in him. It is born of mere bloodlust, a cannibal appetite for simple slaughter, with added delight in the helplessness of the victims, which is perhaps the most repulsive of all the symptoms of moral degeneracy."

A Rotterdam despatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"Yesterday and today there has been great aerial activity over the North Sea. Dutch trawlers returning to home ports today (Tuesday) report several Zeppelins going westerly from Heligoland, apparently covering movements of warships."

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Dunkirk says:

"Allied aviators destroyed a Zeppelin airship near Ostend this morning.

"The Zeppelin was first attacked by a British aviator, who, according to information reaching here, succeeded in seriously damaging the dirigible, and its destruction was completed by French aviators from Dunkirk."

DANCED, THEN FLEW TO DEATH

Lieut. Lord Was With His Fiancee Half an Hour Before He Was Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—In its report of the Zeppelin raid on the eastern coast The Daily Express says:

"The death of Flight Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Lord was doubly tragic, for within half and hour of the time he died he was dancing with the girl whom he was to have married, Miss Violet Beevor, daughter of Lieut Col. Beevor, C. M. G., of the Scots Guards, who is now at the front.

"Miss Beevor recently went to stay with friends, and on Monday night she and Lieutenant Lord took part in a dance at a hotel. While the dance was in progress the alarm of a Zeppelin raid was given, and Lord hurried off to the aerodrome. The dance was stopped and the guests waited for the outcome of the raid.

"Half an hour later Lord was killed. It is understood that in coming to the ground in pitch darkness after the flight his machine turned a double somersault and crashed to the earth.

"Lord suffered a fracture of the base of the skull and other injuries. He was taken to a hospital and Miss Beevor was sent for, but although she reached the hospital in a few minutes Lord had lost consciousness when she arrived. She stayed by his bedside until he died."

ALLIES' AIR RAID KILLS EIGHT IN BAVARIA

More Than Half a Dozen Aeroplanes Used, Says German Official Report.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (via London).—An official communication issued here today tells of an allied air raid yesterday over Weibrücken and Sankt Ingbert, Bavaria. Eight persons were killed and two wounded in the latter town. The communication is as follows:

"Monday forenoon from six to eight enemy aeroplanes attacked Zweibrücken and Sankt Ingbert, which are outside the military district.

"From fifteen to twenty bombs were dropped on Zweibrücken, causing only unimportant material damage. At Sankt Ingbert eight persons were killed and two wounded."

TOLD TO KEEP ROOMS DARK.

Visitors in London Rooms Face an Official Warning.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Visitors are requested to have curtains of their rooms drawn immediately any electric light is switched on, so as to prevent a glare of light being visible from the street or Embankment.

The police notice, dated Oct. 3, 1914, is as follows:

"In tall buildings which are illuminated at night the greater part of the windows must be shrouded."

The above notice, displayed in one of the big London hotels, reached this city yesterday.

Almost every letter from Americans familiar with London before the war began who have recently returned there tells of the strangely changed aspect of the city at night owing to the precautions ordered by the authorities in view of the possibility of raids by Zeppelins and aeroplanes. The minimum number of lights are displayed everywhere, and many travelers remark that the town in these days looks much as it must have done before the days of gas and electricity.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT BETTER.

Improved Engines Enable Aviators to Defy the Allies' Shells.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—A dispatch to The London Morning Post, dated "British Headquarters," says:

"Beyond question the most significant happening of the past month has been in the air: one might almost call it the reappearance of the German airmen. During the latter months of the Winter and the early Spring months, there was a notable deficiency of the enemy's airmen, till the appearance of a Taube became quite an event at any considerable distance from its own guns. In these months we were given to understand by the ineradicable German inclination to boast about the future, that experiments were being made with new types of engine and machine which were to result in the production of something superior to any craft that had ever taken the air.

"In the past month we have had occasional opportunities for comparing the forecast with the fulfillment; and it must be admitted that the enemy has good cause to be proud of the advance he has made. Even from the ground one has been greatly impressed by the speed and climb of the German machines which have penetrated lately some distance inside our firing line. It has been instructive to watch the daring with which our shells were dodged—proof of the pilot's faith in the engine he was handling and the ease with which, when he had enough of it, he turned his nose toward the upper air and left a white trail of shells bursting helplessly behind him."

MURAD
The Turkish Cigarette

FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN—
From Lakes to Gulf—N.-S.-E.-W.—
In every state and territory of our country—
In the big cities and the big, open spaces—
In every little town where there are men who appreciate the better things of life—

You Will Hear the Praises of Murads

The most enthusiastic, far-reaching and lasting success ever won by a high-grade cigarette.

No other high-grade cigarette ever delighted so many American smokers of all classes.

This is conclusively shown by the fact that Murads are by far the greatest seller of all 15 Cent, 20 Cent and 25 Cent Cigarettes in America.

GUARANTEED BY A WHOLE NATION'S VERDICT

S.Anargyros Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

Everywhere—Why?

The Entire Stock of
Weber and Heilbroner
Summer Clothing

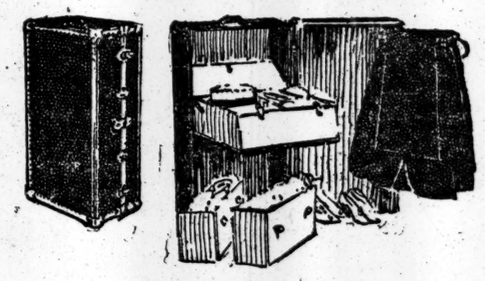
With the exception of Dress Clothes, is now on sale at the following reductions—with no charge for alterations.

$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits, at $16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits, at $19.50
$40, $35 and $30 Suits, at $24.50

Five Clothing Stores

27 New 44th and Broadway — 241 Broadway — 1185 Broadway — 42nd and Fifth Avenue

The Trunk That Made Us Break a Rule



The "NEVERBREAK" No. 100 Wardrobe Trunk, Price $15.
For Metropolitan Men and Women.

THIS is the wardrobe trunk that has PUT US IN THE TRUNK BUSINESS.

Heretofore we made it a rule not to feature trunks as a specialty.

* *

It had to be a RECORD BREAKER, or we never would have budged.

* *

In many ways comparable with wardrobe trunks that have sold at more than twice the price.

Sturdy, vuleanized fibre over three-ply basswood, reinforced with steel at every point, beautifully finished in a rich, dark color, and with wonderfully substantial hardware.

* *

Removable swinging clothes rack for five to six suits or dresses and coat — ample drawer space for linens, underwear, boots and hats.

* *

Guaranteed for five years, and at the price of a good suit case.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores
241 Broadway 345 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway 1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau
20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.

This Clothing Not on Sale Until Thursday

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop
8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Will Close Out THURSDAY

316 Men's Hand Tailored Suits
33 TO 46 CHEST

One, two, three or four button models, of hairline Overplaids, Glen Urquhart Plaids, pencil striped Cassimere or worsted, club or shepherd check worsted, Oxford vicuna and English tweed, soft roll front; natural shoulders, many half silk lined or with silk lined sleeves.

15.00
Heretofore $24.50 to $35.00

No Charge for Alterations

342 Men's Sack Suits
33 TO 46 CHEST

Two, three and four button, soft roll front models, of hairline overplaids, checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna and English tweed; (also a number of Tuxedo Suits, silk galloon bound collar and cuffs).

10.00
Heretofore $18.50 to $24.50

NO ALTERATIONS

SAYS GERMAN TRADE IS NOW HARD HIT

Observer Asserts Hope Is Lost That We Will Induce England to Relax Blockade.

SOME INDUSTRIES FLOURISH

Machine and Iron and Steel Works Very Busy—Plenty of Ore—Textile Manufacturers Suffer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11. — A citizen of a neutral State who lately visited Germany, in a further communication to The Daily Chronicle deals with the position of industry in that country. He says:

"It would be quite wrong to imagine that after the blockade of German ports all manufactories were stopped. Practically the whole of the machine industry, iron foundries, and steel works are fully employed and doing splendid business. They do not suffer from any lack of raw material, as the whole of the ore reserves of Sweden are at their disposal. In addition to this they can tap their own ores in the Diedenhofen and Saar districts and the ores of Luxemburg and Longwy in France.

"So far as coal is concerned, mines which used to compete successfully in the markets of Scandinavia, Italy, France, Egypt, Denmark, and Russia with English coal have suffered heavily. After the war broke out nearly all these mines came to a standstill, chiefly owing to the shortage of labor, but there has been a gradual revival, and the output now is about half normal.

"The textile industries of the empire until July managed to keep up to something like their normal level. There has been a decrease in exportation, but the home demand for textiles has been very good, owing to the total cessation of imports of foreign descriptions. But since Aug. 1 the manufacture of all goods from cotton yarn has been prohibited, in view of the possible declaration of cotton as contraband of war.

"Since Aug. only orders for the army are allowed to be executed, but this will not give employment to one-tenth of the great body of textile operatives, and the greater part of the factories have been closed to a standstill. This has created a considerable amount of unemployment.

"The manufacture of ready-made clothing, which in normal times plays a large part in German industry, has been stopped for some time past owing to want of raw wool from Australia and New Zealand. The woolen mills are at present restricted to supplying the army. Clothing is dear, but would be still dearer were it not for the fact that there are several millions of men in uniform who do not require civilian clothing at present.

"One industry which has suffered acutely is the manufacture of toys. In and around Nuremberg and in Thuringia millions of pounds' worth of these toys used to be sent to other countries, but this export trade has now almost entirely ceased, and a number of factories have been closed.

"The great fur market at Leipsic, second only in importance to that of London, has come to a complete stop.

"It must, however, be well understood that German exporters are only now beginning to feel the pinch of the blockade. It was declared early in March, but under the pressure of American influence the English Government allowed more than two months' grace, so that the complete stoppage of German exports only dates as far back as May 15 or even June 1.

"Now, however, a number of bankruptcies is advancing considerably, and great uneasiness is spreading in industrial circles, the more so because hopes of America bringing pressure to bear upon the English Government to relax the blockade have entirely vanished."

REPLY ON THE FRYE ACCEPTS PAYMENT

Commissioners to Fix Amount, Averting Arbitration—Deadlock on Prussian-American Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The American reply to the last German note regarding the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye was cabled to Berlin tonight and probably will be given out for publication Saturday.

While the original position of the State Department, that the Prussian-American treaty of 1828 was violated by the destruction of the vessel, is reaffirmed, it is understood that the United States now agrees to accept payment for the Frye under the conditions suggested in the last German note, obviating an appeal to arbitration at The Hague. Germany stipulates that payment shall not involve admission of a treaty violation; the American note is said to stipulate that no treaty rights are waived by acceptance. The amount to be paid will be fixed by two Commissioners, one appointed by each government.

The German position, as outlined in the last note, is that payment of indemnity for ships destroyed is all that the treaty contemplates. The United States contends that any American ship, even if laden with contraband, is protected from destruction by Article 13 of the treaty, although it is not claimed that a contraband cargo would be so protected.

Germany has held that, since the sinking of ships is not specifically prohibited in the treaty, principles of international law must govern each case, the treaty being satisfied by payment. The New American note is understood to reject this view.

A German Prize Court in July held the Berlin Government liable under treaty for payment for the Frye. The amount was not fixed, as the United States had entered no specific claim for damages.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The American note replying to Austria-Hungary's protest against the exportation of American arms to belligerents is nearing completion. It is known that the right of American manufacturers to export arms to whomsoever will buy them will be fully maintained.

McADOO TO PUBLISH THEM.

Will Also Sue War Refugees Who Haven't Repaid Advances.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10. — Secretary McAdoo has decided to adopt drastic methods to compel repayment from Americans who received advances last Fall from the Government to enable them to get home from Europe after the outbreak of the war, with the consequent suspension of payment of letters of credit and interruption of ocean passenger schedules. It was announced at the Treasury Department today that on Oct. 1 he would make public the names of those who had failed up to that time to pay back what was advanced to them or paid out by Government officials on their account.

The resolution of Congress appropriated $2,500,000 for the relief of Americans caught in Europe by the war provided that all who were financially able to reimburse the Government should do so. After the list of delinquents is made public Secretary McAdoo will ask the Department of Justice to begin suits against all of them able to make repayment.

The list of those who have not responded to the invitation to return the funds loaned to them embraces several hundred out of the 12,000 who were helped to get home. The list cannot be completed until all the accounts connected with the relief fund have been audited. Secretary McAdoo is indulging in the hope that the present announcement will induce many to take their names out of the delinquent list.

SON FIGHTING FOR FRANCE.

Chapmans Return After Visit to Him —Davenport's Work for Poor.

John Jay Chapman, a lawyer, of 60 Wall Street, returned yesterday from France on the steamship Rochambeau after visiting his son, Victor, who is with the Foreign Legion in the Vosges learning aviation, after 102 days in the trenches.

"I am proud to have my son fighting with the French Army, and I consider it is the duty of American young men to give their services to France or her Allies," Mr. Chapman said. "Their fight is our fight. If it were not for the British fleet the Germans would have been firing shells into Long Island long ago."

Next to the British, Americans are hated most bitterly by the Germans, he said, and if by any chance the Allies should be defeated he believes the United States would be the next antagonist Germany would take on.

Mrs. Chapman, who accompanied her husband, said she was as proud of their son, Victor, as Mr. Chapman was.

Brewster Davenport of Boston, who also returned on the Rochambeau, has been serving in the American Ambulance Corps at Neuilly, near Paris. He came back to start a fund for the poor in France, who will soon need help, he said. The French Government has given the house 12 Rue Faitbout as headquarters of the mission, and the object is to organize a motor-supply service all over France for the coming Winter. Mrs. Valse of Paris and Mrs. P. Bronson of Middlebury, Conn., are among the women engaged in the movement in Paris.

Mr. Davenport is returning shortly and will take his own automobile with him to inaugurate the service, he said. During his service with the ambulance corps he had several narrow escapes from being killed. At Pont à Mousson a shell killed a soldier standing by his car; another shell passed through a room in which he was dining, wrecking it completely. A French officer at a certain point informed him that not a shell had struck that place for eight months. Ten minutes later a shell exploded, killing the officer and twelve of his men, with several horses.

DAYS OF SUFFERING FOR MEXICO CITY

Capital Changed Hands Three Times in a Day, While Civilians Alone Fell in Fighting.

AMERICANS APPEAL AGAIN

Tell President Wilson Foreigners Are Becoming Desperate Because of What They See and Suffer.

MEXICO CITY, July 31, (Via Vera Cruz, Aug. 8 and Laredo, Tex., Aug. 10)—During the last twenty-four hours this capital has seen three changes of government. Such a kaleidoscopic shifting of the political status has alarmed even this city, accustomed as it has become to rapid changes of political leadership.

Shortly after the noon hour yesterday the inhabitants were startled by the precipitate evacuation of the Zapata army before an invisible enemy. Two hours later the Villa contingent of the former army of occupation rallied and street fighting ensued with the invading Carranza forces.

At 5 o'clock the firing, which had been a continual rattle for the two previous hours, ceased and in its place was heard the clanging of bells. Offices and stores which had been in the line of fire were opened and the occupants emerged to learn that the city had been captured by Captain Manuel Sanchez and twenty men of Carranza's army. It is estimated that 2,500 Zapata soldiers fled before this force, believing it to be much larger.

Captain Sanchez installed himself in the National Palace, the Red Cross ambulance and cars gathered up the dead and wounded, numbering 11, all of whom were civilians, the fighting having taken place in the main streets of the business section.

The city had settled down to the first breathing spell of the day when the Zapata troops, learning that they had been routed by a force of 20 men, returned. Sanchez with his Carranza forces thereupon evacuated the Palace which was taken possession of by General Castillo, who occupied it during the night.

Castillo, when morning broke, left the Palace because of a rumored approach of hostile forces and General Aldama, claiming to be a Villa follower, occupied the government offices. Towards noon heavy firing on several streets leading to the National and Municipal Palaces announced a second approach of Carranza men. This firing lasted all the forenoon and well into the afternoon and when it ceased the inhabitants were in doubt as to whether the forces of Villa, Zapata or Carranza held the capital of the republic.

Again Red Cross ambulances made their rounds and gathered up their toll of dead and wounded civilians. The soldiers of all factions escaped.

The American Red Cross Headquarters, which is situated on the edge of the residential district, has been surrounded by crowds of miserably hungry people piteously begging food which the Red Cross has been unable to give because of military necessities render it impossible to have the many governments supply transportation for corn long since purchased, but detained by soldiers not fifty miles from the starving capital.

People Dying of Starvation.

Eight deaths by starvation, all children, were reported by the police station of the Second Ward today. The General Hospital also reported deaths by starvation, though the number was not made public.

A police court record in the Second Ward was brought to the attention of the American Red Cross representatives today as illustrative of the extreme misery prevailing among the lower classes because of the want of food.

A woman was brought into court charged with stealing a dog. The Magistrate listened to the story of the complainant and then to the defendant whose plea was that the animal was stolen for the purpose of killing it and feeding it to her children. The Judge dismissed the woman accused of stealing the dog.

Despite the distressing conditions the Red Cross representatives and the foreign relief societies have been able to do very little because the military authorities refuse to allow food to enter the city.

Red Cross officials now have a supply of beef and beans sufficient for 750,000 liters of soup. Already applications have come from 60,000 persons and the present supply will last no longer than a fortnight.

Cases of death by starvation are being daily reported to the Red Cross Headquarters. A number of deaths have been reported from an orphan home here, and patients in other State institutions are said to be slowly dying because of malnutrition.

Last Appeal of Americans.

MEXICO CITY, July 29, (by Courier to Vera Cruz, to Laredo, Tex., Aug. 10.)—An appeal for help for Americans in Mexico and for the relief of the people of the country itself was sent by the American Society of Mexico to the State Department in Washington through the Brazilian Minister today. It recites conditions in the Mexican capital, which are described as unendurable, and which are declared to have driven Americans here almost to desperation, and implores the Washington Government to act promptly in bringing about amelioration.

"The American residents of Mexico appeal once more to their Government and people in behalf of the suffering millions of pacific men, women and children in this country who are victims of hunger and cruelty and violence," the appeal begins. "These conditions put the gravest and most pressing responsibility upon the United States, which not only has passively permitted them, but has promoted them with arms and ammunition and by encouragement to political adventurers who have prostituted the name of liberty and the cause of human rights.

"Americans and other foreigners," the appeal continues, "stand aghast and wonder whether they can be living in the twentieth century and in a country bordering on the United States, which has made itself responsible to the world for protection of life and property here and yet does nothing more than send repeated warnings that are derided by half-savage men, drunk with ill-gotten power and the spirit of graft and hate.

"For many months the Americans here, driven almost to desperation, have tried to bring their Government to a realization of the awful situation and begged that the American people be informed. Their request, long denied, was finally conceded in part by the President in his own statement of June 2 reciting briefly the conditions in Mexico.

"Living on a Volcano."

"These conditions, then hardly endurable, are much worse now, and the apparent inactivity of the Government at Washington fills Mexico with despair. There is not even a semblance of government here at the capital and we are living on a smoldering volcano. The entire City Council has been imprisoned without cause. We have seen three changes of armed government in thirty days. There is no communication with the world, except by special messengers."

Conditions which caused the appeal to be sent are detailed in the communication, numerous instances of outrages on Americans and others being cited.

The efforts of some Americans who are mentioned as trying to convince the world that Mexico is not hungry and Red Cross work not needed is deplored. The number of deaths from lack of food, said to be from ten to twelve daily here, is declared to be increasing. The efforts of Special Commissioner O'Connor to help ameliorate the distress by getting food in are dwelt upon, but it is declared that after having been here one month "he has not yet succeeded in bringing a pound of food into the capital or to receive even a message from Washington regarding the work." Futile efforts of the International Relief Committee to get an empty train out of the city and back again with food also are described.

Mention is made of the seizure by the authorities of The Mexican Herald, the only English periodical left in the city. "The confiscators took possession of The Herald plant and issued their own official organ there," the appeal continues. With Mexican money almost worthless and food supplies virtually exhausted, "the suffering can be imagined," it adds. The appeal concludes:

"The few reports coming from outside the capital nearly all show the same conditions of distress. If something is not done by the United States or other foreign governments to open communications, supply food and stop the killing of men, outraging of women and destruction of property, there will be still graver complications for the world to settle in Mexico. The breaking point has been reached where foreigners who have long counseled self-restraint are getting desperate because of what they see around them and what they suffer themselves."

Carranza Attacks Red Cross.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10. — A cable from the Carranza Minister of Foreign Relations to the agency here replies to the appeal of American residents in Mexico City as follows:

"Regarding the statement of the American Society made at Mexico City on July 28, and the statement of the International Committee in Mexico City, dated July 13, only a few points are worthy of attention. Instead of the anarchy reigning in the city as described in those two statements order has been restored, the civil courts and the civil government are in operation, communication with the outside world has been restored, and life and property are safeguarded.

"The Constitutionalist troops entered on the 30th ult., and immediately established order. They took necessary food with them.

Charles J. O'Connor, representative of the Red Cross, had then been in the city a month, but had never made any effort to take food there. He brought none with him when he came to Vera Cruz, greatly to the surprise of all, and no arrangements had been made to send any from the United States. Mr. O'Connor said himself that he had come on a mission of investigation. He was told that it was impossible for the Red Cross to purchase supplies, but was informed that he would be welcome to bring anything desired from outside and would be given all assistance and every guarantee of the safe convoy of the food into Mexico City. He took with him a quantity of medical supplies and could have taken any amount of food he had desired.

60,000 ARMENIANS FLEE FROM TURKS

Those Driven from the Vilayet of Van Alone Likely to Number 100,000.

MASSACRE STORY REPEATED

Kurds Said to Have Slain 10,000, Throwing the Bodies Into the Tigris and Euphrates.

TIFLIS, Transcaucasia, Aug. 10, (Via Petrograd and London.).—The Armenian Bishop has received information that 60,000 Armenian refugees have arrived at Igdir, the principal outlet of the Vilayet of Van. It is expected that fully 100,000 will be driven from Van alone.

Another exodus of Christians from Persia is also feared.

Kurds are reported to have massacred 10,000 Armenians in the Vilayet of Bitlis, throwing the bodies of the victims into the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

The war on this front has reached a degree of intensity hitherto unknown except in the period just preceding the Russian victory at Sary-Kamysh.

B. Varazdate, a member of the committee of the Armenian Social Democratic Party, writing to L'Humanité of Paris on Aug. 2, said the committee had received word that the Turks, after massacring all the males of the population in the region of Bitlis, gathered 9,000 women and children and drove them to the banks of the Tigris, where they shot them down, throwing the bodies into the river.

Reports of massacres of Armenians at various points have been received frequently in the last four months. Six thousand were said to have been slain at Van in May. American missionaries at Van played a prominent part in protecting Armenians from Turkish and Kurdish attacks.

GERMANS FREE THE LLAMA.

Wico, Another American Tanker, Still Thought Held at Swinemuende.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Standard Oil steamer Llama, Captain Clinch, from New York for Stockholm, flying the American falg, which was seized by a German warship last week and taken to Swinemünde, was released on Aug. 6, the day after she arrived there, according to a cable received at the State Department today from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin. Mr. Gerard said that the Llama had been sent to Swinemünde for examination, but he did not furnish any other explanation of the reason for the seizure. It is supposed that the Llama was taken in charge by the Germans in order to determine whether the ultimate destination of her cargo of oil was Russia. The fact that she was released shows that the German authorities discovered nothing suspicious.

The Standard Oil steamer Wico, from Philadelphia to Stockholm, also flying the American flag, was seized by a German warship last week, and also ordered to Swinemünde. She went ashore off that port and was damaged. Nothing was said in the dispatch today as to the disposition made of the Wico or her cargo. One of the vessels carried gas oil and the other illuminating oil.

PUT ALL BLAME ON ENGLAND

German Papers Draw Conclusions from Belgian Documents.

BERLIN, Aug. 10, (By wireless to Sayville, L. I.).—The following news items were given out for publication today by the Overseas News Agency:

"The Vossische Zeitung and the Berliner Tageblat comment at length on the latest official publication of Belgian diplomatic reports found in Brussels. They say these documents prove conclusively that England prepared systematically for the great European war by drawing closer and closer the previously loose meshes of the diplomatic and political net about Germany, frustrating all attempts of the German Emperor's Government to maintain peace. England, they say, is the real and unscrupulous criminal who plunged the world into a carefully prepared war for the most selfish motives—envy and fear—and as an enemy, prepared plans directed against the safety of German troops and Germany's industrial and commercial developments.

"It is the conviction of German officials that the military negotiations begun by the British Military Attaché at Brussels, Colonel Nathaniel W. Baranardiston, were private conversations between military men, which were shared by Belgian diplomats.

"The Vossische Zeitung says that the moral responsibility for the colossal slaughter rests almost entirely upon England's shoulders."

URGES CAUTION ON COTTON.

London Daily Telegraph Opposes Public Pressure on Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—Speaking of today's meeting to advocate the declaration of cotton as contraband, The Daily Telegraph says that nothing would be more inadvisable than that any attempt should be made to interfere with the course of British diplomacy. It must not be argued from the silence of the Cabinet Ministers that the Government has been inactive. The paper adds:

"It should be remembered that in this matter our own action is necessarily based upon conference with and the consent of our allies. Any policy to be adopted by us must receive the full consideration and acquiescence of the other members of the Entente. Various schemes with varying success have been put forward to secure the co-operation of neutrals with ourselves in a legitimate attempt to cut off the material immediately required for our enemy's ammunition.

"There will be not merely satisfaction, but relief, if an agreement can be reached which does not press unduly upon any neutral State. To what extent such an agreement may involve a certain reciprocity in surrender it is not necessary to discuss here, but it should not be doubted that the policy of the present Ministry will not only relieve natural anxiety on this side, but will leave other delicate pourparlers between ourselves and the White House unhampered by even a touch of disappointment at our action in this matter. We shall lay no hard bargain before the United States for their acceptance. On the other hand, we shall not jeopardize the interests of the allied powers."

The Morning Post in an editorial on the cotton question says:

"It is to be regretted, but perhaps it is not surprising, that a certain degree of friction has developed between England and the United States. The good sense, fairness, and justice of the American people will make them see the truth. Whatever differences have already arisen or may arise in future will, we feel certain, lend themselves to adjustment and leave no sting to fester.

"It is inconceivable, so inconceivable that we deem it impossible, that any issue of serious import can arise between the United States and ourselves during the present war over questions of trade, and yet we are frank to say that our Government may be compelled to take certain action that will be injurious to American trade and will no doubt create some feeling.

"We say to our American friends that while we appreciate the fact that our course should have the sanction of their Supreme Court, even without that sanction we should have reached the same conclusion. Necessity would have driven us to it. We do not conceal from ourselves the injury that will be caused to the United States by our refusal to permit cotton to enter Germany through neutral countries.

"The injury we deeply regret, but, in justice, can the United States hold us to blame? The responsibility must be placed on Germany, the aggressor in the war, who had the power to prevent the war, but refused to do so. Greatly as we deplore the loss the United States may suffer, we simply ask it to put itself in our place. It is not a matter of what the United States did in the past under similar circumstances, but what the United States would do today were it placed in the position we are."

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The Daily Chronicle publishes an article today deprecating the popular agitation to bring pressure to bear on the Foreign Office with the object of having raw cotton made contraband of war. A public meeting to forward the agitation has been announced for tonight.

"This matter," says The Daily Chronicle, "involves international questions of great delicacy and perplexity. * * * On a balance there is an advantage in declaring cotton contraband, but to do that and no more would not remove the difficulties which have arisen between the United States and the British Government. On both sides there is the utmost good will, but necessarily the point of view of Washington is not that of London."

The Daily Chronicle then continues: "Nor will the negotiations be helped by any action of this country which is capable of being misinterpreted as a Manchester manoeuvre to obtain cheap cotton. In short, things are now at the stage when newspaper or trade agitation might have very embarrassing consequences."

WHEAT VIA NAVAL SHIPS.

British Admiralty May Help Canada Market Crop Early.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 10.—The problem of the early transportation of the wheat crop of Canada to Great Britain is engaging the attention of Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, as well as of Sir Robert Borden, in England. With 200,000,000 bushels as the probable export crop, the elevators of Canada will accommodate only 150,000,000 bushels. If the grain is stored there may be delay in marketing it, and it is likely that the earlier marketed the better the price, for there may be greater difficulty in getting United States wheat to market early.

It is expected here that, as the result of Sir Robert Borden's negotiations, the British Government will divert ships doing special duty for the Admiralty to the work of moving the Canadian grain across the ocean, if this be done the crop will reach the market early.

SEVEN CARLOADS OF ENGLISH GOLD HERE

Continued from Page 1.

England, from a value of $4.86 in American money before the war to its new low record yesterday of $4.74⅞. The news that the shipment was on its way, however, failed to produce any such result yesterday, as the rate of $4.74⅞ at the close was a drop of $.00⅝ from the day before.

The express company and the local bankers had planned that no word of the shipment should be made public until the gold was safely deposited in the Sub-Treasury. The secrecy was maintained only to the limit of the jurisdiction of the British censor, however. On Monday night, shortly after the train bearing the treasure had crossed the border, THE NEW YORK TIMES received word of the shipment from Bangor, Me.

It was said yesterday that the warship had carried more than $52,000,000, and that the gold and securities in excess of this sum were destined for Canada, whose Treasury has been depleted by recent shipments of gold amounting to $133,000,000 to New York. It was pointed out that the great cost of sending over a fleet would make it a matter of economy to carry the largest possible quantity of gold in order to avoid additional voyages.

Armored Cars Defy Bandits.

The steel cars used for gold delivery are heavily locked and barricaded and the guards carry high-power rifles and revolvers. Trains with such cars and freight are known in railroad slang as "silk" cars. No attempt has ever been made to hold up a modern fortified gold carrier. The armor on the cars is proof against rifle bullets, and the guards inside have loopholes to shoot from. The old order of train robbers would have no chance against them. Such cars could withstand the attack of an army of men carrying small arms, and nothing less could be successful from the outside than an attack with artillery or dynamite.

Nevertheless, the risk is not taken lightly by the express company. The route over which the train was run has been kept a secret. Word was received on Monday from Bangor that the gold-carrying cars were going to come into this city on the Bangor express or would be sent to Boston, and there made part of the Boston express. By way of an additional precaution, however, the cars were sent by themselves in a special train over an unexpected route.

The gold was to be heavily guarded until its arrival at the Sub-Treasury. The guards who accompanied the shipment to this city were under instructions to remain on duty while the gold remained at the American Express Company's terminal.

Chief Inspector Schmitterberger last night sent orders to the Arsenal Police station to send eight mounted policemen to the terminal while the transfer of the gold from the cars to motor trucks was in progress.

Gold in 800 Boxes.

The seventy-five tons of gold are in 800 iron bound boxes, the weight of each with its contents being about 120 pounds.

Robert E. M. Cowie, Vice President and General Manager of the American Express Company, said yesterday he was sorry that the story of the gold shipment had been made public, as continued secrecy to the end of the trip would have reduced the risk.

"This is the greatest risk ever taken by an express company," he said, "and naturally we do not feel that we could be too cautious about it. The shipment will arrive here at 8 o'clock and then all details in our possession regarding its journey will be made public."

The pilot train, which was used to balk possible dynamiters, was chartered by the express company on its own responsibility, but it will be added to the bill charged to the British Government. It cost between $700 and $800.

When Mr. Cowie was asked the total cost of the shipment, he said that he would have to look over the waybills before he could tell.

"There is a regular rate per ounce for the transportation of gold," he said, "and that applies in this case the same as in any other. It will take a good deal of figuring to determine the exact cost. However, I think you will be right in saying that the price of transportation will be the highest ever paid for a shipment of seventy-five tons."

It was said yesterday that the gold would probably come in the form of American double eagles. Information of any kind was refused by J. P. Morgan & Co., on the ground that such details ought to come from London, where the shipment was arranged in response to the extraordinary exchange conditions between that city and this.

At the Sub-Treasury it was said that a request had been received to take care of a large amount of gold on the way from Canada, but that the amount was not known.

News of the approaching arrival of upward of $50,000,000 in gold and securities created a great stir in the financial district, where only a very few persons in touch with J. P. Morgan & Co. knew of the shipment until they read of it in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday.

Attracted by the news of the valuable shipment on its way here a curious crowd gathered at the back doors of the Sub-Treasury yesterday, where it waited patiently with a moving picture and other photographers for the arrival of the express wagons. Government officials said, however, that no gold was expected during the afternoon.

It is expected that title to the securities, which are presumed to be American bonds, will be held by the Bank of England, and they will be used as a basis for further advances. Efforts which have been made in London to mobilize holdings of American securities have not been conspicuously successful, in contrast to the ready response which was made to similar appeals in Paris. In the latter city $50,000,000 in American issues was turned over to the bankers to be used as collateral for loans here.

GOLD PASSES SPRINGFIELD.

Railroad Men Take Every Precaution for Treasure Train's Safety.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10.—Guarded by a corps of armed guards and contained in seven sealed express cars, the British gold for J. P. Morgan & Co. of New York arrived in this city from Bangor, Me., at 8:01 o'clock tonight. The train came to Worcester over the Boston & Maine Railroad and proceeded over the Boston & Albany Railroad from this city to Chatham, N. Y., where it was routed over the Harlem Division of the New York Central Lines into New York City.

The special train was in charge of Conductor Talbot of the Boston Division of the Boston & Albany Railroad. When it arrived in this city the locomotive was followed by a wooden coach of the Maine Central Railroad, but this was taken off and a steel coach substituted. Behind the forward coach followed seven steel express cars, containing the gold, with armed guards inside. The forward coach and one in the rear of the seven express cars were also filled with armed guards. The train left this city with two locomotives to carry it over the heavy grade to Pittsfield, where the extra locomotive was dropped.

During the stop at the station in this city a corps of railroad detectives with flashlights made a minute examination of the trucks and equipment to guard against possible defects. H. A. Morris, road foreman of engines for the Boston & Albany Railroad, was in official charge of the locomotives from Worcester to Chatham, N. Y., where he was relieved by C. J. Wright, General Superintendent of the New York Central lines, who will have general supervision on the route over the Harlem Division into New York City.

ECONOMY

Economy in a building operation involves, not only obtaining the lowest prices, but securing the quickest possible deliveries on hundreds of related lines of work, and having such deliveries made in the exact order in which they are required.

The delay of one line of work may very easily hold up many other lines of work, spreading like contagion throughout the entire operation, and wasting in lost rentals the savings effected in the purchases of materials.

In other words, Economy must comprehend both low prices and quick deliveries, and we have a reputation for both.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

WARSHIPS TO MEXICO AFTER AN OUTBREAK

Continued from Page 1.

ing, the President will return to Washington. The information contained in Commander McNamee's message was telegraphed to the President at Cornish.

By his direction a conference was held between Secretary Lansing and Rear Admiral William S. Benson, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, at which Leon J. Canova, Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs in the State Department, was present. A statement of the situation was sent to the President after this conference, and it is understood that it was by his personal direction that the orders were issued to the Louisiana and the New Hampshire to prepare to depart for Vera Cruz.

The decision to augment the United States naval force at Vera Cruz was reached tentatively at a conference of Secretary Lansing, Rear Admiral William S. Benson, Acting Secretary of the Navy, and Leon J. Canova, Chief of the Division of Mexican Affairs, in the State Department. Later orders were sent to Newport, to have the two battleships prepare for sea without delay.

Commander McNamee's force consists of the cruiser Sacramento and the gunboats Machias and Wheeling. The Navy Department declines to say whether the Louisiana and New Hampshire are under orders to go direct to Vera Cruz. It is said that they may stop at Hampton Roads for further instructions. The Louisiana is the flagship of Rear Admiral Walter McLean, and he will take command of the entire naval force at Vera Cruz unless a change in the situation causes the Government to recall the Louisiana and the New Hampshire. There is reason to believe that the sending of more battleships to Vera Cruz is contemplated.

Although the belief prevails here that the anti-foreign demonstrations in Vera Cruz are the direct result of resentment on the part of the Carranzistas over the effort of this Government to end Mexico's troubles through co-operation with Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, the conferences between representatives of all seven nations are to be continued.

Plans for Mexican Convention.

Secretary Lansing left here tonight for New York to attend the meeting to be held tomorrow afternoon at the Biltmore Hotel with the diplomatic envoys of the Latin-American countries named.

Just before he took the train for New York Secretary Lansing said advices had reached the State Department tonight confirming the report of Commander McNamee as to conditions at Vera Cruz, but giving no additional details. The Secretary would not discuss the mission of the battleships. The new reports from Vera Cruz were forwarded to Cornish.

In connection with the conference at New York it was learned tonight that the appeal to be addressed to the Mexican people and all military leaders would outline a definite plan for the holding of a general convention to set up a Constitutional Government which would be recognized by the United States and other American republics. It is said that the conference will select a Mexican for the Presidency regarded as best fitted to undertake the task, though his name may not be formally announced until a peace convention is assembled.

The possibility that some of the chiefs, particularly General Carranza, may refuse to join in such a convention has been fully considered, and all the nations participating in the conference are declared to be in agreement on a plan to use the armed forces of the United States, if necessary, to enforce an embargo on war supplies against any faction opposing the proposed new government.

Ever since the announcement was made by the State Department that representatives of the United States, five South American countries and one Central American country would confer with a view to perfecting a program for ending the troubles in Mexico, the Carranza Government has been busy issuing statements designed to show that the Carranzistas controlled the greater part of Mexico and were conducting an orderly administration. Within the last few days many telegrams have been received at the Carranza agency here for communication to American newspapers which indicate that the Carranza officials are angry. Further evidence of their resentment over the attempt to adjust the Mexican situation by a conference of the United States and Latin-American nations has been found in Carranza's unexplained dismissal of the Guatemalan Minister in Mexico City.

Tonight's batch of complaints sent by telegraph to Washington from the Carranza headquarters in Vera Cruz, show that trouble is in store for the United States Consul at that port, and that the Carranzistas are seeking to cast discredit on the manner in which the American Red Cross conducted its relief work in Mexico City. The dispatches, coming closely on the heels of the advices concerning anti-foreign demonstrations in Vera Cruz, are regarded as having an additional significance.

The statement concerning Consul Canada was in the form of this cablegram to the Carranzista Washington Agency, from Jesus Acuña the Carranza Minister for Foreign Relations at Vera Cruz:

Official inquiry will be instituted regarding the statement made in Washington on July 27 that Consul W. W. Canada at Vera Cruz had reported to his Government that eight Mexican naval vessels were preparing to embark troops which were coming into Vera Cruz from the interior. It is not understood how Consul Canada could make such a statement by the Government officials at Vera Cruz. The windows of Mr. Canada's office in the Consulate overlook the harbor, and at no time have such a number of Mexican war vessels ever been seen in the port of Vera Cruz. During the past fortnight only one has sailed out of port. No troops have come to Vera Cruz from the interior of Mexico, and the vessel which did sail only carried its ordinary complement of men.

No satisfactory explanation has ever been given as to the statement generally credited to Mr. Canada by the press of the United States some time ago to the effect that Carranza had fled to the castle of San Juan de Ulua, fearing assassination. This statement is absolutely without basis of fact.

It is not going too far to say that the opinion is gaining ground in Washington that Carranza is becoming reckless of consequences in his effort to prevent this Government from attempting to end the disturbances in Mexico. In some quarters it is believed that the demonstrations against Americans and other foreigners in Vera Cruz are countenanced by the authorities there for the purpose of seeking to frighten the American Government into keeping its hands off the Mexican situation.

WILSON WILL RETURN TO CONSULT CABINET

Decides to Go to Washington, When Told of Turn in Mexican Affairs.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 10.—After the receipt today of official reports regarding the Mexican situation, President Wilson decided to return to Washington within the next forty-eight hours. He will be back in time for the Cabinet meeting on Friday.

The President was in communication throughout the day with Secretary Lansing and other officials regarding the request from Commander McNamee of the United States Navy that a battleship squadron be sent to Vera Cruz. While he sent messages to Washington, the President refused to make any comment. It was believed, however, that he had directed that further information be obtained regarding the situation at Vera Cruz. In Washington the President will receive reports regarding the progress of the Mexican conference to be resumed in New York tomorrow.

Although it is known that the President desires to be back at the capital principally to watch the Mexican situation more closely, it was said here tonight that his decision to return also was brought about by other official business.

On his trip to Washington the President will be accompanied only by Mr. Cary T. Grayson, a stenographer and Secret Service men. Members of his family will remain here.

SCOTT AND VILLA AGREE.

American Merchandise and Mines Not to be Disturbed.

EL PASO, Aug. 10.—General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, has accomplished his mission to the border. He met General Villa this morning, and at noon today the following statement was issued:

General Villa assured me during our interview that the proposed meeting of mining men will be postponed indefinitely. The foreign merchandise seized in Chihuahua last week will be restored. Violations of the law, however, will be prosecuted in the civil courts. My mission here is now accomplished.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER LEAVES.

Americans Praise Him for His Aid in Mexican Troubles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 10.—When Minister Cardoso departed with his family this morning he was treated with every consideration by the Constitutionalist authorities.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 9, (via Galveston, Aug. 10.)—General Gonzales tonight placed a special train at the disposal of José Cardoso de Oliveira, the Brazilian Minister, who will leave here tomorrow morning with members of his family and the Secretary of the legation. Every guarantee and all military honors will be accorded the departing diplomat, who today expressed to the authorities his gratitude for their attention.

The American colony this afternoon held a mass meeting and adopted resolutions praising the Brazilian Minister for his faithful services and expressing keen regret at his departure.

NO MEXICAN LOAN YET.

Federal Reserve Board Meets Here —McAdoo Not Present.

A meeting of the Federal Reserve Board held yesterday at the Federal Reserve Bank in this city, instead of in Washington, developed nothing of interest, according to the members. Governor Hamlin, Chairman of the Board, Controller Williams, and Messrs. Harding, Warburg, and Miller attended, with H. Parker Willis, Secretary to the board. It was said that nothing was done regarding the Mexican situation and the proposal for an American loan. Secretary McAdoo, who has been in the city for several days, did not attend the meeting. The board is chiefly interested at this time in preparing the member banks for handling the crop movement this Fall.

The country check collection system, which was put into operation by the New York Clearing House this week, has started off smoothly. About 7,000 checks, carrying $1,000,000, were sent to the 340 banks upon the discretionary list of the Clearing House on the first day. All items drawn upon the banks in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island which have agreed to remit at par are collected by the Clearing House under the new system. The checks of these banks are received at the Federal Reserve Bank at par for immediate credit to the depositing bank.

AMERICAN SOLDIER KILLED BY BANDITS

Infantryman Shot Down by Band of Mexicans Near Mercedes, Texas.

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas, Aug. 10.—A United States infantryman was killed by Mexican bandits at Palm Gardens, about two miles east of Mercedes, Texas, tonight.

The dead man was one of four soldiers who were guarding Palm Gardens.

The bandits appeared suddenly in the darkness and fired upon the guards. Their shots were replied to, but the result is unknown here.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 10.—It was reported tonight that a guard of United States troopers at Armstrong, seventy-seven miles north of here, were fired on today by Mexican outlaws. Reinforcements have been sent to Armstrong from San Benito.

Unconfirmed reports here are that a posse today shot and killed two Americans in a fight twenty miles west of Raymondville. The Americans were alleged to have been members of the Mexican band.

Daniels Goes to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 10.—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels and Mrs. Daniels, who, with their son, Josephus, Jr., have been spending the last week at Grove Park Inn here, left tonight for Washington.

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10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
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55 Liberty Street

CODE CHANGE AIDS STREET MUSICIANS

Bureau Must Issue Licenses with No Restriction but Year's Residence.

GERMAN BANDS THE GAINERS

Commissioner Bell Hints at Teutonic Propaganda Through Foreign Music.

The recent activity of "German bands" in New York and the amendment to the city ordinances adopted by the Board of Aldermen on March 23 and approved by Mayor Mitchel on March 30, giving increased privileges to such bands, are matters for speculation, according to George H. Bell, Commissioner of Licenses. He pointed out yesterday that licenses had been issued to fifty-eight "itinerant musicians" for the Borough of Manhattan since June 3, and that 177 such licenses had been issued in the five boroughs.

The Commissioner said he was not sure there was any organized effort among Germans to arouse a pro-German sentiment by having these itinerant musicians play such airs as the "Watch on the Rhine," but he pointed out that the licenses granted since June 3 went in groups as follows:

Eight licenses to individuals residing at 178 Third Street, five at 174 Third Street, five at 129 Third Street, eight at 426 Sixth Street, six at 510 Sixth Street, six at 412 Fifth Street, and five at 507 Fifth Street, and so on.

The Commissioner pointed out also that Alderman Pendry of Brooklyn, who was Chairman of the Aldermanic Code Revision Committee, and Assistant Corporation Counsel McNulty, on whom fell the burden of the revision work, consulted him on every other phase of the new code which concerned licenses, but never called to his attention the change affecting "itinerant musicians."

The Commissioner then explained that in the old City of Brooklyn there was a code provision giving these bands the practical freedom of the city and that the ordinance remained in force for that borough after it became part of the greater city, but that no such freedom of operation was extended to Manhattan and the other boroughs. The revised code gives the broad privilege to "itinerant musicians" in all the boroughs by removing the word "Brooklyn" from the code clause.

Heretofore in Manhattan and several other boroughs the "German bands" have been confined to playing in areaways at stated hours. The Commissioner said yesterday that the new code does not restrict their operations to any hour of the day or night nor to any part of the city, nor to any particular day.

The Commissioner also pointed out that the ordinance regulating street organs confined their performances to places 250 feet away "from any dwelling" and 500 feet away from any place of worship or school building," but that these restrictions do not apply to the "itinerant musician." Organ musicians must not play before 9 A. M. or later than 6 P. M., but this does not apply to the "German bands."

Further, the Commissioner said, the new ordinance directed that he "shall" issue a license to each such person applying if he makes out an affidavit that he has been a resident of the borough for one year past, and has two others to verify the statement. Commissioner Bell says he has no such discretion in issuing these band licenses as the code allows him in almost every other instance.

The Commissioner said that the first he knew of the "joker" in the code was when he observed "a German band in full blast" about fifty feet from Fifth Avenue and Ninety-first Street, near the home of Andrew Carnegie, and then again, the same evening, another band playing at Broadway and 141st Street. He stopped and inquired of a policeman, he said, concerning the activity of the bands, and was informed by the patrolman that the new code gave the "itinerants the freedom of the city." They can play at any hour, and on Sundays, the policeman told the Commissioner.

The Commissioner said, too, that he had made a department rule requiring street organists to have certificates showing that their instruments had been tuned by some responsible organ building concern at certain times of the year. "But," the Commisioner added, "I don't know of any way to be even reasonably certain that a German band is tuned up."

He also said that he had noticed that the "Watch on the Rhine" and other German tunes made up the programs of the "Itinerants."

Assistant Corporation Counsel McNulty, it was said at the Corporation Counsel's office, is on vacation. Alderman Pendry was about the City Hall yesterday.

RULES ON MARCONI ANSWER.

In Tesla Suit Judge Strikes Out Paragraph as Impertinent.

Judge Augustus N. Hand, in an opinion filed yesterday in the United States District Court, ordered struck out as impertinent the eleventh paragraph of the answer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America made to the annulment and patent infringement suit brought by the Nikola Tesla Company. The paragraph objected to stated that certain claims of the Marconi patents were sustained by Judge Van Vechten Veeder in the Brooklyn Court in the infringement suit brought against the National Electric Signaling Company, and that the same Court decided that the Tesla patents did not anticipate and were not for the same inventions as the Marconi patents. In his ruling, Judge Hand said:

"I can see no principle under which that decision rendered between wholly different parties is binding here or relevant except as a mere legal precedent. It can only be presented as argument in relation to the legal issues involved, but not as a fact to be pleaded or proved. The motion to strike out the eleventh paragraph of the answer as impertinent is, therefore, granted."

Judge Hand refused to strike out paragraphs thirteen and fourteen, which alleged that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action, and that the complainant is not entitled to any answer or to have the Marconi patents declared void.

CITY MEN DRIVE AT ARMY WORK

Plunge Into Tasks at Plattsburg and Amaze Their Instructors by Rapid Progress.

A REGIMENT UNDER CANVAS

Organized Under Regular Army Direction, Put in Uniform, and Drills Started.

MAYOR IN THE FRONT RANK

At Head of His Company with Other Tall Rookies—General Wood Pleased with Recruits.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 10.—On the western shore of Lake Champlain, south of Plattsburg barracks, more than 1,000 representative American citizens, each wearing the uniform of a private soldier of the army of the United States, are under canvas tonight. They are the men who have voluntarily given a month of their time to the Government. In this period picked officers of the regular army will do their best to train these bankers, lawyers, brokers, city officials, diplomats, artists, newspaper men, doctors, and merchants, and make them fit and efficient for service as officers of volunteers in the event of a national crisis.

The tented city bears the name of no great statesman or soldier. A big sign over the entrance to the Federal reservation on which the hundreds of big conical-shaped tents are pitched reads, "U. S. Military Instruction Camp."

From all parts of the Union these men have come. Some are from States which touch Canada; others hail from the Far West. There are some from New Orleans and Texas, and other Southern States, and scores from the central part of the country. From Boston alone came more than 300. From Philadelphia came 100. Chicago sent a fine delegation, and so did Pittsburgh.

The New Yorkers got here first, John Purroy Mitchel and H. H. Curran, majority leader of the Board of Aldermen, forming the vanguard. They got in yesterday, and bright and early this morning the bugles called them from their tents in time to aid in detraining the hundreds of new rookies who descended upon the camp a little after daylight. The first of the New York special trains arrived on the Lake Champlain side of the camp at 5:45 o'clock, and twenty minutes later the second section rolled in.

Perhaps half of the New Yorkers were in khaki when they landed at the camp. The others still wore their business clothing. None of them brought golf sticks, hat boxes or evening clothes. They had come for business and meant to do their very best to merit the approval of the hard-working regulars who were to be their instructors.

Arrival of New Yorkers.

The main line track of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad skirts the eastern boundary of the camp and the special trains stopped less than twenty yards from the Federal reservation. It was a happy-faced bunch of men who jumped from those two long lines of sleeping cars. There was Crawford Blagden, the famous Harvard guard of years gone by. He was one of the first to cross the border line of the camp, and right behind came Nelson O'Shaughnessy, last American Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico City, who recently gave up another diplomatic post in Vienna. "He has seen so much war in the last few years that he decided it was about time for him to learn something about soldiering.

Then there was ex-Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo, who, because he is an ex-Captain in the United States service, has been appointed adjutant of the First Battalion of the "First Regiment of the United States Bankers, Lawyers, and Diplomats." Right behind Waldo, his hair bristling as it did when he was trying to defeat Charles E. Hughes for the Governorship of New York, came ex-Lieutenant Governor Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler.

Mayor Mitchel, Alderman Curran, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Captains G. C. Shaw, C. A. Sloane, Gordon Johnston, J. R. Kelly, G. H. White, James Regan, and W. L. Reed; Lieutenant D. H. Scott, a son of the chief of the General Staff of the army, and Lieutenant G. H. Bull of the regulars greeted the recruits as they passed from State to Federal territory. Governor Whitman was less than half a mile away at the time, but he did not witness the detraining.

Everything was ready when the first batch of recruits arrived. All tents had been pitched, and the company streets were as clean as Fifth Avenue after a heavy rain. In the big kitchen tents picked army cooks were busy preparing breakfast, the officers of the medical corps were in their quarters ready to begin the physical examinations, a score of cavalrymen from Fort Ethan Allen stood ready to hand out rifles, bayonets, and ammunition belts, other regulars were busy unpacking and assorting the field kits that the business men were to use, while Captain Gordon Johnston, the adjutant, had everything in readiness for registration.

Never were arrangements for a camp of such magnitude more perfect. For a week Captain Halstead Dorey of Governors Island, the camp commander, had been here, arranging for the reception of his command. Even the Mayor of Plattsburg was on hand to do his part in welcoming the civilian host. When somebody told General Leonard Wood, who came up to inspect the camp and to watch the detraining of the men, that one of the hotels had jumped its prices because of the influx of visitors, General Wood told the Mayor that unless the hotel owners jumped right down again he would provide 100 tents to accommodate civilian visitors expected during the five weeks of the camp. The Mayor promptly said he would look into the matter.

First Call for Breakfast.

Thirty minutes after the arrival of the second New York special train the first official bugle call was sounded. Never did bugle sound a more welcome call. The call was breakfast, and the breakfast was a real old-time well-cooked army meal. Mayor Mitchel said he never ate better food, and his comrades echoed a sincere amen to the tribute to the skill of the khaki-clad cooks from Plattsburg barracks. Every man had grapefruit, eggs, potatoes, army bread baked by army bakers, and coffee. There was plenty of everything for everybody.

By 7 o'clock breakfast was ended and then the well-oiled machine that General Wood and his assistants had created began to work. The procedure was the same for each man. First of all came the call at the tent of the treasurer, where the recurit made his deposit of $30 to cover the expenses for the month in camp. The treasurer handed him a receipt and he then crossed the headquarters street to another big tent where Captain Johnston, the adjutant, extended a rapid fire but hearty greeting and then took his pedigree, after which Captain Johnston assigned the recruit to a company and ordered him to report forthwith to the commander of that company.

The Captain of each company awaited his recruits at the head of the company street facing south. A salute and then the recruit handed the Captain his credentials. The Captain wrote a number on a piece of paper and along came a quick-stepping regular soldier who directed the recruit to his tent, which assignment was temporary. From his tent the recruit next repaired to ordnance headquarters and took his place in a rapidly moving line.

As he reached the head of the line a soldier handed him a new Springfield rifle, the latest Army model. The next soldier handed him a brand new bayonet, the next a cover for the bayonet, the next a cartridge belt, the next a knapsack, the next a canteen, the next the field eating outfit, and so on down the line, the recruit starting empty-handed and finishing with arms piled high with equipment that every soldier in modern armies must carry. Once the line got to moving, the regulars equipped the recruits at the rate of one a minute. Just a little more than four hours was needed to register, assign to company, equip and arm the thousand and odd men who landed at the camp this morning.

Proud of His "Rookies."

Captain Dorey, the commander of the camp, the first of the sort ever held in this country, spent the early hours in looking over the recruits, issuing instructions, and seeing to it that everything proceeded as planned. He admitted that he was proud of his new command and said that he never had seen a finer looking, better set up or more earnest body of men in his army career.

General Wood, who made a casual inspection of the camp, echoed the words of Captain Dorey and added that nothing would be left undone to give the men the absolute maximum of training. Right here it is not out of place to refer to a man who came with the New England contingent. He is Andrew Pickering, of Boston, and he is well on the way to the allotted age of three score years and ten. Captain Dorey and Captain Johnston did not feel that they would be justified in accepting him as a recruit. The age limit had been set at forty-five years and Mr. Pickering admitted that he long since had passed that milestone in his life.

"I am strong as most of these younger fellows," he said, "and I want to do my bit. There are all sorts of things that I could do if we had trouble, and why not permit me to get the training that would make it possible for me to do my duty more efficiently?"

General Wood was consulted and gave his consent for the enlistment of Mr. Pickering. This does not mean that others who have passed the prescribed age will be enlisted, and it is safe to say that any man past 45 who journeys to Plattsburg for the purpose of joining the camp would be doomed to disappointment.

By dinner time, which was and will continue to be noon, sharp, the regiment had been organized, and the men had their permanent tents. All were in uniform and had their arms.

The dinner call sounded at 11:55 o'clock, and five minutes later two long lines of hungry men of an average of thirty-five years, filed into the long dining sheds. The meal was the regulation fare served to the enlisted men of the army. The chief dish was the famous "Thirtieth Infantry goulash," the chief ingredients of which are bacon, beans, onions, and tomatoes.

"My but that stuff is good," said Collector Dudley Field Malone, the Collector of the Port, who for the next five weeks will be "Private Malone, Co. G."

"Yes, it goes well with me," replied Professor Alfred R. Allen of the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania as he handed his blue metal dish for a second helping.

There never was a happier dinner party than the civilian volunteers had this noon. Coffee and Government inspected cake, the latter in tin foil, brought the dinner to an end and then the real work started.

The assembly call was sounded immediately after dinner and the various companies formed for the first time in the company streets; each company was under command of a regular army officer with another officer of the Regular establishment as second in command.

Captain J. R. Kelly commands Company A, with Second Lieutenant C. H. Corlett as his chief assistant. The officers of Company B are Captain G. H. White and First Lieutenant D. H. Scott. Company C is commanded by First Lieutenant S. J. Sutherland, with Second Lieutenant J. G. Ord next in authority. Captain W. L. Reed and Lieutenant T. J. Johnston have Company D. Lieutenant R. M. Parker and Second Lieutenant C. M. Milliken are the regular officers of Company E. Captain James Regan and Lieutenant F. S. Clark are senior and junior commanders of Company F. Lieutenant H. T. Bull and Second Lieutenant R. C. Whitten are the officers of Company G. Lieutenant A. D. Chaffin commands Company H and Second Lieutenant C. A. Baehr commands Company D.

These officers at 1 o'clock this afternoon for the first time stood at the heads of their companies. The men were lined up without regard to height, age, or previous military training. They were for the most part "greenhorns," but each and every one was willing to do his best to learn all there was to learn. The expressions on their faces showed that.

First Attempts at Drill.

The commanding officers of the companies walked slowly up and down the long lines.

"Move up to the first four," the Captain would say, as he touched the arm of a six-footer, and the big fellow would march to the head of the line.

"Now you take your place about midday down the line," the Captain would say to a chap of medium height, and so on until the proper alignment had been made.

Mayor Mitchel, who is a private in Company A, because of his height was assigned to the first four of that company. Professor Allen, E. A. Harrison of Baltimore, and Henry F. Loomis of Reading, Penn., were the other three in Company A's first rank. These four, with William E. Meloney, who is also slender and tall, share the same tent, for after the men had been "sorted out" they were assigned to tents according to height, the tall chaps going with their kind.

This is a way they have in the regular army, and this camp is run strictly on regular army principles. The assorting and assigning completed, the men were divided into squads and the drilling of the "awkward squads" began. They were taught how to stand at attention, how to keep step properly, and how to execute the "about face."

A man who had had a little previous military training was No. 1 in each of the "fours." For instance, Richard H. Little of Chicago, the tallest man in camp, who once was a private in a Chicago suburban military company, was made Acting Corporal of the first four of Company B. Unless Corporal Little makes good he will be supplanted by another tall member of Company B. The next tallest man in camp is also of Company B, and he tents with Little. He is Philip Roosevelt, a son of W. Emlen Roosevelt of New York.

Rapid Progress in Rudiments.

It was remarkable how quickly the recruits learned the rudiments of soldiering. General Wood said he had never seen anything like it.

"In a couple of weeks," he said, "these men will be able to provide a review that would do credit to any regiment of trained soldiers in the world."

At the end of an hour the men had done so well that they were told to bring out their rifles for their first instruction in the manual of arms. The instructing officers carefully explained each command, and with the rifle showed exactly how it should be executed.

"Hold your elbow close to your side," the instructor would say, "when you execute the command right shoulder arms," and then would come the command. At first some of the rookies landed the gun on the left shoulder.

"That's all right. There never was a soldier who did not make the same mistakes when he started," the commanding officers would say, and then they would explain it all over again.

"It's just like learning to tango," said Phil Roosevelt. "It comes to you all of a sudden," and with that he showed Little how to execute "order arms" as a seasoned regular would execute it. For more than three hours with hardly a pause the drilling lasted, and bystanders watching the men could follow their progress as they mastered one command after another.

"For several days," Captain Dorey said later, "the men will be drilled in the school of the soldier, and early next week they will be ready for the first of the problems, which will involve advance and rear guard work and scouting. The work will progress from platoon to battalion formation. We shall also start target work next week. The men will work on the range by companies. When one company is shooting, the others will be drilling near by. No time will be lost, and the instruction will continue morning and afternoon until the regiment is ready for the big problems that will mark the final work of the camp."

In the big problems the men will work with a full brigade of regular troops ordered to Plattsburg for that purpose. This brigade will include the Third and Thirteenth Infantry, the Second Cavalry and several batteries of field artillery, in addition to a company of engineers and a detachment of signal men. Machine guns also will be employed.

Governor Whitman was in Plattsburg this morning and reviewed the Thirteenth Infantry on the parade grounds of Plattsburg barracks. A troop of the Second Cavalry, under Captain King, also paraded. The Governor received a salute of seventeen guns when he arrived on the reservation. The big camp was quiet at 9 o'clock tonight. Practically all of the men were asleep, tired out by the afternoon's work. Tomorrow at 5:45 A. M., the bugle will call them to duty again.

Colonel John A. Bellinger of Governors Island is here, organizing and directing the work of the Quartermaster's forces.

DOUGLAS STAYS IN JAIL.

Actor Owes His Wife, Edwin Booth's Niece, $2,000 Alimony.

Marie Booth Douglas, the actress, a niece of Edwin Booth, the great tragedian, yesterday appeared before Justice Weeks in the Supreme Court and objected to the vacating of an order that keeps her husband, Byron Douglas, the actor, in Ludlow Street Jail for failing to pay her alimony amounting to approximately $2,000. The alimony was granted by the Supreme Court in 1904, when Mrs. Douglas obtained a separation. Justice Weeks refused to vacate the order unless Douglas pays up.

The marital troubles of the actor folk are set forth in affidavits. Douglas recites that his wife, following his failure to pay, had him arrested while he was playing in "Madame X.," and again when he appeared in vaudeville. He adds:

"I am failing in health and well advanced in years, in helpless financial condition, and have been under arrest for the last three months. The plaintiff has received inheritances of at least $5,000 each, one from her uncle, the late Edwin Booth, and another from John Sleeper Clarke, another uncle. I am informed, too, that she has property in Massachusetts and in the Borough of Queens, N. Y. I might add that I am suffering from neuritis, and while I am in jail I cannot earn money acting."

He concludes by saying that his wife's request might result in his remaining in jail for the remainder of his life.

Mrs. Douglas had this to say in her affidavit:

"Edwin Booth left $5,000 to deponent, who is his niece, and most of the said fund was squandered immediately by the defendant, and deponent has no property of any sort or kind whatsoever in this or any other jurisdiction at present from which to draw an income for her support."

QUITS LABOR'S PEACE COUNCIL IN DISGUST

Snelling Learned from Members Its Real Purpose Was to Stop Munitions to Allies.

MEMBERS ON LABOR FRINGE

Disconcerted to Find Martin and Schulteis Active Leaders—Announcement Through Gompers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The office of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, today made public a letter from Milton Snelling, First Vice President of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers of America, an organization affiliated with the Federation, to Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, in which Mr. Snelling resigned as First Vice President of Labor's National Peace Council. Mr. Snelling explains his resignation by saying that remarks of his brother officers in the council suggested that the new organization was not in the interest of peace, but simply to aid Germany by preventing shipments of arms to the Allies.

Mr. Snelling's letter, which was addressed to Mr. Buchanan as President of the council, also makes it plain that he suspected that the council was financed by German-American or German money, and that in spite of its name it was not representative of labor. He said that he was chagrined to find at the meetings of the council men "who have been hanging on the fringe of the labor movement for their own personal aggrandizement."

In this connection Mr. Snelling mentions Herman J. Schulteis and "William B. Martin." Mr. Schulteis is, or was, counsel to the National Anti-Trust League, with which David Lamar, the "Wolf of Wall Street," was closely affiliated. Henry B. Martin, National Secretary of the League, is almost constantly with Mr. Schulteis. Both were with the delegation from Labor's Peace Council that called on the Secretary of the Navy some time after W. J. Bryan addressed the new organization.

Mr. Snelling makes no reference to Mr. Buchanan's recent criticism of President Wilson and Secretary Tumulty's sharp retort. Nor does he refer to the recent meeting of the council with invited officers of the National Grange, at which, after a stormy session at the Willard Hotel, the farmer representatives forced the meeting to abandon resolutions assailing the Administration and advocating an embargo on arms, and adopt instead a general resolution declaring the council's loyalty to the United States and its willingness to support any patriotic move.

The fact that Mr. Snelling's letter was given out at Mr. Gompers's office tends to confirm previous reports that Mr. Gompers had refused to recognize Labor's Peace Council. The letter follows:

Chagrin, Disappointment, Disgust.

Ever since the meeting which was held June 22 and 23 at the St. James Hotel, this city, and at which was organized the "Labor's National Peace Council," I have been rummaging over in my mind the course which I ought to pursue, both in the association and in the office to which I was elected, for if there is anything repugnant to me it is even to be suspected or placed in a position where my actions do not square with my conscience.

As you are aware, because you were present at the meeting of the Washington Central Labor Union, I was at first disinclined to accept the selection of the C. L. U. to participate in your conference the following day, but a little later, knowing you as I do, I concluded that it was safe to follow your leadership in this matter, and I accepted the appointment. After your election to the Presidency I was elected First Vice President, and others were elected to the several offices created, and to the best of my ability I gave whatever assistance I could. I was in hopes that some contribution might be made by representatives of labor to the attainment of an early, honorable, and humane peace among the nations now engaged in the European war.

But, Sir, when I discovered persons participating in the meeting who have been hanging on the fringe of the labor movement for their own personal aggrandizement, men who have been discarded, one who is expelled from the international union of his trade, and others never having been members of any organization of labor, I am free to say that it caused me considerable chagrin, disappointment, and disgust.

After having elected our officers, including a Treasurer, the question was asked how this movement was to be financed, and I assure you that I was considerably impressed when no one designed to give a reply. Later, when you and John Lorch, one of my associates, were together and the same question was asked by Mr. Lorch of you, you may perhaps imagine my astonishment when you said: "This thing is big enough so that I do not care where the money comes from to finance it."

To Stop Munitions to Allies.

It may be interesting, yet until now unknown to you, that when Mr. Lorch was sitting in the meeting, and in conversation with Mr. Jacob C. Taylor, the delegate from East Orange, N. J., Mr. Lorch asked: 'What, after all, does this council want to do?' Mr. Taylor replied: 'We want to stop the exportation of munitions to the Allies. You see, Germany can manufacture all the munitions she wants.' Surely, when I heard this, the impression made upon my mind was not that the council was seeking peace, but rather to play into the hands of one of the nations engaged in the European war and as against the others.

Since the adjournment of the meeting, I find about the most active men in the effort to carry on the work of the "Labor's National Peace Council" are William B. Martin and Mr. Herman J. Schulteis, and this, too, has considerably disconcerted me.

The horrifying incidents which have occurred in our national capital and in New York, together with the facts I have recited, have determined the course which I ought to pursue. It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to co-operate with my fellow-workers in the organized labor movement, and with all other conscientious persons and bodies, for the purpose of bringing about an early and honorable peace, but I can no longer permit my name to be associated with the association when the action of some of its men justify suspicion and condemnation because of their wrongdoing. I, therefore, beg to tender my resignation as First Vice-President and all connection with the "Labor's National Peace Council," to take effect at once.

I should add that for you, personally, and several of the gentlemen who participated in the conference, I entertain great respect, even though I feel that a mistaken course has been pursued.

GERRY NOT OLIVER OSBORNE

His Handwriting Not the Same as the Man in the Tanzer Case.

The Government authorities, who for many months have been busying themselves with a nation-wide search for an elusive person who went under the name of Oliver Osborne, are beginning to believe that the name of Oliver is legion. Ever since the name and the first of a long series of records of Oliver's conquests commenced to appear in the papers toward the end of last March, after Rae Tanzer had filed her $50,000 breach of promise suit against James W. Osborne and said that he wooed her under the name of Oliver, letters and telephone messages alleged to be from and about Oliver have reached the office of the United States District Attorney.

A few days ago the Government received word from Boston that a man named Herbert F. Gerry was believed to be the real Oliver. Yesterday the story was printed here, and the man was said to have moved to Utah following his conviction of a grand larceny charge, for which sentence was suspended on condition that he get out of Massachusetts.

That the newly discovered Oliver was not the one who wrote the Oliver letters in the District Attorney's possession was the conclusion of the local authorities when a man who had investigated in Boston reported yesterday that he had seen the new Oliver's handwriting and that it did not in any way resemble that in the original Oliver's love letters. Nor did it resemble the handwriting on the Jersey hotel register nor the handwriting of James W. Osborne.

Special to The New York Times.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Aug. 10.—A man giving the name of Herbert S. Gerry lived at the Hotel Mosida, in Mosida, for four weeks, leaving on July 8 for Provo. He left there on July 24 with directions to have his mail forwarded to general delivery, this city. He has not been seen here.

'CHILD'S WELFARE' CHARTER

Justice Weeks Approves Newly Organized Society.

Supreme Court Justce Weeks yesterday signed an order approving the incorporation of the Child's Welfare Society. The application recited the purposes of the society to be:

"The betterment of the conditions of homes and schools, the development of wise parenthood, the promotion of proper moral environment, the encouragement of proper vocational training, improvement of conditions surrounding the employment of children, the enforcement of beneficial laws and regulations with respect thereto, and the establishment and co-ordination of agencies for State, national and international child welfare."

The incorporators are John W. McKay, Elizabeth A. Anglin, James C. Cleary, and Henry M. and Rose M. Koster. The Kosters' residence is given as the Belnord apartments.

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Quash Two Schmidt Indictments.

Judge Harland Howe, in the Criminal Branch of the Federal District Court, at the request of Acting United States District Attorney Roger B. Wood, yesterday quashed the two indictments charging Hans Schmidt, the priest and slayer of Anna Aumuller, now in the death house at Sing Sing, with counterfeiting. Dr. Ernest A. Muret, who was jointly indicted with Schmidt and convicted of the counterfeiting, is now serving a seven-year term in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

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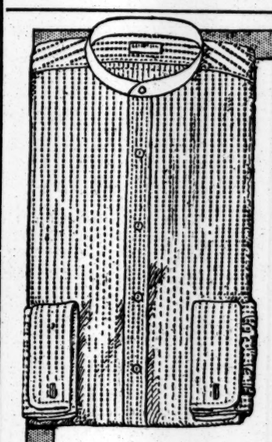

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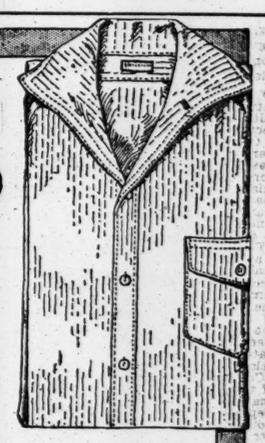

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SEABRIGHT AND WESTERN TENNIS—ANOTHER RACE FOR RESOLUTE

HIGH-CLASS TENNIS BY CALIFORNIANS

McLoughlin and His Pupil, Dawson, Cut Loose in Doubles at Seabright.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., Aug. 10.—Play in the tennis tournament for the Achelis Cup became a bit swifter today in the second round, the warm sun drying out the turf courts, permitting the star racquet wielders to extend themselves. It was another big day for California. McLoughlin and Dawson each won a match in the singles, and when they paired in the doubles, cut loose with the most sensational tennis that the tournament has produced.

McLoughlin defeated S. Howard Voshell in the singles, 6—1, 6—2, with the points 30 to 17. The Californian played a deep court game, going forward to the net only when he thought that he was badly in need of a point. Once in each set Voshell broke through McLoughlin's service and won a game. The third game he won was on his own service.

McLoughlin did not resort to his impetuous smashing tactics today. His style was more conservative, and instead of depending on his terrific speed he served a ball with a low, puzzling bound.

Voshell played for all he was worth, but was rather overanxious. It was in the third game of the first set that he started to show form that was up to the Californian's. He put all the puzzling twists he knew into his serve, which is baffling enough without the left-hand feature of his play. Ordinarily McLoughlin was able to overcome anything Voshell had, but the Brooklyn man got away inside in the third game, and on McLoughlin's service took the game at 4—2.

McLoughlin took the fourth and fifth games without trouble, but in the sixth Voshell forced it to deuce, and then McLoughlin left the back of the court and began to glide around in front of the net. Here he brought into play a short backhand stroke with a twist which dropped the ball over the net with little opportunity for a return.

Voshell got two games in the second set, in one of which he broke through McLoughlin's serve.

Dawson, the other Californian, won his match in the singles from B. S. Prentice, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3. This was one of the hardest-played matches of the day, and Prentice wasn't beaten until the last ball went over the net. He took the first set by the sharpest kind of play, but in the second set Dawson showed better tennis. His overhead game was good, and he outplayed his opponent with a backhand stroke. Dawson was extended to the limit to pull the set out after it had gone to deuce.

The playing of young Harold Throckmorton attracted as large a gallery as the McLoughlin match. The junior champion had as his opponent, Fred C. Inman, and it was not until after the most smashing kind of tennis that the youngster was able to win. Throckmorton, by his victory today, will be pitted against McLoughlin tomorrow. The youngster today played with daring abandon. He is at present the hardest hitter in the tournament, but today he missed a large number of first balls. He played a reckless net game and kept going at top speed all the time. The last set of the match was stubbornly fought and the advantage see-sawed from one to the other. At times, Throckmorton's swift serve worked well and other times he missed by big margins.

When McLoughlin and Dawson and Throckmorton and L. B. Dunham came together in the doubles, the gallery saw fast and exciting tennis. Teacher and pupil were pitted against teacher and pupil. With the crafty and cunning McLoughlin at his side, Dawson played a fine game. At the net, he was swift and sure and both he and young Throckmorton had a merry time of it shooting them at each other with great force.

This match brought out many sensational plays. In the first game of the second set McLoughlin lobbed in a most tantalizing way and mostly seemed to be getting the ball out of Dunham's reach. The latter, however, did some remarkable sprinting backward and made recoveries which brought forth storms of applause. The alert Dawson was right there on his side of the net smashing back Dunham's recoveries with force enough to tear up the turf.

C. L. Johnston, Jr., the New England college player, made a poor showing against T. R. Pell and lost 6—0 6—4. Karl Behr and Hugh Tallant had a good match, Behr winning 7—5, 6—1. The points of the first set were 44 and 38.

W. M. Hall and Vanderbilt Ward defaulted to N. W. Niles and H. Talcott, respectively. Niles and Talcott played the first game of the third round, Niles winning 6—3, 6—1.

The summary:

McLOUGHLIN-VOSHELL MATCH.

First Set.

McLoughlin	4	6	2	4	4	6	4	30	6
Voshell	1	4	4	1	2	4	1	17	1

Second Set.

McLoughlin	4	4	4	2	4	5	1	5	29	6
Voshell	2	2	2	4	2	3	4	8	22	2

Achelis Cup, Singles.—Second Round—M. McLoughlin defeated S. H. Voshell, 6—1, 6—2; H. A. Throckmorton defeated F. C. Inman, 6—4, 6—2; T. R. Pell defeated C. L. Johnston, Jr., 6—0, 6—4; Ward Dawson defeated B. S. Prentice, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3; K. H. Behr defeated Hugh Tallant, 7—5, 6—1; R. Le Roy defeated L. Beekman, 10—8, 6—0; N. H. Niles won from W. M. Hall by default; H. Talcott won from V. B. Ward by default.

Third Round—N. W. Niles defeated H. Talcott, 6—3, 6—1.

Invitation Doubles.—M. McLoughlin and Ward Dawson defeated H. A. Throckmorton and L. B. Dunham; F. H. Voshell and Hugh Tallant defeated F. C. Inman and E. P. Larned, 6—4, 6—2; L. Beekman and L. E. Mahan defeated T. R. Pell and B. S. Prentice, 6—4, 14—12; C. F. Watson and Sidney Thayer, Jr., defeated M. De Camp and D. Morgan, 6—3, 6—2.

Children's Tournament at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 10.—John Duncan and H. D. Ridlon will play in the final round of the children's tennis tournament for trophies presented by Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, while in the mixed doubles Miss Natalie Winslow and Cameron McRae Winslow will oppose Miss Suzanne Pierson and Larry Taintor. Summary:

Boys' Singles.—Second Round—John Duncan defeated W. S. Reynal, 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—John Duncan defeated James Henry Van Alen, 9—7, 4—6, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles.—Miss Natalie Winslow and Cameron McRae Winslow defeated Miss Muriel Vanderbilt and Laurance Jennings by default; Miss Winslow and Master Winslow defeated Miss Betty Pierson and Maurice Avery, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.

WEST DEFEATS EAST.

Johnston and Griffin Win Doubles from Williams and Washburn.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—William M. Johnston and Clarence Griffin of San Francisco, Pacific Coast doubles champions, today defeated R. Norris Williams 2d of Philadelphia, national champion, and Watson M. Washburn of New York in the first match of the national doubles elimination tournament to determine the sectional champions to play McLoughlin and Bundy for the national championship. The scores were 6—8, 7—9, 6—4, 6—4.

The match was brilliant and spectacular. The Pacific Coast champions fought an uphill battle from the start, but the Easterners were unable to sustain the terrific pace of the first three sets. It was by breaking through the service of Williams that the Californians forced an opportunity for victory when the Easterners seemingly had the match well in hand.

Griffin was wild at times, and it required all Johnston's steadiness and speed to extricate the winners from difficulties.

Miss Carrie B. Neely of Chicago won two Western championships. In the finals of the women's singles she defeated Miss Louise K. Pound of Lincoln, Neb., 6—3, 6—4. In the finals of the women's doubles, Miss Neely and Miss Pound won from Mrs. Edward H. Brewer and Miss Catherine Waldo of Chicago 2—6, 6—0, 6—2.

George M. Church of Princeton defeated Heath Byford, Illinois State champion, in the final match of the Western singles championship, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3, 6—1. Church will play the title holder, Alex. M. Squair of Chicago, in the challenge round tomorrow. Byford, after a burst of speed in the second set, which he won, 7—5, tired rapidly, and Church had no difficulty in running out the match.

CHAMPION DOUBLE VICTOR.

Miss Cassel Wins Two Matches in Long Island Tennis Title Play.

Miss Clare Cassel, the playing through champion advanced to the fourth round of the Long Island tennis championship in women's singles yesterday at the Woodmere Club, Woodmere, L. I. Miss Margaret Grove and Miss Gertrude Della Torre also qualified for the fourth round, and the winner of the match between Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. David C. Mills will make the fourth player to decide the ownership of the title for the next year.

The victory of Miss Cassel over Miss Lucille Weil in the second round was too one-sided to be interesting. Miss Cassel made good use of her lengthy drives and won at 6—1, 6—0. Miss Weil was off her game and did not play so well as in the first round. Against Mrs. H. Carlsbach, however, the title holder was forced to her best efforts to win.

Miss Gertrude Della Torre found two hard opponents to defeat in Mrs. Howard Vogel and Mrs. S. Rosenthal, but by hard hitting and making the best of her clever service, she managed to pull out a double victory. She defeated Mrs. Vogel at 9—7, 6—2, and followed with a hard three set win over Mrs. Rosenthal at 5—7, 6—4, 8—6. Mrs. Rosenthal made many sensational plays often running back and overtaking the ball.

The match between Mrs. Margaret Grove and Miss Florence Sheldon brought out a brilliant series of rallies, which ended in favor of Miss Grove at 6—4, 2—6, 6—1. In the second match Miss Grove scored a straight set victory over Miss Schwab at 6—1, 7—5.

The absence of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national champion, was a big disappointment to the gallery. She was drawn against Miss Schwab in the first round, but defaulted. The summary:

First Round—Mrs. Howard Vogel defeated Miss H. Cullinan, 6—4, 1—6, 12—10; Miss Schwab defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt by default.

Second Round.—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Florence Sheldon, 6—4, 2—6, 6—1; Mrs. H. Carlbach defeated Mrs. Robert Le Roy, 8—6, 7—5, default; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Miss Lucille Weil, 6—1, 6—0; Mrs. S. Rosenthal defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver by default; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. Howard Vogel, 9—7, 6—2; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Miss Saide, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3; Mrs. David Mills defeated Miss E. Sanders by default.

Third Round.—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Miss Schwab, 6—1, 7—5; Miss Clare Cassel defeated Mrs. H. Carlbach, 8—6, 9—7; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. S. Rosenthal, 5—7, 6—4, 8—6.

PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS.

Kriss and Gordon of Central Park Win Doubles Championship.

Roy Kriss and Edward Gordon won the doubles championship of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association yesterday on the courts of Central Park, defeating Louis Oshman and Max Rettig three sets to one. The score was 6—3, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2.

Postponed Sunday on account of rain, the match was resumed at the second set yesterday. The same order of service was maintained. Since Gordon had been the last to toe the line on Sunday, he was followed in order by Oshman, Kriss and Rettig.

The team work of Kriss and Gordon enabled them to lead the Crotona Park champions through the second set. In the third Oshman and Rettig lobbed, overcoming the cross-volleying of Kriss and the deep smashing of Gordon. The Crotona men varied their game, but Kriss and Gordon soon took the lead again. The winners have held the Central Park championship three years.

Gans Outpoints Alberts.

Italian Joe Gans, the Brooklyn middleweight, scored an easy victory over Charlie Alberts, another Brooklyn boxer, last night in the main ten-round contest at the Wallace Athletic Club at Far Rockaway. The men were evenly matched in weight.

In the other ten-round contest Young Harry Stone of this city, and Young Paul, another New York boxer, furnished an interesting draw.

Griffiths Wins Bout on Foul.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Referee Pat McIntyre of Cleveland tonight gave a decision on a foul to Johnny Griffiths of Akron in the fourth round of his bout with Milburn Saylor of Indianapolis, when Saylor had failed to heed two warnings not to hit after the referee had ordered a break. Previously the fight had been fast.

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RESOLUTE AGAIN OUTSAILS VANITIE

New York Yacht Club Fleet Has 24-Mile Race from Gloucester to Marblehead.

Special to The New York Times.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 10.—For the third time in four of the New York Yacht Club squadron runs, the cup defender sloop Resolute has defeated the yacht Vanitie. In a twenty-four-mile race today from Gloucester to this port, with Boston Lightship as the outer mark, she won from Vanitie by four minutes and fifteen seconds actual time, and by five minutes and sixteen seconds corrected time.

They had a broad reach of fourteen and one-half miles for the first leg of the course and a close reach of nine and three-quarter miles for the second and final leg to the finish off Half Way Rock. Vanitie led for a short time during the first hour of the race. Resolute led all the way after that. At the Lightship she was one minute and twenty-nine seconds in the lead, and on the last half of the course she gained two minutes and forty-six seconds on Vanitie.

This race was for the cups offered by Rear Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt—two for schooners and two for sloopes. E. Walter Clark's Irolita won the schooner cup for the first division of schooners, defeating Enchantress by three minutes and twenty-three seconds. The second division cup was won by Hendon Chubb's Queen Mab. She defeated John B. Fallon's Timandra by eight minutes and twenty-eight seconds.

In the first division of sloops Samurai was the winner of the cup from Spartan, by 38 seconds.

The performance of Ogden M. Reid's "thirty," Lena, sailed by her owner, was a feature of the day's sport. Starting alone in her class, she sailed a special match race against the 40-footer Alice, owned by C. B. Keeler. She defeated that yacht by 22 minutes and 5 seconds. Irolita and Queen Mab each won class prizes, as did Lena and Samurai.

Fifteen yachts started in the race off Eastern Point, beginning with Resolute and Vanitie at 10:40. Vanitie got a little the best of the start, being a length ahead and in the weather berth. Both used up their handicap time. Their actual time of crossing the line between the Cape Ann Whistler and the steam yacht Viking was: Resolute, 10:42:07; Vanitie, 10:42:13.

They sailed at a good clip, considering the light breeze, with ballooners drawing well to port, Vanitie pulling ahead for awhile until, at 11:12 o'clock, Resolute, then off her starboard quarter, jibed to starboard, and after crossing Vanitie's wake, jibed again, Captain Adams almost placing her on even terms with her rival.

At 11:40 o'clock the wind shifted to the southeast, putting Resolute in the best position about 300 yards to windward of Vanitie. Trimming sheets and setting head sails, both were soon holding for the lightship, which they rounded in this order: Resolute 12:39:45; Vanitie 12:41:14.

From here to the finish the two big sloops had a close reach. Vanitie held her own in this work for awhile, and even seemed to gain at times, but Resolute finally outfooted her, crossing the finish line 4 minutes and 15 seconds in the lead.

The "fifties" made one of the closest starts of the cruise, all crossing the line within a minute, with Grayling, steered by her owner, Commodore J. P. Morgan, in the weather berth; Barbara, with Harry Maxwell at the wheel, was close under Grayling's lee; Iroquois II., Carolina, Ventura, Spartan and Samuri being abeam of each other toward the lee end of the line, with scarcely a length in distance between them. All carried working topsails and balloon jibs. Iroquois II. and Barbara were recalled for crossing too soon, but they did not return.

The schooners Queen Mab and Hopewell started on the 10:50 signal, both carrying ballooners.

Of the large schooners Irolita got away first, blanketed by the big Enchantress which carried a perfect cloud of canvas. Vagrant and Timandra followed at the middle and lee end of the line respectively.

Ten minutes after the start Spartan was the leader among the "fifties" with Grayling second and Ventura third.

All the yachts, including the big sloops, were then heading several points to the westward of the course.

About this time Samuri began edging over to the southward. J. P. Morgan, with the Grayling, followed, and so did Harold Vanderbilt with his schooner Vagrant. The move proved profitable, for the wind soon after came out strong from the southeast, leaving the majority of the fleet far to leeward.

The race for the King's cup, to be sailed tomorrow, bids fair to be the best yet sailed for that trophy. The ten entries are the schooners Enchantress, Vagrant, and Irolita, and the sloops Avenger, Samuri, Grayling, Ventura, Spartan, Carolina, and Iroquois. Resolute and Vanitie will race for a special cup offered by the club.

Fleet Captain Grenville Kane announced tonight that ninety yachts, one tender and two tugs, representing a tonnage of 12,000, passed through the Cape Cod Canal during the cruise and that most of them would return by that route.

BRONX BOYS' FIELD DAY.

Crotona Lads Win Again, but Are Barred from First Prize.

Young athletes from Crotona Park again carried off the honors, at the fifth annual Bronx Field Day, held yesterday in the Crotona athletic field playground. These meets are exclusively for boys representing the playgrounds in Greater New York.

This movement which has been such an unqualified success since its inception four or five years ago, was fostered and encouraged by the late James E. Sullivan, of the Amateur Athletic Union. Mr. Sullivan had been an official at the Bronx Field Day every year since it started.

For the last four years the team trophy, which is donated by Rodman Wanamaker, has been held by the Crotona Field Playground. This year in order to give the other playgrounds a chance to hold the prize for a year, the points scored by the Crotona team did not count. However, this did not bar the members from receiving the individual prizes.

Eliminating Crotona's score of twenty-two points, the winners were the athletes from playgrounds No. 3 and No. 42, who tied with twenty-one points each. As the trophy could not be in two places at the same time, the officials decided that it should be on exhibition at playground No. 3, during the month of July, 1916, and at playground No. 42 for the following month. The youngsters from No. 52 came in third with eighteen points, while No. 10 was fourth.

Four teams entered the 440-yard relay for 125 pound boys. This was the feature race, and after an exciting finish was won by the quartette from No. 3. The boys from No. 40 came in second. The winners ran in the following order, J. Adolph, F. Sutliff, C. Blankenburg and C. Man.

More than 200 boys took part in the athletic events. The 70-yard dash, unlimited, which had to be run in four heats was finally won by I. Rubin from No. 42, J. Comer, another No. 42 boy, came in second. It took eight heats and several semi-finals before the fifty-yard dash was decided. The honors went to P. Bonaparte, a colored youngster, who can run like a deer.

B. Berkowitz took the running high jump, at 4 feet 11 inches. D. Jankowsky was second with a jump of 4 feet 10 inches. Both boys come from No. 42. Playground. No. 8 won the standing broad jump, when P. Auster covered 9 feet 1 inch.

MARATHON ON MOTORS.

George Sperl and George Hamilton, Riding as Team, Win at Motordrome

Making only one relay throughout the entire twenty-six miles, George Sperl of Brooklyn and George Hamilton of Brooklyn last night won the team marathon, which featured the motor cycle meet at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. Only three of the six teams entered in this race faced the starter, but the contest was interesting, notwithstanding the small field. The victors finished more than a lap ahead of the second team, George Mercier, Brooklyn, and Stefano Quaccinelli of Italy, with Bill Brown of Newark and Sam Henderson of Detroit, Mich., bringing up the rear. Sperl and Hamilton's time was 21:10 2-5.

Hamilton, Brown and Mercier put up the most interesting duel of the race, traveling about seven miles without either gaining the slightest advantage.

Fred Luther of Fort Worth, Texas, successor as holder of nearly all Western records to little Eddie Hasha, who was killed several years ago at Newark, gave an exhibition mile in which he was timed in 39 4-5 seconds. Arthur Chapple, the champion who will race Luther in a match event on Thursday, also rode a trial mile, going the distance three-fifths of a second faster than Luther. George Hamilton captured his match race with Quaccinelli, taking the first heat at three miles in 2:09 and the second which was cut to two miles in 1:26.

After losing the opening heat to Bill Brown of Newark, George Sperl of Brooklyn came back in the next two heats of the ten-lap professional contest and was returned the winner. Mercier and Henderson were the other contestants in this race. Brown triumphed in the first trial in 2:24, with Mercier second, and Henderson third.

Sperl led all the way in the second heat, which he won in 2:28, with Brown second, and Mercier third. The order of the finish was the same in the third heat, with the victor's time 2:27.

Indianapolis Invitation Race.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 9.—It was announced tonight by officials of the Indianapolis motor speedway that an invitation race of 100 miles will be held on the local course on Oct. 9. The seven drivers who have been asked to compete are Ralph De Palma, Dario Resta, Earl Cooper, Howard Wilcox, Gil Anderson, Eddie Rickenbach, and Johnny Aitken. It was said that $10,000 in prizes will be hung up.

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RESOLUTE TAKES DECATHLON TITLE

Hannes Kolehmainen Victor in A. A. U. 15-Mile Race at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—A. N. Richards of the Illinois A. C., Chicago, today won first place in the decathlon, staged yesterday and today on the stadium of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. C. A. Brundage of the Chicago Athletic Association, was second, and Chester Fee, of the Multnomah Athletic Club, of Portland, Ore., was placed third. Winning of the decathlon carries with it the distinction of qualifying as the best all-around athlete in the United States.

Following are the scores of leading athletes who finished: A. N. Richards, Illinois Athletic Club, 6852.81; C. A. Brundage, Chicago Athletic Association, 6454.34; Chester Fee, Multnomah Athletic Club, Portland, 6442.71; H. Goelitz, Chicago Athletic Association, 6432.14; P. F. O'Connor, Irish-American A. C., New York, 6048.54; Fred C. Thomson, Los Angeles A. C., 6040.23; John Jacobs, Oklahoma University, 5767.02; A. H. Hutchinson, Illinois Athletic Club, 5567.16.

Sixteen men started in the competition yesterday, many dropping out when they saw that they had no chance to win.

Richards won by good, consistent work. At no time did he place below ninth in any event and took one first place and three seconds. His poorest efforts were with the javelin and in the 1,500-meter run. Brundage did not drop below sixth place at any time and had a majority of fourth and fifth places to his credit. Chester Fee is credited with three wins, the greatest number taken by any of the competitors.

Hannes Kolehmainen of the Irish-American A. C. of New York had no trouble in winning the modified Marathon of fifteen miles from a field of six competitors. His time for the distance was 1 hour 23 minutes 51 seconds. Vilar Kyronen of the Millrose A. C. of New York finished second, 100 yards behind the winner. Nick Gianakopoulos of the New York A. C. was third, and Hugh Honohan, his clubmate, fourth.

The international 800-meter relay race was won by the team of the Chicago A. A. made up of Booth, Blair, Smith, and Loomis. The Olympic Club of San Francisco was second, the Los Angeles A. C. third. The time of 1:21 1-5 was thought to be a record until it was discovered that the track was only 726 yards long.

HAVE TO RETURN PRIZES.

Ruling of A. A. U. Committee Makes Road Run Winners Ineligible.

Seven clubs which won team prizes in novice road runs during the past season will have to return them to the A. A. U. as the outcome of a wholesale revision of results which has just been completed by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. These prizes will go to other clubs, which upon investigation by the Registration Board lasting more than a month, were found to be the real winners. The clubs which lose trophies had runners on their teams who were not novices.

Starting with the Trinity Club run on Dec. 20 the results were changed in the Long Island A. C. race of Jan. 3, the Sheridan A. C. run on March 28, the Pastime A. C. contest on April 11, and the Paulist A. C. run on April 25.

Archery Champion High Scorer.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—E. P. Elmer of Wayne, Penn., national archery champion, was high man at the finish of the first American round in the National Archery Association tournament which opened today at Washington Park. He scored 540 points with 88 hits. G. L. Nichols of Chicago was second and H. W. Bishop of Chicago was third. Miss Cynthia Wesson of Bryn Mawr, Penn., was first in the ladies' Columbia round, and Miss Mary Williams was second.

MEREDITH FAILS IN TEST.

False Start Spoils Effort to Get World's Record in 440-Yard Dash.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—Ted Meredith of the Meadowbrook Athletic Club of Philadelphia and world's record holder for the half mile, lost a chance to add the world's mark for the 440-yard dash on a straight away track to his accomplishments today at the Exposition when the timers failed to catch the flash of the starter's pistol at the commencement of a special match race. Weather conditions for the establishment of a new mark were all that could be desired.

At 9:30 o'clock Meredith, Frank Stormer of Cincinnati, and Frank Sloman of the Olympic Club, took their marks for an attempt to better Maxey Long's mark of 47 seconds. Hardly a breath of wind fluttered the handkerchiefs held out as a test. The men got off to a perfect start and at the 220-yard mark Meredith led Sloman by about a foot and Abel Kiviat caught the runners in 22 2-5 seconds. But at this juncture the men were stopped when it was found that the timers had failed to see the smoke of the starter's gun.

Ordered to start again after a heart-breaking furlong, Frank Sloman dropped out of it, but Meredith and Stormer took their marks. On this occasion the timers were carried within earshot of the starter's gun by an automobile. Getting off to a good start, but necessarily off fettle after the worry of the last race and its accompanying fatigue, Meredith established a lead at the half-way mark which he increased to ten yards at the finish. The watches caught him in 48 3-5 seconds.

It is almost certain that the Philadelphian could have eclipsed the mark in his first start, for it would have been only necessary for him to run the second furlong of his race in 24 seconds to get 46 2-5. In the first furlong of his second race he was timed in 23 1-5.

At the conclusion of the race Meredith said that he was through with work for a long time, regretting that the first start could not have been completed.

Eastern Athletes Returning Home.

A majority of the New York athletes who competed in the national championships in San Francisco are now on their way East. Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U. is returning here by easy stages, and will arrive on Aug. 20. Lawson Robertson wired the Irish-American A. C. yesterday that he would leave last night on an 11 o'clock train with his entire team. The Winged Fist squad may stop over at Denver and Omaha, but no meets will be contested on the route. Ted Meredith of Philadelphia and Eddie Renz, national three-mile walking champion, are accompanying Robertson. The New York A. C. squad, with the exception of Hugh Honohan, was expected to start for New York last night. Honohan will remain over for the Olympic marathon on Aug. 28. Pores and Gianakopulos of the Millrose A. A. remain with him.

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AN ERROR SPOILS DOUBLE VICTORY FOR YANKEES—GIANTS ROUTED BY PIRATES—TURF

YANKS BREAK EVEN IN DOUBLE HEADER

Error by Boone Proves Costly in Second Game at Polo Grounds.

Perhaps you have always thought of Daniel Boone as a conscientious, hard-working ball player, and yet it was this same Daniel Boone who tipped the Yankees over yesterday when they were jubilant because a double header was almost in their possession. The Yankees had won the first game from Cleveland by a score of 2 to 0. The next game was following in the same path until the ninth inning, when Boone and King Cole made misplays. If you will glance over the score of this encounter you will see one error marked down to Boone, and it was that error that let the winnig run came to the plate, and the men from Cleveland pocketed the game by a score of 3 to 2.

When the ninth started the Yankees were in the lead by 2 to 1, and there was every indication that they would prove again their ability to win a double header. Unfortunately King Cole selected that inopportune time to give his second pass of the game to Southworth, who was batting for Hagerman, the first up in the inning. Willie laid down a sacrifice and Evans brought about a tie when he smashed the sphere to centre for a pair of bases that scored Southworth. Of course, the game wasn't lost. The Yankees had been playing the kind of ball that wasn't on speaking terms with defeat. That is, they didn't know the meaning of the word until Boone broke under the strain of overwork on a hot afternoon. When Chapman tumbled one toward him that should have been easy, the fatigued Boone made a dive for it and the ball carromed off his foot on a journey to centre field. The wide-awake Evans scored from second on the hitless play.

There was still one-half of an inning left, and Caldwell, who used to win games with a home run, stepped to the plate in place of Pipp. Did Ray lift one into the grand stand? Not a bit of it. He struck out, and blamed it all on Silk O'Loughlin, the same Doc Cook did when Hartzell retired on an intield out. Of course, you have a bit of sympathy for Boone, but in just what way is that going to help the Yankee percentage column?

There is no doubt about it, the Yankees deserved a better fate in that second game. They played fast, snappy ball, and Cole pitched a fine game on his fourth appearance this season. There were just three hits made from his delivery, but strangely each was for extra bases. The first Cleveland run was the result of the assisted efforts of Willie, who dropped the pellet into the right field stand for a passport to a home run. In only two innings, aside from the ninth, did more than three men face Cole.

Enough about defeat. The Yankees won the first game, and they won it by good ball playing all the way. Fisher kept the hits well scattered, and Cleveland never seriously threatened. There was one drive by Barbare in the sixth that might have increased the score had it not been for High's great catch. The sphere went right for field, and High crossed behind Cook and grabbed it in. Peckinpaugh also made a pretty stop of one of Barbare's drives.

The Yankees opened the scoring in the second inning with two down. Boone got a pass, and went to third on Nunamaker's single to centre, the latter reaching second when the drive was fumbled. Fisher's hit to left scored Boone, and then High was passed, filling the bases. Peckinpaugh, however, could not knock a single. In the fifth inning Peckinpaugh doubled to left, and scored on Fritz Maisel's single to centre. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND	AB	R	H	PO	A
High, of.	2	0	0	2	0	Wille, cf.	4	0	0	5	0
P'p'gh, ss.	4	1	2	2	3	Barb'e, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
M'sel, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	Ol'man, ss.	4	0	0	2	1
Pipp, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0	J'kson, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Cook, rf.	3	0	0	1	0	Kirke, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
H'tz'l, lf.	3	0	1	2	0	Smith, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Boone, 2b.	2	1	0	3	5	W'ir's, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
N'm'r, c.	3	0	1	2	2	Egan, c.	3	0	1	1	5
Fisher, p.	3	0	1	0	5	Jones, p.	2	0	1	1	1
						*S'w'th	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	26	2	6	27	16	H'stad, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	32	0	6	24	10

*Batted for Jones in eighth inning.
Errors—Willie, Jones.

New York	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Peckinpaugh, Jackson. Stolen base—Hartzell. Earned runs—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 1; off Jones, 6. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 6. Struck out—By Fisher, 3; by Jones, 1; by Harstad, 1. Hits—Off Jones, 6 in 7 innings; off Harstad, none in 1 inning. Time of game—One hour and twenty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, cf.	2	1	1	1	0	High, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
Evans, 3b.	4	1	1	2	0	Peck'h, ss.	4	0	0	0	1
Ch'p'n, ss.	3	0	0	4	2	Maisel, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
J'kson, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	Pipp, 1b.	2	0	0	13	1
Kirke, 1b.	4	0	0	8	2	†Caldwell.	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	Cook, rf.	4	0	1	3	0
W'b's, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2	H'rtz'l, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Egan, c.	3	0	0	9	1	Boone, 2b.	3	0	1	2	0
Hag'an, p.	2	0	0	1	3	Alex'r, c.	1	1	1	4	0
*Southw'th	0	1	0	0	0	Cole, p.	3	0	0	0	3
W'ker, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
Total.	28	3	3	27	11	Total.	30	2	6	27	9

*Batted for Hagerman in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Pipp in ninth inning.
Error—Boone.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Smith, Evans. Home run—Wille. Sacrifice hit—Wille. Sacrifice fly—Alexander. Double play—Maisel, Pipp, to Maisel. Earned runs—New York, 2; Cleveland, 2. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Cole, 2; off Hagerman, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 2; New York, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Cole, (Wille.) Hits—Off Hagerman, 6 in eight innings; off Walker, none in one inning. Struck out—By Cole, 3; by Hagerman, 5; by Walker, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Walter Johnson Has Bad Day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Walter Johnson had no terrors for Detroit, the Tigers pounding his delivery for eleven hits and eight runs. Washington could do little with Steen with men on the bases. Score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	Moel'r, rf.	5	0	1	0	0
Mor'y, 3b.	2	0	0	0	0	F'ster, 2b.	5	0	2	2	3
Bush, ss.	3	2	1	5	1	Milan, cf.	5	1	1	1	0
Cobb, cf.	5	2	2	1	0	Sh'ks, 2b.	5	0	1	2	0
C'wf'd, rf.	5	0	1	1	0	G'ndil, 1b.	4	0	2	10	0
Veach, lf.	4	1	1	5	0	Acosta, lf.	3	0	0	3	1
Burns, 1b.	5	1	2	10	2	Ains'th, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Y'ung, 2b.	4	0	1	2	6	Will's, c.	2	0	0	0	0
St'nage, c.	4	1	2	3	0	M'B'e, ss.	3	1	0	0	8
Steen, p.	4	1	2	0	2	John'n, p.	2	0	1	0	3
*Covel'kie	0	0	0	0	0	Harper, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Rice, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	8	12	27	11	†Kopp	1	0	1	0	0
						Total.	36	2	9	27	16

*Ran for Vitt in first inning.
†Batted for Harper in seventh inning.
Error—Moriarty.

Detroit	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—8
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Burns, Crawford. Home run—Burns. Stolen bases—Milan, Foster. Earned runs—Detroit, 8; Washington, 2. Sacrifice hits—Moriarty, Bush. Double play—Young and Burns. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Washington, 11. First base on error—Washington. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 2; off Steen, 3; off Harper, 1. Hits—Off Johnson, 11 in six innings; off Harper 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Vitt, Moriarty;) by Steen, (Williams.) Struck out—By Johnson, 5; by Steen, 2; by Rice, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Dineen. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes.

Boston Sees First Triple Play.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—The Red Sox lost ground in the race for the American League pennant on an even break with St. Louis today, losing the first game, 3 to 2, and winning the second, 10 to 3. A triple play by the visitors, the first to take place in a league game in this city within the memory of the oldest fan, featured the second contest. Shotton caught Hoblitzel's fly after a long run toward the diamond, threw to Sisler at first base, catching Speaker, and Sisler threw home, where Severeid tagged out Janvrin. Koob's fine pitching and long hits by Austin and Sisler decided the first game for the visitors. Ruth's twirling was steady in the second game, while he and his teammates batted two St. Louis pitchers freely. The second game was held up forty-five minutes in the third inning by rain and work necessary to put the field in condition to resume play. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	5	0	1	6	0	H'per, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Aus'n, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2	J'nv'n, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Sisler, 1b.	3	1	2	12	0	Sp'ker, cf.	3	0	0	4	0
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	1	3	5	G'ner, 1b.	4	1	1	16	0
W'ker, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Lewis, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
P'ker, rf.	4	0	1	2	0	G'dn'r, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1
Lavan, ss.	4	0	0	1	2	Barry, 2b.	4	0	1	0	0
Agnew, c.	3	0	1	2	3	Cady, c.	4	0	0	2	3
Koob, p.	3	0	1	0	2	Shore, p.	2	0	0	1	4
						*Wood	1	0	1	0	0
Total.	34	3	9	27	13	Mays, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Total.	29	2	4	27	13

*Batted for Shore in eighth inning.
Errors—Pratt, Walker, Lavan, Agnew.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Sisler, Shotton. Three-base hits—Austin, Gainer. Stolen bases—Austin, Koob. Sacrifice hits—Sisler, Gardner. Sacrifice fly—Gardner. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 4; off Shore, 2; off Mays, 1. Hits—Off Shore, 8 in eight innings; off Mays, 1 in one inning. Struck out—By Shore, 3. Wild pitch—Shore. Passed ball—Cady. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Wallace and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	3	1	0	3	0	Shot'n, lf.	4	1	1	1	1
J'vrin, ss.	5	2	2	1	1	Austin, 3b.	4	0	1	0	2
Sp'ker, cf.	5	1	3	4	0	Sisler, 1b.	3	0	0	11	1
H'zel, 1b.	5	1	1	9	0	Pratt, 2b.	3	0	1	1	1
Lewis, lf.	3	1	2	1	0	How'd, 2b.	1	1	1	0	0
H'ksen, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	W'ker, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
G'dn'r, 3b.	4	2	1	3	2	Parker, rf.	1	0	0	1	0
Barry, 2b.	3	0	1	1	3	Walsh, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Thom's, c.	3	1	2	5	0	Lavan, ss.	3	0	0	0	2
Ruth, p.	4	1	2	0	2	Sever'd, c.	2	0	1	3	2
						Cook, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Total.	35	10	13	27	8	L'mlk, p.	1	0	0	1	0
						Leary, c.	2	0	1	2	0
						Total.	32	3	7	24	13

Errors—Pratt, Severeid.

Boston	1	0	3	1	0	0	5	0	0	—10	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	

Two-base hits—Ruth, Pratt, Thomas. Home run—Walker. Stolen bases—Lewis, Howard. Sacrifice hits—Sisler, Barry. Triple play—Shotton, Sisler, and Severeid. Double play—Gardner and Hoblitzel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Lawdermilk, 3; off Cook, 1. Hits—Off Lawdermilk, 7 in 4 innings; off Cook, 6 in 4 innings. Struck out—By Lawdermilk, 2; by Cook, 2; by Ruth, 7. Passed ball—Severeid. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes.

White Sox Best in Batting "Bee."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Chicago hit Bressler and Davis hard today and easily defeated Philadelphia, 9 to 4. Scott was also an easy mark for the home team's batsmen, but he was accorded excellent support, and three double plays served to keep down Philadelphia's score. The batting of E. Collins and Fournier featured the contest. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	0	1	1	0	Walsh, lf.	4	0	2	4	0
W'ver, ss.	5	0	1	2	7	Str'k, rf.	5	1	2	3	0
E. C's, 2b.	3	3	3	4	2	Davies, cf.	4	0	2	1	0
F'nier, 1b.	4	3	3	13	1	Sch'g, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
Felsch, cf.	4	0	1	0	0	Lajoie, 2b.	5	0	1	4	0
C's, lf.	5	1	1	2	0	McC's, 1b.	4	1	3	8	0
Schalk, c.	2	1	2	8	2	Lapp, c.	3	0	1	3	1
B'b'ne, 3b.	4	1	1	1	1	McA'y, c.	1	0	1	2	1
Scott, p.	4	0	1	1	5	Kopf, ss.	4	1	1	0	1
						G'sler, p.	3	1	1	1	4
Total.	36	9	14	27	18	Davis, p.	1	0	1	0	1
						Total.	37	4	15	27	11

Errors—Strunk, McAvoy.

Chicago	0	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	2	—9	
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4	

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Fournier, (2,) Schalk, Strunk, Walsh. Three-base hits—J. Collins, Bressler. Stolen bases—Schalk, E. Collins, Fournier. Earned runs—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Fournier, Blackburne. Sacrifice flies—Schalk, Walsh. Double plays—Schalk and Blackburne; E. Collins, Weaver, and Fournier, (2.) Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 10. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2; off Bressler, 4; off Davis, 1. Hits—Off Bressler, 11 in seven innings; off Davis, 3 in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Scott (Schang.) Struck out—By Scott, 2; by Bressler, 3; by Davis, 2. Passed ball—Lapp. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Evans. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P.M. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland, Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Cleveland, 3; New York, 2.
Detroit, 8; Washington, 2.
Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Pittsburgh, 8; New York, 2.
Brooklyn, 3; Chicago, 1.
Boston at St. Louis—Rain.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati—Rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 7; Newark, 0.
Baltimore, 8; Pittsburgh, 6.
St. Louis, 1; Buffalo, 0.
(12 innings.)

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence, 3; Richmond, 1.
Toronto, 4; Rochester, 2.
Rochester, 8; Toronto, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	63	35	.643
Detroit	64	38	.628
Chicago	61	40	.604
Washington	53	49	.520
New York	48	49	.495
St. Louis	40	61	.396
Cleveland	38	60	.388
Philadelphia	33	68	.327

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	53	45	.541
Brooklyn	55	48	.534
Pittsburgh	51	49	.510
New York	49	48	.505
Chicago	50	49	.505
Boston	51	50	.505
St. Louis	49	55	.471
Cincinnati	43	57	.430

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Chicago	59	44	.573
Kansas City	57	45	.559
Newark	56	45	.554
Pittsburgh	55	45	.550
St. Louis	55	47	.539
Buffalo	47	58	.448
Brooklyn	46	60	.434
Baltimore	36	67	.350

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	61	32	.656
Buffalo	55	35	.611
Montreal	52	45	.536
Harrisburg	46	46	.500
Toronto	43	53	.448
Rochester	42	52	.447
Richmond	42	55	.433
Jersey City	35	58	.376

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Newark.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Providence.
Rochester at Toronto.
Richmond at Jersey City.

GIANTS HELPLESS WITH ADAMS IN BOX

"Babe" Allows Five Hits, While Pirates Get Ten and Score Eight Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 10.—The Giants this afternoon were unable to hit "Babe" Adams freely and lost to the Pirates by a score of 8 to 2. It was "Babe's" fourth victory of the season over the McGrawites. New York was threatened with a shut-out, but luckily managed to get two long hits out of five safeties in one inning—the eighth. Before that period only one Giant reached second base.

In the seventh, with two out, Fletcher dropped a single into left field. Wagner stopped Merkle's single with one hand, but Fletcher reached second, leaving first base to his teammate.

In the eighth inning Brainerd led off with a smacking two-bagger into left field. Dooin tried his best to bring him home, but a fly to Collins was his best. Grant was sent in to bat in place of Marquard, and at once set the outfield in commotion. His drive went straight toward the scoreboard, which stands between centre and right. It was a three-bagger, bringing Brainerd home. Grant then scored on a long fly to Costello.

While the Giants were not doing much with the bat, they performed successfully in the field. In the third inning Merkle made a wonderful catch, sprinting near the foul line in right field to nail a fly off Johnston's bat. In the fourth Snodgrass dropped a fly off Wagner's bat, the Dutchman going all the way to third on the error. Although Hans was the first man to bat in that inning he did not leave third base. In the sixth inning, Snodgrass retrieved himself by making the best catch of the game. With one hand he pulled the ball out of the air after a long run. So far out was the ball and so great was the momentum of Snodgrass that, when he ran from first base past second base, had plenty of time to return to the first sack. Some of the Giants thought he had not touched the second bag on his return, and made the usual play, but Umpire Cockill would not allow it.

The Pirates did not waste time in getting into the game. In the very first inning Collins hit Marquard for three bases and scored on a daring sacrifice by Johnston, who shoved his bat at a wild pitch and successfully worked his end of the "squeeze play."

In the second inning Baird hit for two bases and scored on a single by Gibson. Another lone run was made by them in the third inning, when Carey started off with a single, went to second on Collins's out, then stole third and kept on running until he had crossed the plate when Dooin made a wild throw to Lobert. He and Robert collided, and Carey was so painfully injured that he quit the game, Hinchman taking his place in left field, and Costello going to right.

In the sixth inning the Pirates clinched the game. They attacked Marquard in a disastrous rattle, broken only by the marvelous catch by Snodgrass. Hit then followed hit until five were registered, netting four runs.

Schauer succeeded Marquard in the eighth inning. Hinchman made a two-bagger and scored on two outs. The score:

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	Carey, lf.	2	1	1	1	0
S'dg's, cf.	4	0	0	1	1	Cost'o, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	0	2	3	C'lins, cf.	4	1	1	5	0
F'ch'r, ss.	4	0	1	1	4	J'ston, 1b.	4	1	1	11	0
M'kle, rf.	4	0	2	2	0	H'man, rf.					
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	lf.	4	1	1	3	0
B'nerd, 1b.	3	1	1	8	0	Wag'r, ss.	4	1	1	0	4
Dooin, c.	3	0	0	8	0	Wlot, c.	4	0	0	6	0
M'q'rd, p.	2	0	0	0	2	Baird, 3b.	4	2	2	1	3
*Grant	1	1	1	0	0	Gibson, c.	3	0	2	4	0
Schauer, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Adams, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	31	2	5	24	11	Total.	32	8	10	27	10

*Batted for Marquard in eighth inning.
Errors—Snodgrass, Dooin.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	
Pittsburgh	1	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	—8	

Two-base hits—Brainerd, Hinchman, Baird, 2. Three-base hits—Grant, Collins. Sacrifice hit—Johnston. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Stolen base—Carey. Double-play—Fletcher, Doyle and Brainerd. Earned runs—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 7. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 1. First base on balls—Off Marquard, 1. Hits—Off Marquard, 9 in 7 innings; off Schauer, 1 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Marquard, 4; by Schauer, 1; by Adams, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes.

St. Paul Club to Change Hands.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 10.—John W. Norton will exercise the option he holds for the purchase of the franchise, stock, and grounds of the St. Paul Baseball and Amusement Company, the corporation operating the St. Paul Club in the American Association, according to an announcement today by Mr. Norton's attorneys, who notified George E. Lennon, principal owner of the club, that the deal might be closed immediately if satisfactory to him. It is understood that Mr. Norton, who has been President of the club this season under the terms of the option which extends to Sept. 19, already has liquidated obligations to the amount of $60,000. When the purchase is completed Mr. Norton will hold all the 1,000 shares in the corporation. Mr. Lennon indicated that he is ready to transfer his holdings.

Federal Leaguers Off for Boston.

A party of Federal League officials and club owners left New York last night for Boston, where they will be the guests today of James E. Gaffney, President of the Boston Braves. They will inspect the new clubhouse, buildings, and grounds, and it is expected that C. B. Comstock, who has been selected as architect of the new Federal League grounds in New York will pick up some new ideas for his work. The party includes President James A. Gilmore, H. F. Sinclair, President, Newark Club; George S. Ward, Vice President, Brookfeds, and C. B. Comstock.

Braves Get Outfielder Compton.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 10.—Outfielder Bash Compton of the Kansas City American Association team was today sold to the Boston Nationals by President George Tebeau of the Kansas City Club, which is playing a series here. Compton is a hard hitter and one of the best fielders in the minor organization. Compton was formerly a member of the St. Louis Americans.

Umpire Quigley Recovering.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Umpire E. C. Quigley of the National League, who was injured by an explosion of gas here yesterday, was able to sit up at the hospital today. He expects to leave for Brooklyn tomorrow and to resume his duties on the diamond next Friday.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT PROVIDENCE.

				R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	6	2
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3	6	0

Batteries—Morrisette and O'Donnell; Comstock and Casey.

AT TORONTO.
FIRST GAME.

				R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	7	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	-	—4	14	1

Batteries—Huenke, Hersche, Williams and Wanamaker; Herbert and Kelly.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—8	14	1
Toronto	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—6	11	1

Batteries—Palmero and Williams; Manning, Cook and Kocher.
No other games scheduled.

SPORTING EVENTS.

SKEE-BALL TOURNAMENT TONIGHT
Times Sq. West, above 42nd St.

Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. today. Tip-Tops vs. Kansas City Feds.

Swimming And Diving Taught Privately to Both Sexes
Dalton Swimming School, 19 West 44th St.

CHEAP BALL FOR BROOKFEDS

Bleachers Tickets at Washington Park to be Cut to 10 Cents Today.

President Robert B. Ward of the Brookfeds announced yesterday that 10-cent baseball will begin today at Washington Park, the home of the Brookfeds. Two thousand seats in the outfield will be set apart for the low rate of admission, while seats in the grand stand will be 25 cents and 75 cents. Box seats will be $1, as formerly. The decision of the Brookfeds follows the announcement of President Gilmore of the Federal League last Sunday that a general reduction of the price of admission would shortly go into effect at all the Federal League ball parks. This is in line with President Gilmore's plan to popularize the game in the independent league.

The attendance at Washington Park has gradually dropped until a daily average of 250 has been reached. All the clubs in the league have lost considerable money, and it is hoped that by reducing the price of admission to the bleachers there will be a material increase in the daily attendance. It is not intended to make the reduction arbitrary, but adapt it to local conditions. The success attending the reduced price of the bleachers at Newark last Saturday has had much to do in bringing about the decision of the Brookfeds' management.

After four days' trial it has been found successful by the Newark Club. According to the statements of the management the average attendance since the reduction in the price of admission to the bleachers has been between 6,000 and 7,000. This includes the Saturday attendance, which was in excess of 15,000. With business conditions at a low ebb the management felt that this is an excellent showing and will continue the present policy. Before the cut in price the attendance was so poor that the advisability of transferring the franchise to another city was considered, but this plan has been abandoned.

Buffalo probably will not reduce the price of admission, according to a statement made by President Robertson. Buffalo is drawing fairly well, and there is no demand for a cheaper gate. Baltimore will adopt the ten-cent tariff next week.

BROOKFEDS' ERRORS COSTLY

Kanfeds Take Advantage of Misplays and Win First Game, 3 to 2.

The troubles of the Brookfeds multiply. The Chifeds departed from Washington Park after walloping Magee's team three games out of four, and yesterday Kansas City started to duplicate their record by defeating the Ward team 3 to 2. To tally three runs from four hits is no ordinary baseball feat, but this is what the Kanfeds did yesterday. They held the Brookfeds to two runs, the product of nine hits, including one double. The error column, however, tells the tale. Magee got badly mixed up twice and received two bad marks for his conduct, while Myers and Halt each contributed one misplay. The visitors, while not exactly perfect in the field, gave the locals an object-lesson in this department of the game.

Several times during the contest, which was witnessed by a small crowd, the Brookfeds lost excellent chances of scoring. This was particularly the case in the ninth inning, when three were wasted singles. A double play by the visiting infield shut off one run which would have tied the score, and then, with two men hugging the sacks, Helfrich, who was impressed into service as a pinch hitter, struck out. The score:

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'b'ne, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	And's'n, rf.	3	0	0	0	1
Gedeon, ss.	3	0	0	3	3	Magee, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
W. Br'y, 3b.	3	1	0	1	1	Coop'r, lf.	4	0	0	5	0
Per'ng, 1b.	3	0	1	10	0	Kauff, cf.	4	0	0	1	0
Shaw, lf.	4	1	1	0	0	Myers, 1b.	3	1	3	11	3
K'thy, 2b.	2	1	1	4	4	Holt, 3b.	2	1	1	1

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.
Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..42d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Avenue
Staten Island...Ferry House, St. George
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
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DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, 1915.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADE.

There is taking place an unparalleled movement of bullion from Europe to this country. The exact figures are withheld. But whatever the sum of gold to arrive in New York, it is no more remarkable than the trade figures which accompany it, and which come by cable on the same day that the gold import is announced. British and American trade figures fit each other as a glove the hand. It was known that our export balance exceeded a billion for the fiscal year just closed. It now appears that England's excess of imports for the seven months ended with July was £805,000,000, against last year's excess in the corresponding time of £135,000,000. This year's excess of imports into England is to be interpreted differently from last year's, when it signified the collection of investments and profits. This year the increased excess of imports is due to expenditures abroad, and to a deficiency of exports of goods to meet the bill. That is the explanation of the import of gold announced yesterday. England is paying tribute to her foreign purveyors, and not taking tribute to her wealth in the same degree as formerly.

This process is cumulative. British exports for July were under £10,000,000, not one-fourth last year's. The decrease of exports in July by £34,000,000 was accompanied by an increase of imports of £16,000,000. An alteration of currents of trade by a quarter of a billion dollars in a single month overmatches even our tremendous surges between prince-dom and pauperdom. It is notable that the decrease of imports to Great Britain from the Continent is matched almost exactly by the increase of imports from the United States. It hardly becomes us to be making a "poor mouth" over the war, and creating a disturbance over the derangement of trade in this or that article while, on the whole, we never were doing so well. Particularly is this so when the disturbance of our trade is not due to malice. The German blockade is aimed at England, not at us. England's disturbance of our trade is explained similarly by hostility to Germany rather than toward her chief source of supplies.

The trade figures throw a strange light upon the German blockade. During the first year of war, England's imports were actually larger than the year before, and progressively so. In August last year British imports were only £42,000,000; last July they were £75,000,000. The increases were chiefly in food, those of meat having doubled, and all others being larger. Yet starvation of England was the aim of the war zone decree. That is the test of whether the British or the German navy is fulfilling its purpose better.

The decrease of England's exports explains itself. The chief decline is in coal, and the Welsh coal strike cost a million tons. Altogether within five months there have been 286 British strikes, costing three-quarters of a million days' work. Adding to this the absence from productive labor of Kitchener's army, the wonder is that the United Kingdom is able to export any goods.

It is to be remarked that the gold now arriving goes into a private bank, on terms not known. It would be a waste of good resources to buy £100,000,000 of goods with £100,000,000 of gold. As cover or margin it easily would serve to finance a half billion of purchases. That is the manner in which England allowed France $300,000,000 of credit upon deposit of $60,000,000 gold. It is well known that England is the financier for all the Allies, and it would be rash to assume that the $100,000,000, more or less, is on British account alone, or that its significance is restricted even to those generous figures. The situation is the reverse of that in which the Morgan house has engineered the payment of large sums of gold abroad while controlling the exchange market. When payment was made for the Panama Canal purchase from France, all comers were supplied with exchange in lieu of gold to pay with abroad, and the rate was kept below the gold export point. When the time comes to correct the exchanges by the issue of permanent credits, rather than by payment of gold which England needs, and we do not want, it may be found that comparatively slight buying will prevent the movement of any more gold than is desirable. Huge gold movements seem intrinsically absurd. It is not the gold that anybody wants; it is the goods that gold commands, and in the long run goods must be paid for with other goods.

ENGLAND AFTER THE WAR.

An interview reported in THE TIMES of Monday with MR. CHARLES E. JERNINGHAM, a writer on English society, contains or suggests some interesting speculations as to the social and economic changes to be expected in England after the war. English "society" is founded on wealth, mainly on wealth in land, which, till the rise of so many new rich, was felt to be the only really "respectable" form of investment. It gave a man "a place in the country" and the county. Indeed, there was once a tradition among the patricians of the straitest sect that it was not "respectable" to be possessed of much personal property. Land was the source of honor. The diminished yield, the burden of the inheritance and income taxes, were already pressing hard on the great landholding class, many of them the heirs of embarrassed estates. Now comes the intolerable financial burden of a war whose end no man can foresee. MR. JERNINGHAM predicts the dissipation of the great fortunes of "society" and the breaking down of social barriers.

But fortunes will be made as well as lost. There will be successors to the ennobled nabobs of the eighteenth century and the manufacturers, bankers, and brewers of the nineteenth and twentieth. To pass the land system over to plutocrats, from "blood" to the bankbook, would be loss rather than gain. Land reform, the breaking up of great estates, the restoration, if it be possible, of the yeoman class, the elevation of the agricultural laborer, in short, the gradual undoing of a long series of oppressions and encroachments, from the dissolution of the monasteries and the inclosure of commons: this is the indispensable necessity of England.

England is full of a pitiful poverty such as is not to be found in Germany. From her most formidable foe she has to learn economic, even more than military, lessons. The evils of squalor, shiftlessness, drunkenness, wretched wages and lodgings, and of the physical condition of too many of her population, must be abated. The war has interrupted the progress of economic legislation for the benefit of the majority. Who can doubt that the remedial work will be continued and enlarged when the reconstruction of industry is taken up? The added efficiency of the nation will be more than a compensation for the money that will have to be spent, fruitfully spent, in addition to the monstrous waste of the war.

The English aristocracy is nobly and memorably doing its part in the field. Noblesse oblige. But the English democracy, conscious of itself, conscious of its too paltry share in the prosperities it helps to create, of its great, though obscure, share in fighting or falling for the country, is not likely to be duped by sentimentalities. We can even imagine an England without game laws—from the viewpoint of the grandees the end of the world.

A NORTH CAROLINA "DESERT."

A great deal has been heard about the "abandoned farms" of the New England and other States, some of which maintain bureaus to facilitate the resettlement of those isolated rural "deserts." A certain number of persons, not always practical farmers, have taken advantage of the opportunity to acquire cheap homes and lands. Shrewd, saving farmers of foreign birth have often done well in this work of reclamation and restoration. There has been a large emigration of farmers, from Iowa especially and the States along the Canadian border, to the new fields of the Dominion Northwest. Presumably most, or many, of these had a good store of capital, parting with rich, if partially exhausted, soil for the sake of reaping the earned increment of great virgin tracts of a region of fruitful probabilities.

Bilious prophets emit wails from time to time, shuddering at visions of "tenant farmers" and the last strip of unoccupied farming land. Meanwhile the "Great American Desert" of the geographies of our youth belongs rather to mythology than geography. Prosperous farmers, and enormous crops, and the urbanization of country life ought to have, but don't seem to have, had much, if any, effect upon the passion to herd in cities. Not "Back to the land," but "On to the city," is the cry.

Yet once in a while we hear of wide, untilled, promising farm districts, sometimes in old States. Here, for example, is The Charlotte Observer, which "has often pondered over the "vast waste of farm lands in Bladen, "Brunswick, Pender, and neighboring "counties" of North Carolina, "and "has speculated on the possibilities "offered by them for immigrants." It cites from The University News Letter a study of this region. It contains 22,380,000 acres, four-fifths valuable for cultivation, a desert "that could "be made to blossom as the rose if "North Carolina could draw a thrifty "class sufficient to populate it." The Observer says, mournfully or enthusiastically:

> Here is a neglected area almost exactly twice the size of Belgium. Here is room for every manjack of the 450,000 Belgian farmers, on farms twice the average size of the little pocket-handkerchief fields they have been used to cultivating. And we should have some 9,000,000 acres of our wilderness spaces still left for woodlot uses.

The roseate prospectuses of land speculators, the real estate experiences of Martin Chuzzlewit, anything of deception, cannot be thought of in connection with responsible and upright publications like The Charlotte Observer and The University News Letter. We must believe fully in the Tar Heel unused fertile acres. But will anybody go to them? Is not a motor car the only agricultural machine that most of us desire? Yet the "coast section" of North Carolina especially invites small farmers.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN NEW JERSEY.

The woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of New Jersey will be submitted to the voters of that State at a special election on Oct. 19. Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania will ratify or reject a woman suffrage amendment at the regular November elections. Naturally, both the friends and the foes of votes for women lay great stress on the verdict to be given in New Jersey. So, in Presidential years, the Republicans and Democrats used to await eagerly the result of the elections in "the September States." The good, easy men, who really or mythically like to be "on the winning side," are supposed to be affected by a victory.

We don't know how much there is in that conventional and time-honored theory. It may turn out that, pro or anti, defeated in New Jersey, will fight all the harder in the States which are to determine the controversy in November, that the indifferent and the Laodiceans will warm up. Aside from the communicative ardor of triumph, the result in New Jersey will inevitably raise presumptions and hopes, substantial or illusive, as to public opinion in this State, whose relations with its many-ferried neighbor are so manifold and intimate. The great multitude of New Jersey commuters are day scholars of this city; but the fate of the amendment will be decided presumably by the cities, which have an independent life of their own. The woman suffrage amendment of 1897 was accepted by the minor and rural counties, and condemned by the urbans. The country was not conservative, the cities were not in favor of new things, a reversal of traditional political "form."

But woman suffrage is not, or at least is by many not regarded as, a purely political question. And public attention has in the last few years been concentrated on it in the East as never before. Fresh from many successes in the West, it thunders at the door of the long indifference of the Middle and Eastern States. Whether it would work well or ill, it is a matter of grave moment, passionately advocated or opposed by those keenly alive to its value or its danger to the public weal and to women. But what does the majority of the voters in New Jersey, for example, think about it? Nobody knows. Shall we know even on Oct. 20?

Let us hope so fervently. Let us hope that the voters of New Jersey in October, and of Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts in November, will not slink away, as is the American habit, from a constitutional amendment, a referendum. Americans will take the trouble to vote for names, for candidates, but too many of them are too lazy or uninterested to vote No or Yes on a weighty and far-reaching proposed change of the fundamental law. It would be a waste of space to cite figures. The case is the same in every State. Men interest voters; constitutional amendments interest a much smaller number of them. The New Jersey suffrage amendment of 1897 went down in an election at which nearly 130,000 fewer votes were polled than at the ordinary, straight, purely political election a couple of months later.

Irrespective of the merits, friend and enemy of woman suffrage must desire a great "turnout" of the Jersey voters on Oct. 19. Not by an indifferent electorate, not by a scanty handful of ballots, should the decision be made.

GRAIN RATES.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has postponed until February, from Aug. 13, its consideration of the application of the railways for an advance of rates on grain for export. After the Commission has taken up the matter it will be weeks certainly, perhaps months, before a decision is rendered. There are two reasons why this delay is undesirable. It is obvious that a great deal of grain will have moved between now and next March, say. If it is right that the rates should be advanced they ought to be advanced before the movement is approaching its end. If it is not right that rates should be advanced, that also ought to be known sooner, for the rates on export are part of the price of grain.

The fixing of a rate is a matter of business discretion upon which competent men of business would make a decision in a week. But the Commission does not consider rates as matters of business. To it rates seem more like laws, as in fact they are. The Commission therefore considers rates as a permanency, rather than part of fluctuating business conditions. Rates are considered as though there were an absolutely right rate, which could be found and fixed for a long time. The result is that the increases which the Commission has been compelled to grant by force of facts will be much more permanent than if they had been granted more readily, to be withdrawn also readily. There are no longer such reductions of rates as there used to be. We are in a new railway era, when old considerations do not count.

The second reason for regretting the Commission's delay is that the subject is not a new one. The motion for the increase was made after the decision in the Eastern freight case, the railways thinking that the Commission had not allowed a sufficient advance. The subject already had been considered, and the Commission had only to reconsider. Yet there was a suspension from April to August, and now to February, or practically until another April, when another crop will have begun to grow. No doubt the Commission is both industrious and overworked, but unless decisions on rate proposals of this importance can be reached within a year it must be admitted that there is a weak link in regulation. No private business could live if compelled to wait a year to fix the price of its goods.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Some Feeling Remarks About Forests.

It is equally discouraging and confusing to see that those who on fair assumption sincerely want to save the State lands in the Adirondacks from the reckless operations of lumbermen are talking cynically and contemptuously about "scientific forestry," as if there were no such thing, while those who are suspected and accused of wanting for the sake of a little immediate profit to denude the mountains of their trees are pleading for exactly such treatment of the public woods as they certainly ought to receive.

For it is not at all necessary to put derisive quotation marks about the words "scientific forestry," or to speak of it with the inflection that has the same effect. There is such a thing, and it could be applied in the Adirondacks, not only without decreasing either the beauty or the indirect utility of the woods as maintainers of water supplies, but with an increase of both those benefits.

The constitutional provision that these lands should be kept forever "wild" is a disgrace to the State, and there was only one excuse for putting it in, as there is only one excuse for retaining it—the excuse that the people of New York State either can not or will not intrust the control of their forests to honest and competent men, but will, if not prevented by an article in the Constitution, turn them over to men whose one thought with respect to a forest is to cut out of it every big and little stick of timber that can be sold for any price and to leave behind them a desolate and worthless waste.

If that is really the situation, we are indeed a poor lot, desperately and shamefully ignorant of what the German foresters, among others in Europe, have been doing for several generations. Those same Germans, as well they might, would smile superior if they heard men of good intentions pleading in our Constitutional Convention for the perpetuation of a policy that not a few, even of American lumbermen, know is worthy of barbarians, but unworthy of a people who pretend to be civilized and scientific.

What the purposes and motives of the representatives of the lumbering interests at the convention may be we do not pretend to know, but, so far as words go, their statements as to scientific forestry are perfectly correct and sound, while the phrasing of the opposing arguments is calculated to fill with either rage or grief, according to temperament, all those who know what science wants to do, and can do, in a forest.

Likable Form of Unwisdom.

Such an episode as that which had for setting the big Chanler house at Great Neck, before light Sunday morning, raises anew a question often of a personal interest that is literally vital and always of considerable social importance. The question is, What should be done by the man who wakes to find that there are burglars in his house?

Two courses obviously are open to him. The first is to lie perfectly still and allow the invaders to take what they want and to go when they are ready. That is the advice invariably given by the police to honest householders, and there is much to be said for it—among other things, that as practically every burglar is prepared to shoot in case of need, and can do it advantageously as regards both preparation and position, to interfere with or attack him is to invite, and has often been to receive, death merely on the chance of saving some comparatively worthless property.

From the immediate and individualistic point of view the policy of non-interference is wise, and so much the wiser of the two that the other is to be considered only to be condemned as equally foolish and dangerous. And dangerous it certainly is, from any standpoint, but danger, except for those who would buy safety—in larger matters they usually call it "peace"—is not necessarily to be shunned when reasons for taking it exist. Those in whom there is something of the heroic strain accept risks without hesitation for such reasons as the maintenance of their rights and the resistance to wrong, and truly they have their reward in the instinctive admiration and commendation of all their fellows.

When a man, as did the tenant of the Chanler house, STANLEY A. COHEN, instead of lying quiet and letting himself be robbed, leaps out of bed, seizes his revolver, and attacks the enemy without any judicious deliberation on the possible consequences to himself, we may have our doubts as to his judgment, but we do not doubt, or refrain from saying, that he has "acted like a man," with all the large meaning that phrase possesses. In this instance, one of the two burglars fled without booty and the other was captured. The results were greater than that, however—they included the rendering of a distinct and not small service in the way of discouraging burglary in general and tending to make it a far less attractive vocation than it would be if everybody followed the "good advice" which everybody receives as to the proper handling of burglars.

Advice for Amateur Speculators.

If ever there was a time when small boats should keep near the shore of the Wall Street ocean—or not venture on it at all—it is just now. The prices of a good many stocks have, indeed, been rising steadily, some of them rapidly, for several months, and there is in many more or less adventurous minds deep regret for not having made purchases which, as everybody can see now, would have been enormously profitable. That regret, for the predestined "lamb," is lamentably apt to transmute itself into a belated buying, too often at the very top of a long rise in values and on the very day or week when the inevitable decline begins.

That there is more money to be made in this market is possible enough, but the immediate future is about as nearly full of uncertainties as a market could be, and the amateur speculator who takes a "flyer" in such circumstances should clearly realize that he is gambling, not investing, and that he will have no cause of complaint should he lose every cent of his money.

Unfortunately it is the stocks that have gone up most that have attracted the most of public attention, and are most likely, though the most dangerous, to tempt the cupidity of the uninitiate.

But advice on this subject is not the more likely to be taken because it is good, and many will fail to see that in their failure to buy betimes there is the clearest of hints that they are incompetent to buy wisely now. A lot of them will in all probability see it later, to their sorrow.

IRELAND SINCE THE FLOOD.

Some Facts for Those Who Are Ignorant of Her Distinction in the World.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be well if those who presume to write to the press about Ireland would give evidence of having read at least one Irish book. The facts of Irish history are easily available to those who do not wish to cherish hereditary ignorance and bigotry in preference to fact. From the dawn of history till about the period of the Reformation there were always four kingdoms in Ireland—Ulster, of which the O'Neills were Kings; Connaught, governed by the O'Conors; Leinster, the patrimony of the MacMorroughs, and Munster, divided between the MacCarthys, Princes of Desmond, and the O'Briens, Princes of Thomond. Beyond these there was the Kingdom of Meath, in the centre of Ireland, holding a position to the Irish heptarchy similar to the position held by Washington, D. C., in relation to the States of the Union, recognized as the patrimony of the High Kings of Ireland, who were first the O'Melaghlins and later the O'Neills. Thus Ireland was united under its High Kings, but still further united under its community of language, history, religion, law, and literature.

The treasures of Irish law, literature, history, and art are known to few. Their very existence is doubted by the ignoramus and the bigot, and sneered at by the enemy. But those familiar with them know that these things existed before the modern nations of Europe spoke a civilized tongue, and they exist today in profusion and distinctiveness convincing enough to overwhelm the critic and the giber. Those who have gazed on the Book of Kells, or on Ireland's ancient articles in enamel and gold, or on the Round Towers, or on the Rock of Cashel, or on the Dun of Aengus, or on the Celtic crosses, or on the beehive cells, or on the tomes of ancient Brehon law, or have read Ireland's Iliad, called the "Tain," or have looked on the ruins of Clonmacnoise and Glendalough, or have fingered Ireland's ancient manuscripts, knowing these things to be but remnants saved from the deluge, such people can listen only with pity to the witless snob who makes Ireland the butt of his lack of knowledge.

When the barbarians of the north descended on Europe and destroyed the Roman Empire, wiping away all that the civilized labor of eight centuries had built up, the scholars who then made Irish universities the most famous in the world did not point the finger of scorn at the suffering nations of Europe. No; they poured out of Kells, Clonmacnoise, Armagh, Clonard, Glendalough, Iona, and Arran in their thousands and went on foot over stricken Europe educating the barbarian and his victims, and comforting, Christianizing, civilizing, and humanizing the great tribes who were to make up the nations of the modern world. The story of the Irish Mission (600-1050 A. D.) has never yet been told. When the real truth appears the world will then realize to what extent the sense of gratitude in human nature has been dishonored in the ruin of the most noble and ancient nation in Europe, the calumny of its fair fame, and the desecration of its name at the hands of every petty bigot and enemy of truth.

J. L. GRAHAM.

New York, Aug. 4, 1915.

Suffocated Yew Trees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the deplorable condition of those once magnificent century old yew trees in front of the library building of Columbia College, the main, if not the actual, trouble with these trees is that when moved they were planted too deep; branches from six to twelve inches in diameter were buried, causing root suffocation.

Of course there may have been contributory causes such as poor condition of the soil, lack of water or poor underdrainage, preventing evaporation and aeration, but the major trouble is that they were buried when transplanted. It is a well-known fact that covering the earth around even vigorous trees, (that have not been subjected to the risk of injury by transplanting,) with soil a few feet deep, causes deterioration and usually death by suffocation.

I notice that the soil which covered the branches of the easterly tree has been removed, but the branches of the tree to the west are still partly buried.

A. J. MANNING.

New York, Aug. 9, 1915.

The Merit System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter in a recent issue, signed by Calvin S. McChesney, explaining the claims of the Spanish war veterans is refreshing. Written apparently in answer to your editorial of July 26, it shows conclusively that these doughty warriors do not seek any unfair advantage whatever, but that on the contrary they are perfectly willing to meet other citizens on equal terms in the examinations. He very ingeniously neglects to state, however, that the even terms proposition ends when the list is made up.

J. T. L.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1915.

"The Dog of Flanders."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letters of the dog lovers were of peculiar interest to me. One letter, however, is so filled with sophistry that it leads me to request information. What authority has M. C. Tener for declaring that the author of "The Dog of Flanders," Mlle. Louise de la Ramee, was a woman hater? This statement, in view of "Ouida's" sex, must certainly be false.

PERPLEXED.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1915.

MILITARISM TO LIVE WITH.

How Little It Comes Into Contact with One's Personal Liberty.

Edgartown, Mass., Aug. 5, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter which you presented in a recent issue from Professor Rudolf Leonard, regarding the phantom of German militarism, is typical of your policy to do justice to all sides. I must confess that Professor Leonard's views, as to the elusive character of German militarism, may not meet with a responsive sentiment on these shores, but I should like to add a little comment.

I have lived four years as an American student in Germany, have attended a number of the military manoeuvres at Tempelhofer Feld and the sham battles held usually at Doberitz. I have been awakened early mornings by the blare of military bands and the interruption of my slumbers was not entirely unpleasant, because at that time Sousa marches were the rage. I have lived in German pensionats, have been a guest at officers' casinos, and believe that I may speak with some little knowledge of this so-called German militarism.

I must confess with absolute sincerity that in all my sojourn in Germany I have not found any evidence, personally or by observation, that militarism is the multi-headed monster that we try to picture to ourselves. True, there is a strong martial spirit in Germany, even in peace times, but it is not rooted in militarism but pride in the army and faith in the might of this military arm to defend the Fatherland against aggression. I have yet to hear or learn of any instance when this military power was used during the past forty-five years for the purpose of conquest, either colonial or by invading adjacent foreign territory. It is true that the legal status of the civilian is not predicated upon the same basis as that of the Prussian officer. But instances have been extremely rare in German legal history where this prerogative of German officers has been exercised against civilians. On the other hand, may I suggest that it would not militate against the peace and public welfare of this country if the uniform of the American Army and Navy were held in a little higher respect than it is?

Although I may be flying into the face of fate and strong preconceived notions in this country, I must agree with Professor Leonard that German militarism as we picture it is truly a myth. Military authority in Germany does not come in contact with personal liberty. Soon after settling in Berlin I was indignant when asked to appear before the police and submit to a cross-examination. It took me some time to calm my outraged Americanism. But I soon found that this system of personal surveillance is for the good of the community and has many fine advantages, incidentally reducing crime, theft, &c., to a minimum. I never heard of Bernhardf during all my four years in Germany, except that his views were not typical of prevailing views in German military or Government circles. I read now and then of the meetings of a handful of Pan-Germans and of the aspirations of the Hanseatic League. But we have many such organizations in our midst to which we do not attach any importance. I repeat, it would be a novelty to learn from any of your correspondents as to how German militarism has manifested itself in a concrete way.

JAMES R. STOWELL.

The Shark Slander.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be greatly obliged if you would kindly let me have a reference to the publication where Mr. Oelrichs offered a reward for any one bitten by a shark, provided, of course, you can readily do this. You see I have been waiting over twenty years in the hope of getting this reference, which Dr. Gill, who knew more fish lore than any one who ever lived, could not give me, and you seem to be well acquainted with the subject.

I agitated the question of shark bites a number of years ago in the columns of Forest and Stream and succeeded in getting two fairly reliable references to such cases. One occurred at Bombay, where a man went bathing from a wharf whence it was customary to dump offal. The shark naturally thought all was offal that came his way, and took his leg off. Another occurred in the Hawaiian Islands, where a man started to swim for a boat that had broken adrift from a schooner. A shark came along, found that the man was harmless, and took him in out of the wet.

Ordinarily a shark is a very cautious animal, and it is difficult to get a big one to take a bait to which he is not accustomed. As you say, the danger from shark bite is very small, as the blue shark rarely, and the white shark still more rarely, makes a visit to our shores, and such white sharks as do are usually small animals.

F. A. LUCAS.

Director American Museum of Natural History.

New York, Aug. 2, 1915.

A City's Cacophony.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the several references to street bands, and, while they can truthfully be said to be pretty bad, they are not so bad as some other things. There are other noises that one cannot so easily escape. I live in a neighborhood of eminent respectability, and what I perforce listened to night before last is a fair sample of what these Summer nights bring forth. First, about 8 o'clock, a phonograph began pouring forth music hall ballads, keeping at it persistently. About 8:30 a violinist began tuning up, playing nothing for over an hour but exercises. The phonograph was still going. While both were doing their utmost, about 8:45 a lady vocalist started in to negotiate a high C, and, judging by her many attempts was determined to get it out of her system. Her efforts were a little too much for the others, for they gradually subsided, leaving the field to her, till a dog began wailing vociferously for the return of the other members of the family, (for I haven't the least doubt that they had gone out and left it home alone.) The dog was too much for the singer, apparently, and had the field when I dropped off to sleep. Spite of the fact that it was a warm night, I was only mad at the people who went out and left the dog alone, because my sleeping apparatus is in pretty good order. I only mention this to show that there are other noises than street bands.

New York, July 30, 1915. E. A. H.

Attention of Farmers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How can we invest a year? We are two young fellows with good jobs and excellent prospects, who have come to a sudden realization that we lack one of the prime elements of success—a robust physique. We are in good health as health goes in the city, but no muscle bunches on our backs when we bend. Toting a heavy grip for two days would knock one of us out. We want to invest a year. We want to get on a farm and work—work till our bodies are fit to harbor the ambitions that fire us.

Is our scheme hare-brained? Can we find a farmer who would take us in and give us board, clothes, and maybe a few dollars a month extra for our work?

I have lived on a farm in my childhood. I know what the first few weeks would mean. But after we toughened up we would be a mighty valuable pair. AMBITIOUS.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 30, 1915.

Why Canada Fights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a Canadian with two sons in the allied army, I am opposed to any peace propaganda at the present juncture. This war has brought a shadow to almost every home in the British Empire. We entered the war in defense of the weak, and until Germany, the aggressor, is thoroughly beaten no peace terms can be considered. We have no ambition to crush the German nation nor to confiscate its territory, ships, or other possessions. We do mean to crush Prussian militarism, and this we shall eventually succeed in doing, though the task will be a desperate and long one. We do not base our hopes alone on our vast resources of men and money, but rather on the justice of our cause. C. W. FORD.

Montreal, Canada, Aug. 3, 1915.

THE MORAL RIGHT TO THRIVE ON WAR.

Shall a Great Peace-Preaching Neutral Build Up an Enormous Industry in Arms and So Decide the Issue in Europe?

By KUNO FRANCKE,
Professor of the History of German Culture, Curator of Germanic Museum, Harvard University.

Cambridge, Aug. 9, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have worked, during the last months, on the side of those who seek to avert the danger of this country being involved in civil dissensions arising from racial sympathies or antipathies concerning the European conflict. In particular, I have repeatedly expressed my conviction that sympathy with one or the other of the warring nations should not induce American citizens to attempt to coerce our Government into deviating from the strict observance of the accepted rules of neutrality.

I have therefore advocated non-interference on the part of our Government with the internationally legalized traffic in arms and munitions of war, even though, through circumstances over which the United States has no control, this traffic turns out to be of decided advantage to one of the belligerents and of very serious disadvantage to the other. For the inhibition of this traffic would be equally to the advantage of one of the belligerents and to the disadvantage of the other; and, as a positive Governmental measure, it would make the United States in a much stricter sense legally a partisan of one of the warring powers than mere non-interference with this traffic does.

But the time has come, I believe, when this question should also be looked at from another point of view. Through the course of events, it has ceased to be a question of international legality only, and has come to be a vital question of national and international morality.

Is it moral, from the national point of view, that the United States, a nation which officially stands for the policy of peace and against excessive armament, should now permit within its own borders the manufacture of arms on so large a scale that this industry bids fair to become one of the leading industries of the country?

Is it moral, from the national point of view, that our Government should permit the rise in this country of a set of capitalists whose interests are exclusively or predominantly identified with war, and which, therefore, by its own self-interest, is bound to abet and to foster the war spirit among masses of people?

Is it moral, from the international point of view, that this country, while officially holding aloof from the gigantic carnage which is now devastating Europe, should, as a matter of fact, through its continued shipment of arms make itself a participant in this destruction, and indeed thrive upon it?

And if—as is by no means impossible—the continued sale of arms to one of the belligerents from an officially neutral country should finally come to be one of the decisive factors in the issue of this war, would that be an issue to which the United States would have reason to point with pride as a victory of international morality? Would not that be the result of a positive assistance from this country to one of the warring groups which could not any longer be reconciled with moral neutrality?

These are questions so momentous, so far-reaching, and so pressing that Congress should, the sooner the better, have an opportunity to discuss them. They are questions which should be decided without the bias of racial sympathies or antipathies, solely upon the ground of American national welfare.

KUNO FRANCKE.

WHO IN ITALY WANTED WAR?

The Socialists, and Even the Anarchists, Were First of All Patriots.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today you publish a letter by a Mr. Algernon Lee purporting to give the lie to the news that representatives of American pacifists tried to bribe the Italian Socialists in order to have them fight against Italy's intervention in the war. That news did not come from Paris, but from Rome, and was revealed by the very Socialists whom the said representatives tried to bribe. This, however, was not the first instance of such "civilized and humanitarian" means for preventing that nation from doing what it deemed best. Several months ago Dr. Sudekum, a representative of the German Socialist Party of his Imperial and Royal Majesty the Kaiser, approached the Italian Socialists in order to see whether German gold and influence could be put at their disposal with the view of keeping Italy neutral. That gentleman was obliged to leave the room in a hurry, lest he receive some token of appreciation for his kind proposition.

From the beginning of the European war the "Reformist" wing of the Italian Socialist Party saw that Italy's place was on the battlefield against the Central Empires, and did not leave anything undone to prompt Italy to take that course. The "Revolutionist" wing of the party was against war for theoretical reasons. This absurd point of view caused a split among the revolutionists themselves, the vast majority of them taking the view that Italy's participation in the war was an absolute necessity for her own national life and for the triumph of democracy, liberty and peace in Europe. When the whole Italian nation threatened a revolution if Italy did not go to war, the pro-war Socialists were at the head of the demonstrations, side by side with the hottest patriots. This evidence of the public opinion was so imposing that the minority of the anti-war Socialists did not dare oppose it. Never, neither before nor after Italy's declaration of war against Austria, have the Socialists opposed to war been discriminated against by the Government. On the contrary, the Government was so sure of the loyalty of the reddest Socialists that it released several Socialists who were in prison for crimes committed against property and life. The censor is very strict, but only as regards war news; the rest of the public and private life of the nation is going on as usual; the public liberties have not been in any way curtailed.

As soon as war was declared all the Socialists and anarchists, even those opposed to war, took the most loyal and patriotic attitude. Nearly all the Socialist members of the Parliament and other Socialist leaders joined the colors as volunteers, together with the vast majority of the able-bodied of their followers. On the battlefield they act in the most patriotic way; not later than yesterday an Italian paper of New York published the news of one of the reddest revolutionists who is a private now and who has been decorated with the silver medal for his military valor. And this is one instance out of thousands.

Some few Americans who are sorry to see Italy follow a policy which will give her the position in the world that she deserves, and which will help to insure civilization and peace in Europe, do not cease to spread false news about her political conditions. Some time ago it was the news that Italy was on the verge of a Republican revolution; a few days after the leader of the Republican Party in Italy became a Minister of his Majesty the King. Now it is the turn of the not less unfounded news about the Socialist peril. What next? VITTORIO RACCA.

New York, Aug. 7, 1915.

On the Albany Post Road.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note that your article "When Roads Are Closed for Repairs" points out one instance to illustrate the statements made therein.

The writer, however, has chosen an unfortunate example, since the detour in question is fully posted in both directions, so that any automobilist who can read letters from two to four inches high and who takes the trouble to do so cannot possibly wander astray. Beginning at either end of the detour he has merely to follow the arrows and lettering, (two to four inches high,) until he again reaches the main road.

In order to convince myself that none of the signs had been injured by the recent storm I have personally gone over the detour today and have found the detour so posted that any one capable of driving an automobile and reading would have no trouble in finding their way. In order further to convince myself that there was no excuse for any one to "get lost," as you term it, I stopped about twelve cars that were evidently touring and asked them whether they experienced any difficulty in finding their way, and in each case was assured that no difficulty was found by any of them. Several of these cars bore "out of State" licenses and were probably total strangers to this part of the country. I might also mention that in this particular case through traffic can leave the Albany Post Road at Ossining and proceed via Kitchawan and Yorktown Heights to Peekskill, where they can again rejoin the Albany Post Road and travel on good macadam roads all the way. This route is a few miles longer, but to the tourist amounts to very little and carries him through a very pretty section of Westchester County.

M. TIEFENBRUN,
Engineer in Charge of the Road Under Construction.

Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1915.

An Olfactory Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fumes from the chemical works on the Jersey shore, opposite 105th Street, are so intense, even at night, that we cannot draw a long breath, and spend most of our time coughing. Is there absolutely nothing to be done whereby this most dreadful nuisance can be stopped?

E. H.

New York, July 29, 1915.

FAITH WITH TEACHERS.

The Pity of Disappointing Those Who Have Retired on Pensions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How can it be possible for the City of New York to repudiate or default, in part even, in the payment of pensions due to former teachers who have been duly retired and whose names have been placed on the pension list in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the Board of Education? These former teachers entered in good faith into a contract in effect with the city, since it had approved the action of the Board of Education and complied in full thereafter with all the terms and conditions therein exacted. Have they not, therefore, acquired an indubitable equity to the extent of payment annually as prescribed in the established schedule, without loss or other detriment to them?

The threatened trouble would seem to lie largely in our complicated system of municipal bookkeeping, but it would be unfortunate if needless delays should result in anxiety and possibly real suffering among those who have justly earned their reward for faithful service.

That the plan upon which the present pension fund is based is in need of drastic revision there can no longer be any doubt. Having been a member of the original committee which prepared this plan, I am aware of the fact that it lacks those stable assurances which a thorough scientific deduction alone must provide, but at the time there was no promise of any extended list of applicants, and it seemed safe to enter upon the enterprise for which we had had public approval.

There is this to be said: Those who have been so far authoritatively pensioned had no

PLEASANT COMEDY PERFECTLY PLAYED

"The Boomerang" Draws a Wealth of Fun from the Humors of Jealousy.

IT IS BY SMITH AND MAPES

Mr. Eddinger's Fine Performance Sets the Pace for the Capital Company at the Belasco.

THE BOOMERANG.—A comedy in three acts by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes, in the Belasco Theatre.

Dr. Gerald Sumner.....Arthur Byron
Budd Woodbridge.....Wallace Eddinger
Preston De Witt.....Gilbert Douglas
Helmrich.....Richard Malchien
Hartley.....William Boag
Mr. Stone.....John Clement
Virginia Xelva.....Martha Hedman
Grace Tyler.....Ruth Shepley
Marion Sumner.....Josephine Parks
Gertrude Ludlow.....Dorothy Megrew
Mrs. Woodbridge.....
Mrs. Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh

"The Boomerang," the three-act comedy that was shown to New York for the first time last evening, is a minor Belasco triumph. It is not, like "The Return of Peter Grimm," say, or "Marie-Odile," a big thing admirably presented, but rather is a small thing done to perfection. Though this new play by Winchell Smith and Victor Mapes is very amusing, it is by no means extraordinary, and the fact that it provides such good entertainment is due in large measure to the notably fine performance given by the company chosen for its presentation. And in the work of that company there stands out particularly the part played by Wallace Eddinger, whose contribution to "The Boomerang" reveals gifts he has never been permitted hitherto to hint were in his possession.

Last evening was one of the warm ones, and the 10th of August is an unprecedentedly early date for the opening of the Belasco's doors, but neither the season nor the temperature was suffered to interfere with the occasion, which was distinctly gala. The audience, which packed the theatre, found "The Boomerang" altogether to its liking and disbanded shortly after 11 o'clock murmuring, with good reason, all the various synonyms for "Success."

As for the play, it dallies agreeably on the borderline between comedy and farce, with a marked inclination toward the latter. It suffers slightly from the handicap of a give-away title and its simple, elementary plot is quite commonplace and obvious. Its simplicity is almost undergraduate simplicity, but somewhere in the collaboration that evolved the comedy, the hand of a cunning craftsman was at work and it has lifted the curse of obviousness by a score of delightfully ingenious touches.

The story is one of jealousy and the way to treat it. The doctor, who agrees to take a bad case of it under treatment, pretends to administer all manner of modern remedies, but in reality employs only the approved old-fashioned device of affected indifference and independence. As the first rule in the game of love he gives this little maxim:

"Say you're the only original slave, but don't be around all the time."

But the first thing he knows the wrong person adopts his advice, and he is wounded by his own boomerang.

There is one particularly happy moment when the doctor is helplessly prospecting for the cause of the melancholy that has possession of the youth who has come to him. By way of sparring for time in the most professional manner possible he is taking the patient's pulse when, unexpectedly in the room adjoining, some one speaks the name of the girl of girls.

The effect is electrical. You see the doctor's eyebrows mount with the pulse and the burst of applause that greeted the cork from the technically minded audience at the Belasco last evening served to emphasize the notion that in these days, all the world's a stage and all the men and women in it merely playwrights.

And there is another happy moment when the poor lad tries bravely to affect indifference with the girl gazing at him incredulously and the doctor coaching like a malign spirit from behind her back.

There is much food for laughter in the first act with its glimpse of the young doctor's office and his change to an imposingly medical manner at the sound of his first patient heard in the offing. And there is a great deal of fun in the embarrassed and dogged resistance of the normally healthy youth to the blandishments of medical science. He is inclined to suspect all the formulae as so much hanky-panky and seems to be governed by a superstitious conviction that it will be all up with him if he takes off his coat.

If there are precious few surprises in the unfolding of the plot, there is a generous surprise in the performance. That is provided by Mr. Eddinger, whose work is marked by force, delicacy, and variety. He does one scene supremely well. His performance is better than merely right, it is fine.

Those who may have heard with a certain resignation the rumors of his retirement from the stage, after the long run in "Seven Keys to Baldpate," must now beat their brows remorsefully. They must write letters of apology to Mr. Eddinger. They must go to see "The Boomerang."

Of course the big opportunity the play affords is Mr. Eddinger's. In an equally important, if less fortunate rôle, Arthur Byron, able and experienced actor, gives an expert performance that is marred a little by a too continuous exuberance. It is innocent of repose. But it is marked at times, especially in the last act, by flashes of delightful comedy.

Martha Hedman plays agreeably the rôle of the nurse who gently follows the doctor's advice to his own complete undoing. And Ruth Shepley, late of "It Pays to Advertise," gives a skillful performance of the one who had been too ardently wooed. She is a vision to behold and looks for all the world as if she had just emerged from a seminary—one little girl from the seminary. In a minor rôle Harriet Otis Dellenbaugh is charming—of course.

All told, Mr. Smith and Mr. Mapes must be profoundly grateful to Mr. Belasco, who, with his familiar nicety, has made a great deal out of "The Boomerang."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Rosalind" is the title J. M. Barrie has given his new fifty-minute piece which will be presented with the revival of "The Duke of Killicrankie" in the Lyceum next month. The beauty of middle age is the playwright's theme, and the principal figure is that of Rosalind, an actress of 40. Marie Tempest will play the part.

The opening of the farce, "Some Baby," has been postponed from tomorrow to next Monday night in the Fulton Theatre.

Maurice Farkoa, Francis D. McGinn, and Vivian Rushmore have been added to the cast that will appear with Elsie Janis in the new comedy Charles Dillingham will present in the Globe Theatre following the brief return engagement of "Chin-Chin."

Leon Errol is staging the new edition of Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic," which will be produced soon on the roof of the New Amsterdam.

Fred H. Speare, who played the role of Boris Andrieff in "Potash & Perlmutter," has been engaged by A. H. Woods for a juvenile part in the new Montague Glass comedy concerning the lives of these amiable partners.

The date for the first showing of the "Carmen" pictures, for which Geraldine Farrar acted recently at the Lasky Studios, has been announced for Oct. 31 in the Strand.

Gladys Hulette, one of the child actresses in The New Theatre's production of "The Blue Bird," will return to the legitimate stage this season after acting for films for the Edison Company.

MAY SAVE DEEP-SEA HOTEL.

Rescue Committee Hopes to Raise Permanent Endowment.

Miss Lillian L. Deaver of 111 Manhattan Street, who is Chairman of the "Committee for the Salvation of the Jacob A. Stamler Deep-Sea Hotel for Working Girls," reported late last night that developments during the day indicated that the girls' home would not only be saved, but that it might become a permanent institution.

"I made my appeal to the Arbuckle heirs this afternoon," she said. You know they are the people who can really say what shall be done with the ship, as they are the owners, and originally placed it at the disposal of the girls. They have never been appealed to before, and my interview this afternoon gave me great encouragement.

"My idea in seeing them was to make a permanent arrangement. The old ship is in perfect condition, and would be safe and comfortable for many years. The result of my interview was that I was asked to wait a day or two before the owners reached a decision. During the day I received offers from a number of people who were anxious to donate funds for the further maintenance of the ship hotel.

"After we have saved the home there will be certain arrangements that will have to be made with the Fire and Dock Departments, but I was given to understand today that there would be no objections from these departments to the deep-sea hotel being conducted as before."

PRAYS IN RAIDED POOLROOM

Police in Time to Hear Telephone Race Report Stop Supplication.

As Lieutenant McAuliffe, of Inspector Ryan's staff, and half a dozen detectives broke into Juliette Hall, in Lenox Avenue, near 123d Street, yesterday afternoon, rattling a "floating pool room," twenty-three men stood up and bowed their heads as one of their number led in prayer. At that moment the telephone bell rang irreverently and Lieutenant McAuliffe irreverently answered it. A voice at the other end of the wire said:

"Saratoga—first race—Prince Harry, first; Ilaria, second; Lord Rockville, third."

Lieutenant McAuliffe turned from the telephone to direct one of the detectives to stop a man who was attempting to slip out of the room with a bundle of cards under his arm. The cards, according to the police, were racing charts.

The twenty-three men were taken to the West 123d Street station and charged with disorderly conduct. They were released in $100 bail each and will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

Lieutenant McAuliffe said he recognized a wealthy grocer among the men arrested yesterday, but he would not tell his name.

M. J. BUDLONG RESIGNS.

Head of Packard Agency Company Joins Importing Firm.

It was announced yesterday that Milton J. Budlong, President of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, had resigned to become Vice President of the importing and exporting firm of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., of 140 Broadway. They have been heavy exporters of Packard trucks on war orders, and the offer to Mr. Budlong is said to have resulted from the relationship which grew out of this trade. He has been with the Packard Company seven and a half years, and was considered one of the most valuable officials.

He will be succeeded as President of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York by E. B. Jackson, manager of the Philadelphia company, who will retain the general supervision of that organization. H. M. Jackson, who for years has been manager of the Packard Motor Car Company of Chicago, will follow Mr. Budlong as its President.

REMOVE MRS. ROCKEFELLER

Her Body is Transferred from Tarrytown to Cleveland.

The body of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller was removed from the private vault of John D. Archbold in Tarrytown, N. Y., yesterday afternoon during a severe electrical storm and put on a train for Cleveland. No relatives were present to witness the removal of the body. Every effort was made to avoid public attention and only the undertaker, Charles Vanderbilt, and Frederick Briggs, Superintendent of the Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills, were in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery to superintend the transfer.

The body was carried in a hearse twelve miles to Harmon, where it was placed on the Lake Shore Limited. The same precautions for secrecy were maintained at the Harmon station. So far as the officials of the New York Central know, no one of the Rockefeller family accompanied the body from the Harmon station.

AMERICAN TO WED ABROAD.

Douglas Grant Betrothed to Miss Elizabeth Rutherford.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A marriage has been arranged between Douglas Grant, son of Joseph D. Grant of San Francisco, Cal., and Elizabeth Rutherford, daughter of William Watson Rutherford, M. P. The wedding will take place at the Liverpool Presbyterian Church on Aug. 25.

Miss Rutherford is the daughter of the head of the firm of Rutherfords, which was formerly Miller, Peel, Hughes & Rutherford of 43 Castle Street, Liverpool, and 48 Cannon Street, London, E. C. Her family have homes in both Liverpool and London and are wealthy. In 1902-3 William W. Rutherford was Mayor of Liverpool. Mr. Grant is prominent in San Francisco society.

J. C. Hennessy and Bride on Trip.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Hennessy, who were married on Saturday, are on their way to the Pacific Coast, where they are to spend their honeymoon. Mrs. Hennessy was formerly Miss Madeleine Frost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sol Frost of 397 Park Place, Brooklyn, and her marriage took place on Saturday morning in St. Joseph's Church, Pacific Street, in the presence of relatives and friends. Miss Mardette Frost was her sister's maid of honor, and Hoey Hennessy was his brother's best man. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy will make their home in Brooklyn.

Miss Schreiner to Wed.

Mrs. George Schreiner of 304 West Ninety-second Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Marie Schreiner, to Edmund Wiley Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Taylor of 125 West 121st Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss McLaughlin Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Grace McLaughlin to Clifford W. Blackwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Edgar Blackwell, both of Brooklyn, has been announced. Miss McLaughlin makes her home with her grandmother, Mrs. Pauline D. McLaughlin, and is a grandniece of the late Hugh McLaughlin. No date has been set for the wedding.

Ocean Travelers.

Some of those booked to sail today for Copenhagen on the Frederik VII. are:

G. E. Burghard, Miss J. M. Boeckman, Mrs. Eva Blumenthal, Dr. Franklin E. Cutler, Eugene H. Daviss, C. R. Dimm, Mrs. Julia Essen, E. P. Fink, Captain Willy Gilbert, Miss Hilda Hempl, Henry Hutchinson, Mrs. Marie Gilbert, A. J. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Marin, Mr. and Mrs. P. N. Madsen, W. H. Moller, J. Reeves, Dr. R. Truman Roth, J. T. Townsend, Miss H. C. E. Peterson, and J. J. Reilly.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Rochambeau from Bordeaux were:

Mrs. A. Andrews, Mrs. T. Arnet, Mrs. Sands Anderson, Miss Spencer Brown, Miss M. Barrett, T. Covington, Mrs. H. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Doom, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dupuis, W. Fiske, J. Horton, Miss C. Haslen, O. Nevin, Miss J. O'Mara, Mrs. Wade Rumson, Miss Emily Sloan, Miss M. Ware, and Mrs. F. Ward.

PROF. T. B. STILLMAN, NOTED CHEMIST, DIES

Known for Years for His Work at Stevens Institute of Technology.

HONORED BY SCIENTISTS

Left Important Work Unfinished—Member of Many Learned Societies.

Professor Thomas Bliss Stillman of national reputation as a chemical engineer died of heart disease after an illness of three weeks at his home at the Fairmount Apartments, Jersey City, yesterday in his sixty-fourth year. As the author of many books and pamphlets in technical and applied chemistry, and as a professor at Stevens Institute of Technology for many years, he became one of the most prominent men of his profession in this country.

Professor Stillman was born in Plainfield, N. J., and was a son of the late Dr. Charles H. and Mary Elizabeth Stillman. After attending Alfred University for a short time, he entered Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of M. Sc. Then he went abroad and studied in Germany, being graduated from the Freseniua Laboratory in Wiesbaden in 1877. On his return he attended Stevens Institute for several years, and in 1883 received the degree of Ph. D.

From 1874 until 1883, when he took his final degree, Professor Stillman taught at Stevens, and was first instructor in analytical chemistry and later professor of the same subject. In 1903 he became Professor of Engineering Chemistry, and continued until 1909, when he retired as a beneficiary of the Carnegie Pension Fund.

During his long career Professor Stillman held many important positions in New Jersey. In 1884 he was appointed State Inspector of Oils, in 1911 he was appointed City Chemist of Jersey City and Bayonne, and held these offices until his death. Professor Stillman was also appointed an examiner in chemistry for the Municipal Civil Service in this city in 1911, and was later appointed chemist to the Medical Milk Commission of Newark, N. J.

He was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Society of Chemical Industry of London, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the International Association for Testing Materials, the American Electro-Chemical Society, the Societe Chimique de Paris and the fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa. Professor Stillman was also a corresponding member of the Edinburgh Society of Arts and Sciences and the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft. He came of one of the oldest families in New Jersey and was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the New York Chapter of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the Order of Washington.

Professor Stillman became famous in this city in February, 1906, when he gave his "synthetic dinner" at the Hotel Astor. He created from various chemicals and under the very eyes of his guests, wines, sauces, salads and other foods in every respect as tempting to the palate as if they had been the products of the vineyard and garden. His guests ate them with wonderment and relish, and none suffered evil effect. Furthermore, he served the dinner by mixing chemical cocktails that were every whit as appetizing and potent as the bar-man's creations.

In June, 1908, he found a gold vein in the excavation for the Stevens Institute Annex, and when the ore was assayed it ran as high as $8.50 to the ton. At that time he said that it might be better to mine the property instead of building on it, only that it was too valuable as real estate to make it a paying investment.

At the time of his death, Professor Stillman was working on the first edition of his "Engineering Chemistry," which he had planned to be his life's greatest work.

He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Emma L. Pomplitz, and by two sons and a daughter, Miss Anita Stillman. Secretary of Christ Hospital in Jersey City.

MRS. THORN ASKS DIVORCE.

Conde Raguet Thorn Has Public Trial Set for October.

Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, attorneys for Mrs. Louise Floyd-Jones Thorn, have filed a summons and complaint in a divorce suit which she has started against her wealthy husband, Conde Raguet Thorn, well known in Wall Street. Howard Hasbrouck of 63 Wall Street, attorney for Mr. Thorn, yesterday induced Justice Weeks to sign an order sending the case to a jury in Trial Term, Part Two, of the Supreme Court, when the courts open in October.

Efforts to keep the suit secret were manifested when the lawyers succeeded in having the papers in the case sealed and filed away in the County Clerk's office. Owing to a rule of the Appellate Division of this department, the contents of the complaint have not been open to the public.

Mr. Thorn's insistence on a jury trial, however, shows his determination to fight the suit, irrespective of publicity.

ACTRESS SEEKS DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Smythe Fears Estranged Husband Has Taken Her to Europe.

Herman L. Roth and James A. Timony, lawyers for Mrs. Marie Nevins Smythe, an actress, yesterday bent all their efforts in trying to learn whether Mrs. Smythe's husband, William Smythe, an actor, had sailed for Europe in company with Toby Claude, the actress, whom Mrs. Smythe had named as corespondent in a divorce suit started in the Supreme Court. More important still, to Mrs. Smythe, was whether her husband had taken along her five-year-old daughter, Kathleen.

Supreme Court Justice Ford on Saturday had ordered Smythe to turn the girl over to her mother and the actor promised that he would immediately obey the order, but up to date Mrs. Smythe has not been able to gain the custody of the girl.

Suffragists at Luna's Hopperie.

The Woman Suffrage Party hostesses at the Hopperie at Luna, Coney Island, this evening will be Mrs. T. T. Cotnam and Mrs. O. F. Ellington of the Arkansas Flying Squadron, and they plan distributing bags of Arkansas rice, tied with suffrage color ribbons, to the Hopperie patrons. Tomorrow Miss Martha Klatschken and workers of the Thirty-first Assembly District are to be the hostess, and on Friday members of the College Women's League and the Thirty-first Assembly District will be there. On Saturday Mrs. Oreola Haskell, Miss Mary Williams and others will attend as hostesses.

Suffrage Draws in Maspeth.

Martha Klatschken and Pauline Angell of the Woman Suffrage Party are among the workers who make their headquarters in Maspeth in an abandoned post office building. They say they found a baseball game in progress, but when Miss Rose Bowers started a patriotic air on the bugle the entire male assemblage deserted the game and rallied to the suffrage automobile. At Ridgewood the suffragists stopped near a moving picture house, and soon afterward the manager came out and said: "Will you please go away. Nobody ain't coming in to my show."

Suffrage Party Now Has an Auto.

"The Flier," the new black automobile of the Woman Suffrage Party, is the result of Miss Mary Garrett Hay's exertions. A few days ago she decided that a car would be needed in the latter part of the campaign, and put up a sign to that effect at headquarters. The first day $100 came in, and on the fifth day Miss Hay motored down to the office in the new car.

SOLDIER MOURNED LIVES.

French Veteran, Badly Wounded, Returns Here to His Wife.

Through the influence of the French Consul a wounded French soldier, Leon Graux of 347 East Fifty-seventh Street, was released from Ellis Island last night and restored to his wife, who had received news six weeks ago that he had been killed in battle.

After the French liner Rochambeau arrived yesterday morning from Bordeaux at her pier, foot of West Fifteenth Street, Mrs. Graux received word from her brother Pierre that he believed Leon was on the ship. She hurried to the pier and was informed that her husband had gone to Ellis Island with the steerage passengers. She sought the French Consul, who obtained permission from the Immigration Commissioner for Graux to land in New York.

Leon Graux was a crippled and war-scarred veteran when he walked ashore from the Ellis Island ferryboat last night leaning on his wife's arm. He had five bullet wounds in his arms, legs, and body. His company of 350 was reduced to 34, he said, after the battle of Soissons, in which both his hands were severely torn by shells. In following engagements Graux had a bullet in his right shoulder, his left leg, and finally had his right thumb shot away. After each engagement he was patched up and sent to the front again and was decorated by the French Government for bravery on the battlefield.

Graux gave up his job as a hairdresser in this city shortly after the war started and went home to fight. Now he is going to become a citizen of the United States and live here with his wife and two children, 8 and 14 years old, respectively.

TWO BABIES ABANDONED.

One Found in Front of Store, Another in Church Street Hallway.

A boy, three weeks old, strapped in a go-cart, was abandoned yesterday in front of a 5-and-10-cent store at 22 East Fourteenth Street. His crying attracted the attention of Miss Anna Kelly of 3,011 Kingsbridge Avenue, a saleswoman in the store, who inquired among the shoppers for the mother. Failing in this effort, Miss Kelly telephoned to the Mercer Street Police Station and a matron was sent to take the baby to Bellevue Hospital.

Hearing the cries of a baby, Policeman Schraeder of the Beach Street police station pried open the door at 203 Cluch Street last night and found in the hallway a boy about 2 months old lying in the darkness. A bottle of warm milk lay beside him. The little fellow weighed twelve or fifteen pounds and was healthy. He was clothed in a silk lace dress and embroidered stockings, and had apparently been well taken care of. He was sent to the foundling ward at Bellevue Hospital.

CRUSHES MAN, RAMS WAGON

Auto Truck Fractures the Skull of Samuel Solas, Harlem Jeweler.

A motor truck belonging to the Interboro Transfer Company and driven by Alvin Kasberg came down Lenox Avenue yesterday afternoon and near 135th Street struck Samuel Solas, a jeweler, of 240 West 146th Street. Solas was knocked down, and Kasberg, swerving to avoid another man, ran into a butcher wagon at the curb and knocked Herman Haas out of 1,050 Lenox Avenue, the driver, out of the wagon.

Kasberg was arrested on a charge of felonious assault under the new ordinance permitting such action when a policeman sees the offense and the victim makes a complaint. He was taken before Magistrate Pen Eyck in Harlem Court and held in $1,500 bail for examination Friday. Solas, whose skull was fractured, was taken to Harlem Hospital, and Haas was treated for lacerations by Dr. Jennings of that institution.

COURT WARNS POLICEMAN.

Magistrate Says Gambling Raids Are Made Without Evidence.

Magistrate Appleton in Night Court last night told Detectives Barry and Costuna of the Second Inspection District that he would complain to the Police Commissioner if police continued to bring prisoners before him on the charge of gambling without evidence to support it. The detectives arrested twenty men in a raid at 33 East Eighth Street, but could produce no evidence when they were arraigned.

"I am tired of this sort of thing," said the Magistrate, "and I intend to complain to the Police Commissioner if it continues. Get your evidence first; then go to 300 Mulberry Street and get warrants for your men."

$2,500 MOTOR BOAT BURNS.

Racer Meirah Destroyed at Anchor in the Sound.

The 30-foot power boat Meirah, owned by Harry Merz of 453 King's Avenue, City Island, a clerk in the First District Magistrate's Court, which has won many races at Huntington, burned last night at her mooring 500 feet off shore in Long Island Sound. The blaze was started by a spark from a lamp carried by a watchman named Henry, who was the only person on board.

The flames enveloped the watchman, who jumped overboard and swam to the yawl, which was made fast astern. He cut the painter and rowed to the police launch of Harbor Squad "B," which came off with seven firemen carrying hand grenades to fight the fire. The Meirah, which sank after burning to the water's edge, was valued at $2,500.

KATO HONORED BY EMPEROR

Former Cabinet Minister Appointed a Member of House of Peers.

TOKIO, Aug. 10.—Takaaki Kato, who was Foreign Minister in the Cabinet which retired late last month, was appointed by the Emperor today a member of the House of Peers.

Premier Count Okuma issued a statement explaining his decision to remain at the head of the Government. The Count said his decision was due to representations from the Emperor that conditions at home and abroad were such as to make inadvisable a change in the Premiership.

A BIG SHIPPING DIVIDEND.

Danish Company Pays 46 Per Cent. for Six Months of This Year.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 11.—The C. K. Hansen Steamship Company, according to a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, declared a dividend of 46 per cent. for the first six months of 1915, which was more than double its earnings for the entire year of 1914.

The correspondent cites this fact to prove that the war has greatly increased the earning capacity of neutral vessels.

Found Dead on Poolroom Stairway.

A man, supposed to have been George Wells Smith of Morrisville, N. Y., was found dead last night on the stairway leading to the poolroom of Louis Wagner, at 108 West Fourteenth Street. There was a wound in the back of his head, and Patrolman Parker of the Charles Street Station was told that he had been in the poolroom a few minutes before, but it was denied that there had been any trouble. Coroner Feinberg has found nothing as yet to indicate that the man did not receive his injuries from a fall. He had been treated for spinal trouble at Bellevue Hospital.

Find Lusitania Victim's Body.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The American Consul at Cork has reported the finding of the body of M. W. Harvey, presumably a Lusitania victim, washed ashore on a small island off the Irish coast. The last Lusitania passenger list contained the name of William Harvey as a third cabin passenger.

PLANS FOR TRAINING CITY CENTRE HEADS

New School Will Give Practical Courses in Organizing Communities.

GOOD PAY FOR GRADUATES

Places Paying from $100 to $250 a Month Await Those Qualified to Fill Them.

Plans for the New York Training School for Community Centre Workers, the establishment of which was announced recently, have been entirely completed and the school will open on Oct. 18. This newest professional school will be affiliated with the People's Institute, under the Chairmanship of Luther H. Gulick and the immediate direction of John Collier, organizer of the National Board of Motion-Picture Censorship. The course of the school will take seven months for its completion, and for the first year will be limited to thirty-five students. At the end of this time it is expected that all of the graduates will find places waiting them as community centre leaders.

In fact, places commanding from $100 to $250 a month are now waiting to be filled and are vacant only because properly qualified workers cannot be had in sufficient numbers. This unusual circumstance is responsible for the establishment of the school.

The community centre, ten of which are already operating in New York City, is the latest convolution of the "social mind," and a recent departure from the more widely known recreation centre. Although both have features in common there is one distinct difference; the community centre pays its own way while the city supports the recreation centre.

"In the community centre," Mr. Collier explained, "governing power, subject to general oversight by the Board of Education, rests in a committee or council elected by those who take part in the centre's activities. But, instead of going to some rich man, or to the city, the richest source of all, for money, the community centre gets more and more of its funds from the dues of its members, from the 'movies' it runs, and from the dances it holds. Of course, like any other enterprise, capital is needed to start business and that must be raised where it can be found. But once started a good, healthy community centre ought to be progressively self-supporting and thus far has proved to be so."

To turn out leaders for such community centres in this city and elsewhere is the task of the new training course. The school will hold no formal entrance examinations, and its requirements are equally informal. They are, first and foremost, natural ability to do this kind of work, and, secondly, enough education, whether gained in college or by experience, to form a foundation upon which to build. The community centre leader must have, according to Mr. Collier, "the temperament of a district leader, the will power and unquenchable spirits of a commercial traveler plus the discrimination, the 'know-how,' which our courses are planned to provide."

When admitted the prospective community worker will find his course of study divided into three departments: Practice, seminars, and "practicum," which in uplift vocabulary signifies a social workers' experience meeting. This work includes oral and written reports, required reading, original themes, and so forth.

Under practice, the student will be sent out to try his hand at some particular task in one of the ten community centres in New York City. He will be required to spend fifteen hours or more each week in this sort of laboratory work.

The seminars will, in the course of the seven months, thrash out fifteen different social subjects such as city planning, immigration, and social insurance. Among studies of greatest value to the initiated are such topics as "psychic mechanisms," "what it means to be an economic institution," "the local approach," and "the problem of leisure." The seminars call for sixty hours of classroom attendance, in addition to preparation, and will be directed by twenty-five specialists in the various subjects studied. Among the lecturers will be George B. Ford, an authority on city planning; Lee Hanmer of the Sage Foundation, Dr. A. A. Brill, Hutchins Hapgood, Immigration Commissioner Howe, Burdette G. Lewis of the Correction Department, Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University, Percy MacKaye, Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, and Frederick C. Whitin, Secretary to the Committee of Fourteen.

DEATH RATE INCREASES.

Percentage 13.04 for Last Week, Against 12.28 Last Year.

In the week ended on Saturday last there were 1,451 deaths in the greater city, compared with 1,314 for the corresponding week of last year, according to figures made public yesterday by the Health Department.

The respective rates were 13.04 and 12.28. Making allowance for increase in population, there was still an increase of 85 deaths.

While there were no deaths directly from insolation, the deaths from diarrheal diseases were more numreous in the last week than in the corresponding week of last year. Heart disease, pulmonary tuberculosis, and violence showed an increase.

The rate for the first thirty-two weeks of 1915 was 13.78, compared with 14.57 for the corresponding period of 1914.

KINDRED BAFFLES POLICE.

Say They Have Clues to Missing Clerk, but No News.

Captain of Detectives Deevy, who is in charge of the search for Edward C. Kindred, yesterday received a postal card, dated Aug. 7 and mailed from Station W, Eighty-third Street, near Columbus Avenue, on which it was written that many people believed Kindred had met with foul play and that a close search for him should be made in the hospitals.

Counsel for the Flinn-O'Rourke Contracting Company yesterday told the police that Kindred had paid $1,500 to a woman's grandfather to be released from any claim for his alleged conduct with her in the northern part of the State. Captain Deevy said last night that his men were at work on several clues, but that he could say nothing further of what had been accomplished.

Britain Buys Philadelphian's Yacht.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10. — The steam yacht Waturus, purchased from Randal Morgan of this city by the British Government for use as a dispatch boat, cleared today for Quebec, Canada, under command of her old skipper, Captain Cushman. The vessel was owned by Mr. Morgan for about fifteen years. It is of 588 tons displacement, carries a crew of thirty men and has a speed of about fifteen knots an hour.

Auto Truck Kills Schoolboy.

Oscar Schneider, 14 years old, a schoolboy, of 221 East Ninety-fourth Street, was killed instantly last night in front of 1686 Third Avenue when an automobile truck knocked him down and the front wheel passed over his body. Daniel Cue of 1797 Center Street, Evergreen, Long Island, the chauffeur, was exonerated by the police of any blame.

WEST POINT CADETS FINED.

They Struck Intoxicated Man Who Insulted United States Army.

Because they resented an insult to their uniform and struck the insulter, Edward Coffee, 22 years old, of 695 Ninth Avenue, and Kenneth Park, 19 years old, of Sayre, Penn., two West Point cadets, were fined $10 each yesterday by Magistrate Levy in the West Side Court. The cadets were arrested by Policeman Bolls of the West Forty-seventh Street Station on complaint of John McManus of 695 Ninth Avenue, who, when intoxicated, made a slurring remark about the United States Army as the cadets walked through Fifty-fourth Street, near Sixth Avenue. When Bolls appeared McManus had received a discolored eye and several bruises about the face.

In imposing the fine Magistrate Levy said:

"It's all right to be patriotic, and there is no one more patriotic than I am, and I would be one of the first to resent an insult to the flag. But you men, who are taught self-restraint in your academy at West Point, should have practiced it. This man was intoxicated when he passed the remark, and I find you guilty."

V. FYLES DIES OF POISON.

Dramatic Critic Takes Bichloride of Mercury by Mistake.

Vanderheyden Fyles, 38 years old, a dramatic critic and writer living at 170 West Seventy-fourth Street, died yesterday of bichloride of mercury poisoning in a private sanitarium at West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street. Mr. Fyles was under the care of Dr. John F. Moore of 136 West Ninety-second Street, who said he had taken the poison by mistake. Mr. Fyles, he said, had been suffering from severe pains in the ears and he had directed him to use the poison externally in hope of gaining relief.

On Monday morning, according to the physician, Mr. Fyles suffered severe pains and took the bichloride tablets, believing them to be headache tablets. Yesterday morning he suffered severe pains, and when he realized the mistake he had made summoned the physician.

Mr. Fyles contributed articles about the theatre to a number of newspapers outside of New York as well as to a number of magazines. He was the son of the late Franklyn Fyles, a dramatic critic.

WILLIAM S. PORTER DEAD.

California Oil Man Had Been in Poor Health for Several Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—William Sterling Porter, Vice President and General Manager of the Associated Oil Company of California, died at a hospital here last night, following a stroke of apoplexy. He was 49 years old. Besides his executive position with the Associated Oil Company, he was Vice President of the Amalgamated Oil Company and was associated in the directorate of several other oil concerns.

Mr. Porter had not been in good health for some years. In September, 1909, after a conference with Judge R. S. Lovett, then the newly elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad, he staggered out of the office and fell unconscious. He was taken to a sanitarium, and later recovered from what was said to have been an attack of vertigo.

In April, 1910, in company with George C. Priestley, he organized the Central Fuel Company, a $15,000,000 corporation. This company took options on a large acreage of Oklahoma oil lands, and it was announced would contract to furnish fuel for the Southern Pacific. Through Samuel Untermyer much of the capital for the company was raised in London, and here it was said at that time that Mr. Porter's associates represented a group of oil men only second to those of the Standard Oil Company.

Charles Heber Clark.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Charles Heber Clark, who wrote under the name of Max Adeler, died today at Eaglesmere, Penn. He was a writer of humorous books and short stories, and an authority on tariff. Mr. Clark was a manufacturer in Conshohocken, near here, where he lived. He was 74 years old. He was born in Berlin, Md., and was educated at Georgetown, D. C. In journalism since 1865, he later became the owner of an industrial periodical in Philadelphia. Mr. Clark was Secretary of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia for ten years, and during that time edited its official journal. Among the best known of his books are "Out of Office Hurly-Burly," "Captain Bluitt," "In Happy Hollow," and "The Quakeress."

Richard Kimball Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 10.—Richard Kimball Powers, 104 years old, grandfather of Mary Sawyer, who owned "Mary's Little Lamb," died today in the home of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. George K. Powers of Lancaster. He was the oldest voter in Massachusetts and voted for President twenty-one times. He was born on Red Stone Hill, Sterling, and recalled many events of his early days. He was a farmer and performed his daily chores until last week, when he became ill and lapsed into unconsciousness. His three sons and wife are dead.

Richard Marsh.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Richard Marsh, a novelist widely known throughout Great Britain, died last night at his home here. He was the author of more than a score of light romances.

Obituary Notes.

MORTIMER FRANKLIN of 328 West Twenty-eighth Street died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital after an illness of several weeks. He was sixty-third year. He was an actor and appeared in many important productions twenty years ago. Mr. Franklin was born in this city and lived here all his life.

LOWIN GREENE, 58 years old, composer of several songs which gained world-wide popularity, died last night in London. He had been an invalid nearly half his life.

OTTO MUENSTERBERG, a member of the Prussian Diet and brother of Professor Hugo Muensterberg, recently of Harvard University, is dead in Danzig, at the age of 62 years.

HENRY PARKER, 68 years old, said to have been the youngest enlisted soldier from Pennsylvania in the civil war, is dead in Ellwood City, Penn. He was 13 years old when he enlisted.

The Rev. JOHN E. ERSKINE, a Presbyterian, died at Thompson Ridge, N. Y., yesterday.

Captain JOHN J. BURROWS, for years a steamboat man on the Hudson River and bay, died on Monday at a sanitarium here in his seventy-second year.

EDWARD G. KENNEDY, employed in the Hudson County Register's office for twenty-six years, died on Monday at his home, 110 Waverley Street, Jersey City, in his fifty-third year.

Mrs. MARY E. SILLERY, wife of Joseph Sillery, a contractor, died on Monday at her home, 221 North Ninth Avenue, Mount Vernon, in her sixty-first year.

ELIAS PAUL SCHINSKY, associated with the William S. Baker Real Estate Company at 74 Broadway, died on Monday in his forty-fourth year.

ALBERT HALLHEIMER, employed in the Parcel Post Department at the Grand Central Terminal, died on Monday at his home, 216 East Eighty-third Street.

Mrs. MARY QUINN, mother of Deputy Tax Commissioner Joseph Quinn, died on Monday at her home, 123 East Eighty-sixth Street, in her eighty-third year.

GEORGE F. BROWN, Tax Collector and Treasurer of Plainfield, N. J., died on Monday at his home, 87 Grove Street, Plainfield, in his sixty-fourth year.

ELIAS SOTEL, 108 years old, died on Monday at the home of his son, Antonio Sotel, 526 Fifty-second Street, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

Dr. JOHN F. CONWAY, 60 years old, a retired physician of Brooklyn, died on Monday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Julia Sanchez, 1,046 Herkimer Street.

Captain ALFRED OXLEY, a marine surveyor, died on Sunday at Ellenville, N. Y. He was born in Yorkshire, England, fifty-two years ago.

ADOLPH ULLMAN, a shoe merchant, died on Monday from paralysis at his home, 1,099 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM FRANCIS HARRINGTON, 52 years old, who was born on Governors Island, died on Monday at his home, 233 Covert Street, Brooklyn.

HERBERT VICKERS, 48 years old, of 353 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, died on Monday from liver disease.

Mrs. LAURA A. SEYMOUR, widow of Professor Edward Coe Seymour, died on Monday at her home, 835 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

BENJAMIN HILTON, former Postmaster of East Orange, N. J., died on Monday night at the home of his cousin, Mrs

ERASMUS TEACHERS GO TO POUNDS'S AID

They Say to Abandon Wooden Buildings Now Would Cause Them Extra Work.

ADAMSON STANDS FIRM

Fire Commissioner Again Points Out That His Experts Believe the Structures Are Unsafe.

Borough President Lewis H. Pounds of Brooklyn is beginning a determined fight to save the old wooden buildings of the Erasmus Hall High School, which have been declared unsafe by the experts of the Fire Department. Mr. Pounds, who has said that he considers the buildings reasonably safe and who wishes to avoid the putting of the school's 3,500 pupils on half time, which he thinks would follow from the sending of the 1,400 now accommodated in the wooden buildings to join the others in the new fireproof building, has made a request that he be heard by the Sinking Fund Commission when that body takes up the request of the Board of Education for permission to tear the buildings down. The matter may come up at the commission's meeting tomorrow.

Mr. Pounds has also pointed out to the Board of Education that Fire Commissioner Adamson, in his letter of July 30, did not order the buildings torn down, but merely expressed his judgment that they were unsafe and left the question of their removal to the Board of Education.

"I have told Fire Department officials," said Mr. Pounds last night, "that I do not consider the wooden buildings unsafe and that I am basing that opinion on the judgment of experts quite as good as any the Fire Commissioner has in his department. These men, who are engineers and architects and have done a good deal of work in removing fire risk in other buildings, have been through the frame structures at Erasmus and do not find them unsafe. They have suggested a few things that might be done for added security, such as the installation of a wire system which would give instantaneous alarm on the outbreak of fire, but they do not seem to think these are essential."

When Fire Commissioner Adamson returned on Monday from a few days' absence from the city he found waiting for him a letter under date of Aug. 4 from President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education, inclosing a letter from Mrs. Frank Stoll, one of the principal teachers of the school. Mrs. Stoll had written to Mr. Churchill, who told her that his department was following out any suggestions made by the Fire Commissioner, and that she would have to write to the latter if she wanted to put in a word for the wooden buildings at Erasmus.

After detailing the improvements that have been made in the wooden buildings and expressing her opinion that this insures a high degree of safety, Mrs. Stoll asked that execution of any order for the destruction of the buildings be "postponed for at least six months." She explained that the Faculty had spent two weeks' work after school was out, in addition to extra work for the last two months of last term on the part of the Principals and head teachers, in programing the students for the coming year, and had finished this work so that the next year could start smoothly. If the students in the old buildings were thrown into the new ones, she explained, all this would have to be done over in a great hurry, to the considerable detriment of the school.

"Discouraged students will leave Erasmus without notification," she said, "and will demoralize the organization of other Brooklyn high schools by seeking admission in large numbers. If postponed until Feb. 1, 1916, the Faculty could prepare to open a new term on time without the use of the frame buildings."

In the Commissioner's reply to Mr. Churchill's accompanying letter he said: "Regarding the belief of the teachers at Erasmus that the buildings are safe, Chief Kenlon, Chief Lally, Chief Beggin, and Chief Dougherty of the uniformed force and Chief Hammitt of the Bureau of Fire Prevention have given their opinion that the buildings are not safe and should be abandoned as soon as possible. In view of the fact that these men are experts of long experience, I feel compelled to accept their view in preference to the views of those of less experience in matters of this kind. I do not believe the ordinary layman understands the tremendous rapidity with which fire may spread in a wooden building of this style.

"Her next point is that if the wooden buildings have to be abandoned it would cause a great deal of extra work and confusion. I regret this as much as any one possibly can, but if the verdict as to the safety of the buildings is correct, then the Fire Commissioner and the Board of Education would not be justified in permitting the buildings to stand merely in order to avoid the extra work and confusion referred to.

"As you, of course, understand, I have not reached a decision in this matter except after long and careful consideration. I have had every desire to do nothing to inconvenience either the Faculty or the students of this great school, but, in view of the unqualified opinions of men of the uniformed force upon whom I have to rely in such matters, I cannot assume the responsibility of consenting to the continued use of these buildings."

This is rather stronger language than has been used in any of the Commissioner's previous letters. The Fire Department has not asked that the buildings be torn down—only that their use be discontinued. The request to the Sinking Fund Commission for permission to remove them was made by President Churchill as soon as he found that the Fire Department considered them unsafe.

CAPTAIN WRIGHT HURT.

Secret Service Man Was on Way to Apprehend President's Annoyer.

YORK, Aug. 10.—Captain Charles Wright of the United States Secret Service was slightly cut about the face in an accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Phoenix, Md., last night, while on his way to this city to apprehend a crank who had been attempting to annoy President Wilson with letters and telegrams on the subject of neutrality.

Captain Wright continued his trip to this city after the accident, but the man, who was registered at a local hotel as Ernest Holmes, Toronto, Canada, had left. The stranger arrived yesterday morning and is said to have dispatched several telegrams to the President during the day. He was well dressed, of middle age and appeared to have plenty of money.

BANDITS HOLD TOWN AT BAY

Kansas Citizens Forced to Look on While Bank Is Robbed.

MAPLE HILL, Kan., Aug. 10.—Several robbers held more than 100 citizens at bay today while companions blew open the vault of the Maple Hill State Bank and escaped with $3,000. It is believed there were seven men in the band.

The first explosion aroused citizens, who, when they reached the street, were met by armed men, who forced them to remain quiet until six charges of the explosive had been fired.

When the vault had been rifled the band disappeared in a heavy fog which prevailed.

GANGSTERS ADMIT KILLING.

Goldberg and Presser Sent to Sing Sing for Long Terms.

After hearing damaging evidence aginst himself, Henry Goldberg, an east side gangster, 20 years old, of 245 Forsyth Street, interrupted his trial for murder before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday to enter a plea of guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. Goldberg is accused of killing "Moshie" Rubenstein, another gangster, in Allen Street last March. Judge Mulqueen accepted his plea and immediately sentenced him to twelve years in Sing Sing.

Goldberg's accomplice in the murder, Izzy Presser of 125 Orchard Street, announced his desire to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and he was sentenced to Sing Sing for twelve years and ten months.

The defense in the trial of Goldberg broke down after the jury heard the testimony of Mrs. Lena Blank of 183 Allen Street, in front of whose home the shooting had taken place.

"Presser, Goldberg, and another man met Rubenstein in front of my house," testified the witness. "They shook hands with him. Presser and Goldberg drew revolvers from their pockets and Goldberg shot Rubenstein in the stomach. Rubelmstein fell to the ground and, Presser leaning over him, fire two shots into his head. Then Goldberg and Presser walked away."

BRIDE LOYAL TO PRISONER.

C. H. Lang, Arrested on Honeymoon, Held for Grand Jury.

A dejected-looking bridegroom, Charles H. Lang, 22 years old, was taken by Detective Markey to Police Headquarters yesterday on a charge of stealing $1,200 worth of jewelry from his sister, Miss Marie Lang of 145 West Twelfth Street. His 16-year-old bride, whom he married while both were spending a vacation near Narrowsburg, N. Y., on July 31, accompanied him from that town on his trip yesterday with the detective, and later sat among the spectators in Jefferson Market Court when Lang waived examination and was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Lang's arrest was brought about by the New York police after his mother, Mrs. Charles Lang, and his sister had reported that the jewelry was missing from their apartment. A bell boy said Lang visited the apartment during their absence. The police learned of Lang's whereabouts when his wedding was reported in Narrowsburg, and the police there were instructed to arrest him. The sister said yesterday that she received a letter from her brother containing pawn tickets for the jewelry and asking forgiveness. His young bride, before her marriage, was Miss Katherine M. Hehn, daughter of Anton Hehn, a Flatbush market owner. She said yesterday that she would "stick to him."

MOSES SCHIFF MEMORIAL.

Forty-second Annual Prayer Service Held at Hebrew Alliance.

In commemoration of the forty-second anniversary of the death of Moses Schiff, the father of Jacob H. Schiff, an anniversary prayer service was held in the auditorium of the Hebrew Educational Alliance, at 197 East Broadway, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Henry Fleischman, Superintendent of the alliance, presided. Prayer was read by Rabbi Jacob Tarlaw. Jacob H. Schiff was present, having come from Bar Harbor, Me., where he is spending the Summer.

Rabbi Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El announced the winners of the contest for the best essay, which was participated in by the boys of the alliance. The interest of a perpetually endowed fund, established by Jacob H. Schiff in memory of his father, is given to the boy who submits the best essay. Max Finkelstein, 13 years old, of 192 East Third Street, won first prize. Honorable mention was awarded Isidore Goldspiegel, 14 years old, of 235 Broome Street.

Professor Israel Friedlaender of the Jewish Theological Seminary delivered an address, praising the memory of Moses Schiff, and also predicted an early era of peace for the warring nations in Europe.

MURPHY GETS NAMES FOR COUNTY TICKET

Edward E. McCall and Other Leaders Tell Him to Nominate Perkins.

FOLEY WITHDRAWS SMITH

Ex-Sheriff Convinces ex-Speaker of Mighty Drawbacks to Job That Pays $125,000 for Two Years.

Charles F. Murphy and more than twenty district leaders were at Tammany Hall yesterday to discuss a slate for the Fall campaign. Three names were mentioned for District Attorney: Charles A. Perkins, the present incumbent; Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, and Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions.

It was said that Edward E. McCall has told Murphy it would be good politics to nominate Perkins. According to one story, McCall was allowed to remain as Chairman of the Public Service Commission upon his promise to Governor Whitman that he would do all in his power to have Tammany nominate Perkins. Many of the Tammany leaders are opposed to the Tammany nomination for District Attorneyship going outside of the organization.

President Churchill had backers, but several of his friends said he would not be a candidate for the office under any circumstance. Mr. Murphy's personal choice, it was said, is Judge Swann.

One thing definitely decided at yesterday was the elimination of Alfred E. Smith, former Speaker of the Assembly, as a candidate for Sheriff. Tom Foley, leader of the Second District, where Mr. Smith lives, told him he was entitled to the nomination and that he could have it, but he strongly advised him not to take it. Foley said:

"It is true that you will get about $125,000 for the two years of the job, but everybody in the district will know how much you are getting and the demands upon you will be enormous. This will mean that you will come out about $10,000 or $15,000 ahead, unless you want to give them all the marble heart. Also you can get out of the district and live uptown, but that will mean deserting all your lifelong friends. Take it from me, the office isn't worth such a sacrifice."

Smith was told that several of his friends were keeping him in mind for the nomination of Borough President in 1917. At any rate, Foley told Murphy yesterday that Smith would not consider the nomination for Sheriff.

It was the first time Murphy has been at the Fourteenth Street headquarters all Summer. He stayed several hours.

"It is too early to talk politics," was all he would say to the reporters.

The Gansevoort Market Business Men's Association adopted resolutions yesterday recommending by independent petition the nomination of Judge Edward Swann of Special Sessions for District Attorney. Signatures to the petition will be received at the association's headquarters, 51 Little West Twelfth Street, until the required 1,000 names are obtained. John Buckle is President of the association.

LAWYERS HAVE CANDIDATES.

Committee to Put Justices Clarke and Greenbaum in Primaries.

A non-partisan committee, made up in part of the Bar Association and the New York County Lawyers' Association Judiciary Committees, announced its plans yesterday to bring about the nomination of Justices John Proctor Clarke, Republican, and Samuel Greenbaum, Democrat, for another term by all three parties at the coming primaries.

The committee purposes to obtain on the nominating petitions signatures of p1,500 enrolled voters of each of the Republican and Democratic parties and 600 voters enrolled in the Progressive party. Yesterday's announcement, which invites all lawyers to join in the effort, is signed by Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, Herbert Parsons, George W. Wickersham, Job E. Hedges, William D. Guthrie, Louis Marshall, Edgar M. Cullen, Alton B. Parker, Morgan J. O'Brien, Henry A. Gildersleeve, Francis Lynde Stetson, and forty other lawyers.

The committee has drafted a letter which will be sent to other members of the bar, requesting their co-operation and inviting them to become members of the General Committee. The committee's letter says, in part:

"The function of this committee will be confined to the renomination and reelection of Justices Clarke and Greenbaum. The committee will contend for the maintenance of the principle that Judges who have served for a full elective term and shown legal scholarship, ability, impartiality, industry and independence ought to be renominated and reëlected upon a non-partisan basis, that they ought not to have to seek renomination or be under obligations to any party or group for their reëlection, and that the members of the bar, who are of all citizens best able to judge in such a matter, should take it upon themselves to secure their renomination."

Edgar M. Cullen is Chairman of the committee; William M. Chadbourne, Treasurer; John Caldwell Myers, Secretary, and James Byrne, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

DAVENPORT DOOMS MOOSE.

Says This Is a Two-Party Country —War May Re-elect Wilson.

In an article in the current number of The Outlook, entitled "The March of Political Liberalism," Frederick M. Davenport, last year's candidate for Governor on the Bull Moose ticket, who recently announced that he had gone back to the Republicans, says no third-party movement will have any chance of success in 1916. He asserts that the path of least resistance for liberalism is to make the fight within the primaries of the old parties. He says, in part:

The permanence and dominance of third parties seem foreign to the political genius of the American people. This is a two-party country.

The Progressive Party accomplished two purposes: it palsied the power of the corrupt bipartisan machines and extended the range of freedom within party organizations. Let not the temporary recrudescence in some parts of the country of the old arrogance beneath the shadow of the world war and the world depression cloud our judgment about that. Bourbonism is badly hurt.

And the other purpose which the Progressive Party accomplished was the holding of a vision of national power and freedom and welfare, if only for an hour, before the eyes of a hundred millions of people. The platform of the party was a vision. No country ever could accomplish a program like that in one campaign. It is not in collective human stuff to work with such swiftness and vehemence. Step by step and day by day is the natural course of human progress.

In the separate States the great majority of the four millions who voted for Roosevelt will probably enroll in the primaries of the old parties, most of these with the Republican, although a considerable percentage will undoubtedly go into the Democratic ranks.

So far as the Presidency is concerned, the European war may in a flash re-elect Mr. Wilson. But, disregarding that, if the Republican Convention next year violates, by candidate or platform, the spirit of liberalism which is in the West, the outlook would be dubious for the Republican nominee. A majority of those who voted the Progressive Party ticket in 1912 would, in my judgment, directly support Mr. Wilson in 1916. And Mr. Wilson would be re-elected, though he might have to run far in advance of the Democratic vote upon Congressmen to accomplish it.

Mr. Davenport ends his article by saying that between the West and the leaders of commerce and industry in the East a union of sympathy and effort would be of immense advantage to the nation.

BULL MOOSE APPEAL TO ROOT.

Ask His Influence in Killing Proposals Affecting Party Machinery.

The New York County Committee of the National Progressive Party sent a letter yesterday to Elihu Root as President of the Constitutional Convention urging him to use his influence in the convention "to prevent the passage of any constitutional amendment that will deprive the Legislature of the State of New York of the power to control party machinery and party government, and to further such proposed amendments as shall direct the Legislature to continue the enactment of laws providing for the direct nomination of public officers."

A demand is also made for "genuine home rule." The Progressives also hit at William Barnes's proposed amendment to the election laws.

HARTFORD GIRL LOST ON WAY TO NEW YORK

Daughter of Dr. Ralph G. Guidone, Coming to Visit Cousin, Disappears from Train.

NO TRACE OF HER IS FOUND

Person of Her Description Seen by Conductor with Old Woman, Who Presented Two Tickets.

Elvira Guidone, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Dr. Ralph G. Guidone, an Italian specialist, living at Lincoln Court, Washington Street, Hartford, Conn., disappeared from a train somewhere between this city and Hartford yesterday, and all efforts on the part of the police and her friends to trace her have failed.

She was put on the train leaving Hartford at 8:36 A. M. for New York, where she was expected to visit her cousin, A. L. Guidone, living at 2,445 Grand Avenue. Mr. Guidone said he had received a letter from Miss Guidone saying how pleased she was to come, and he went to meet her at the Harlem station at 125th Street at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

When she failed to arrive he called up the doctor in Hartford to learn if his cousin's plans had been changed at the last moment. Dr. Guidone said he had bid his daughter good-bye at the Hartford station that morning and had no idea what could have become of her. He suggested that she might have got off to visit her aunt, Mrs. Slorentines, of Bridgeport, but the latter, when notified by telephone, declared she had not seen her niece.

Conductor Manning, who was in charge of the train from New Haven to New York, remembered having seen a girl answering the description of Miss Guidone in the company of an old woman who had presented two tickets from Hartford to New York via Waterbury.

When he was told of this, Dr. Guidone said he knew of no friend of his daughter's who was on the train, and declared that her ticket had not been purchased by way of Waterbury.

Miss Guidone is a brunette, five feet two inches tall and weighing 123 pounds. When she left Hartford she wore a tan-colored suit, white kid shoes, and a leghorn straw hat. She carried a black Gladstone bag and a white polo coat.

FIRE LOSSES DECREASE.

Chief Kenlon Reports 257 Fewer Alarms in Second Quarter.

A decrease of 257 fires for the second quarter of this year, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1914, is shown in Chief Kenlon's report for that period submitted to Fire Commissioner Adamson yesterday. The total losses show a decrease of $331,320. There were 3,137 fires during the second quarter, with a total loss of $1,284,454.

During the quarter 3,486 alarms were received, of which 349 were false or unnecessary. The department used 17,422,225 gallons of water in putting out fires.

On June 30 the uniformed force consisted of 4,968 members, with the exception of 74 chief officers, of whom ten were medical officers.

$375,000 TO STUDY PORT.

Controller Recommends Commission to Suggest Improvements.

The Committee on Port and Terminal Facilities, of which Controller Prendergast is Chairman, has submitted a report to the Board of Estimate concerning a proposal for a comprehensive study of the present harbor and railway terminals, suggesting ways of improving the port so that the railway and shipping interests may be assured. The report recommends the appointment of John F. Stevens, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal from 1905 to 1907, and Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in charge of operations, from 1907 to 1909, as one of the members of a commission to study the question.

Other members of the commission recommended are George Fillmore Swain, Professor of Civil Engineering, Graduate School of Applied Science, Harvard University, and William C. Loree, who has been connected with many railroad corporations, and who retired from railroad service a year ago.

It is estimated that the cost of the commission will be $125,000 a year for three years. The report says that two years will be about the time necessary for the completion of the work.

DISCUSS FLEET'S WAR ZONE.

Officers Gather at Newport Naval College to Talk Over Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 10.—As many officers as could be spared from the ships of the Atlantic Fleet assembled at the Naval War College this morning to discuss the war game which will take place off Block Island next week. Half of the fleet will defend the coast hereabouts, while the remainder will try to "destroy" it.

Admiral Fletcher will direct the war game. Next Monday all the ships of the fleet, save the submarines, will depart for the war game, returning the following Friday. They will then remain until Aug. 23, when they will leave for the Southern Drill Grounds for manoeuvres en route and annual target practice.

Following this target practice the fleet will return to the Atlantic Coast, where another big war game will be held, for which the Naval College is preparing plans.

APPEAL FOR A FAMILY.

Boy the Only Wage Earner in a Household of Nine.

Forty dollars a month is not a bad wage for a seventeen-year-old boy, but it does not go far when there are seven younger brothers and sisters, a delicate mother, and an aged grandmother to provide for. The church gives $3 a week, and the Charity Organization Society $50 a month, of which $19 is for rent, $9 for milk, and the balance for food. Next December a brother, who will then be 16 years old, but whose progress in school has been slow, will be able to secure his working papers and help share the burden. In the meantime about $250 is needed to keep this large family united in their own home—which is the best place for them, especially the children. Gifts toward this amount may be made payable to the Charity Organization Society and addressed to its office at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: Mrs. Adolf Liebmann, $15; C. H. J., $15; T. J. R., $5; Mrs. F. G. S., $2; Mrs. T. A. G., $20; Mrs. C. Hulsman, $1; Mrs. F. C. Whittelsey, $50; F. T., $1; Edward B. Sexton, $10; Mrs. Edward B. Sexton, $5; Henry Wollman, $2; Cash, $1; Anonymous, $10.

Large users of building space please note

Unless you have been extremely fortunate, you have at some time had to lease more space than your business required, simply because the distribution of floor space did not permit of your getting exactly what you needed—in other words, you were compelled to lease some useless space to get some useful space, and you had to pay for both varieties.

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Lv. New York 8.30 a.m. (ex. Sun.) Ar. Buffalo 5.30 p.m.

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Tickets via New York Central Lines to Cleveland and beyond are accepted for passage on steamers between Buffalo and Cleveland.

It's But A Stride —*by Telephone*

A LETTER received from one of our subscribers contains this appreciation of the convenience and dependability of Bell telephone toll service:

"From this camp the wires to New York City are constantly busy. One 'gets' New York in five minutes and the talk is good.
"From this peaceful, quiet scene to bustling Broadway is quite a stride—yet the *telephone* does it."

Isn't it a comfort to know that wherever you may be this summer "it's but a stride" back to bustling Broadway—*by telephone?*

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Listen!

Get this for what ails you!

JUST about as soon as you get next and try Prince Albert tobacco you'll wise right up that it was made for your taste! *And that's no idle dream!*

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Line up in the row with other men; *then* you'll sure enough wake up to some pipe and cigarette makin's facts! *It's this way:* Costs you a dime for a tidy red tin of P. A. that'll prove in jig time that you never did get such flavor and fragrance, whether you hit a jimmy pipe or roll up a delightful makin's cigarette.

PRINCE ALBERT
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Puts the half-Nelson on all pipe and cigarette grouches because it can't bite tongues and can't parch throats. *And you prove our say-so!* P. A. is made by a patented process that cuts out the bite and the parch. This patented process is controlled exclusively by us. *Remember that* when you hear some of that "as good as P. A." stuff!

Right off the bat you'll get mighty happy if you'll go to Prince Albert like you're on the trail of a best bet. For you never will get honest and true tobacco satisfaction till you get chummy with Prince Albert—*the national joy smoke!*

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MAKE BITTER FIGHT ON BUDGET PLAN

All-Day Debate in Constitutional Convention on Committee's Proposal.

STIMSON URGES REFORM

Warns Delegates That State Must Practice Economy — Tammany Spokesmen Head the Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Tammany Democrats and Republicans of the reactionary type in the Constitutional Convention joined hands today in an attempt to defeat or weaken the new budget plan proposed by the Committee on State Finances. When the convention adjourned at 11 o'clock tonight a vote on the motion to advance the proposal had not been reached. The vote, it is expected, will be taken tomorrow and the leaders of the convention predict that the proposed new plan will go through.

The attack on the measure from the Democratic camp was led by Senator Robert F. Wagner and ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith, Tammany's leaders in the Legislature. Democrats like John B. Stanchfield, De Lancey Nicoll, and William F. Sheehan supported the reforms proposed by the committee in speeches from the floor.

Throughout the night session President Elihu Root occupied a seat in the body of the convention. He was watching, with a view of taking a hand in the fight for the proposed amendment if the critical stage was reached. Lemuel E. Quigg was the only Republican of first importance to speak in opposition to the committee plan. He assailed it on the ground that it would shatter tradition and "demolish the bulwarks" which have kept separate and distinct the three departments of government in American Commonwealths.

Mr. Quigg addressed himself almost exclusively to a provision of the new article which would give the Legislature the power to ask the Governor and other State officers to explain items in the budget bills. The Democratic opposition as expressed by ex-Speaker Smith was directed against the failure of the new proposal to hobble the Legislature by a two-thirds vote requirement in the enactment of so-called "pork-barrel" bills.

While under the Finance Committee plan the initiative in budget making is shifted from the Legislature to the Governor, there is nothing in the proposal to prevent the Legislature from initiating this sort of financial legislation to its heart's content.

A note of defiance against President Root and the other convention leaders who are strong in their support of the committee proposal was sounded tonight by Edward J. Byrne, a Brooklyn Democrat.

"We heard this afternoon that the fagots had been cut, that the fire was burning in the forum, that Rome had spoken and that there was nothing more to say," said Mr. Byrne. "I do not believe that a deliberate body of this character will be silenced by the voice of any member or group of members, no matter with what prestige their words may come."

Mr. Nicoll, in speaking for the amendment, said that while it would not settle the riddle of the universe, and while men could not be made over by a constitution, the plan would provide an automatic check against legislative extravagance.

Stimson Leads the Fight.

The debate on the budget article monopolized the attention of the convention today. Henry L. Stimson, Chairman of the Committee on State Finances, under whose auspices the article had been drafted, led the fight for the measure. He spoke for nearly three hours. He showed how the expenditures of the State had increased from $7,000,000 in 1855 to $42,000,000 this year, and asserted that, with the limit of revenues from indirect taxation undoubtedly reached, it would be necessary for the State to curtail its expenses in order to prevent an increase in direct taxation, which in the end would spell bankruptcy and ruin.

"We are facing a $60,000,000 budget next year, and the direct tax can be kept down only by keeping down expenses," said Mr. Stimson. "Legislatures have been equipped all these years with the power necessary to do that, but have shifted responsibility to the Governor, who every year after the Legislature has adjourned has been compelled to veto many millions of appropriations recklessly made by the law-making body. Now we propose to reverse the plan and place the power of initiating the budget with the Governor, whom the Legislature has compelled to bear the responsibility, and place the veto power with the Legislature, where it should be. We feel that our plan will keep the direct tax rate at or below its present level.

"Not only the Legislature but the Controller, under the plan proposed, will act as a critic and check on the administration.

"How much time was afforded for discussion of the appropriation bills in the Legislature this Spring? Scarcely any, for the final draft came out only on the same Sunday morning that it was finally passed just prior to the final adjournment of the Legislature. Why, it was not even before the legislators in its final printed form. Not even the leaders knew what was in it."

Mr. Stimson insisted that the Legislature inherently was not qualified to initiate the budget.

"A legislator," Mr. Stimson said, "represents only a district. His viewpoint is that of the district he represents. That local viewpoint will continue to exist as long as a legislator is forced to regard himself as the attorney for his particular constituency instead of the servant of all the State. And in the Legislature that spirit of mutual accommodation, sometimes unpleasantly referred to as log-rolling, will continue to manifest itself. This condition will prevail as long as you put administrative duties in a legislative body, just as long as men are men and Legislatures are Legislatures."

Alfred E. Smith, the former Tammany Speaker of the Assembly followed Mr. Stimson. The Stimson plan, he said, failed to reach the root of the evil—the special and local appropriation bills.

"In the appropriations of this year, the regular items for the support of Government aggregated some $32,000,000," he said. "The items embodied in special and local bills aggregated $31,000,000. About 80 per cent. of the amount involved in the general appropriation bill is immutably fixed by statute. Only about 20 per cent. is subject to reduction by the Legislature.

"The principal defect of this plan is its failure to limit the power of the Legislature in connection with the passage of special and local appropriations, where it is charged log-rolling occurs. This plan will not prevent log-rolling for it leaves the Legislature free to initiate special and local appropriation bills after the general appropriation bill has been enacted."

Mr. Smith read from the record of the last session the titles of a number of such bills which had been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor.

Some of these bills have been introduced so often that there is no further need of introducing them," Mr. Smith said amid laughter. "Just leave them about somewhere in the document room and they, from sheer force of habit, will find their way to the bill box at the Speaker's desk without assistance. I tell you they know their way about the legislative halls—these same special bills."

Mr. Smith urged that the Constitution be amended so as to require a two-thirds vote for the passage of special appropriation bills. He urged the adoption of a constitutional provision prohibiting State officials from contracting obligations in excess of their appropriations on the ground that the present statutory prohibition is no deterrent. He wanted the budget estimates made by department heads sworn to by those officials, and he also said that the budget should be prepared not by the Governor but by the Controller.

"The Governor," Mr. Smith asserted, "may be said to be personally interested in the appropriations and not always on the side of economy where departments are concerned, of which his personal appointees are in charge. The Controller, on the other hand, does not appoint any department heads and is not personally interested in the budget. The Controller has the financial experts in his office, so that in any event the Governor would be dependent upon the Controller's office for all the information required in connection with the making of the budget."

Ex-Senator J. G. Saxe, another Democrat, said that he would support the Stimson plan enthusiastically, if it were amended so as to eliminate the provision requiring the Governor to appear before the lawmakers and explain the budget when requested so to do by either house.

Wagner Fears Executive Power.

Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democratic leader of the upper house, indorsed the changes recommended by Mr. Smith, but said that it was a mistake to shift from the Legislature to the Governor the power of budget making.

"You are creating a king—that's what you are doing," he said, "by taking the powers now vested in the representatives of the people, who are human beings, and vesting them in a superhuman being of your own creation. You will find out before long if this plan goes through that the same weaknesses exist in the Executive Chamber that exist in the legislative halls."

Mr. Wagner said that it was not the present system of budget making, but great projects which the people had ratified at the polls, such as the Barge Canal, the assumption by the State of the care for the insane, the creation of the Palisades Park, and other costly undertakings of that nature, that were responsible for the increase in State expenditures.

Mr. Wagner urged that the budget article be amended to require the Governor to make his decision on all local bills fifteen days after the opening of the legislative session.

President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University said that his experience as the head of an institution which spent about $2,500,000 annually had convinced him that the "executive budget" made for good administration and sound business methods and that the State should adopt it.

T. J. FOSTER FIRM FAILS.

Receiver Appointed for Dupont Railway and Land Company.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Aug. 10.—One more of the Foster-Connell-Griffith promotions has gone into the hands of a receiver, another will be placed in that position tomorrow and, according to the announced intentions of T. J. Foster and his associates, many more concerns will go into the hands of receivers during the balance of the month unless the stockholders are willing to put up a cash assessment on their holdings.

The Dupont Railway and Land Company, capitalized at $2,500,000, was placed in receivership today in the Federal Court in Florida. The properties and assets of this company are located at Dupont, Fla. It was announced by the Directors of the Tippecanoe Securities Company today that an application would be made tomorrow morning to Judge Wittmer in the Federal courts here for a receivership for this company, which holds all the common stock of the Dupont company. The officers and Directors of the two companies are the same.

SAVED BY MOTORMAN'S WIT.

Little Girl Pushed Off Track Ahead of Speeding Train.

James Lavelle, a motorman of the B. R. T., was running a four-car train from Coney Island to Manhattan on the West End Line last night at 9 o'clock, when he saw a little white figure toddling along a short distance ahead of the train. He had just rounded the curve where Tenth Avenue crosses New Utrecht Avenue, which had prevented his seeing the figure sooner. He perceived that the figure was a girl about 4 years old.

The motorman blew the train's whistle, but the child seemed to ignore it. He put on the emergency brakes. It was too late for them. The child was only a few yards ahead, with her back to the train. Leaping from his walled-off compartment and lying flat upon the front platform of the car he gripped the rail on the platform for support and leaned far out. He reached the position just in the nick of time, and with a vigorous push hurled the child from before the train, which would have been on her in another second.

The little girl was struck a glancing blow by the shoe which was on the third rail, as the train sped by her. She was picked up a few moments later somewhat bruised and with her face badly scratched, but it was believed she was not seriously injured. She was taken to the Norwegian Hospital for the night, while the police of the Fourth Avenue Station sought her parents. She was unable to tell her name or address.

NAVY EMPLOYE MISSING.

When Last Seen Wireless Operator Said He Had Been Robbed.

Carl Bruce Rowd, for eight years an electrician and wireless operator in the United States Navy who returned from Panama two weeks ago, has been missing since Saturday, according to information received by the Brooklyn police last night from a friend of Rowd's, Dr. H. P. Stevens, a dentist, of 64 Court Street.

Dr. Stevens said that Rowd returned from Panama with $300, and has since been staying with some people on Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn. Last Saturday he told the doctor that he was going to a public bath. He had $200 with him then. Rowd returned later, declared Dr. Stevens, saying that he had been robbed and was going out to find the money. He seemed very much disturbed over his loss.

Dr. Stevens said that Rowd's home was in Hermiston, Ore., where he lived with his mother and brother.

FINDS A MINE IN THE SOUND.

Lobsterman Hooks Container Marked "Explosive" in Steamer Lane.

What appeared to be a floating mine, labeled "168 pounds explosive," was found off Execution Rock in Long Island Sound yesterday by Adelbert Van Wicklen, a lobster fisherman of Port Washington, L. I. The mine was in the path of Sound steamers and pleasure boats and it was supposed that it had broken loose from its moorings near Willets Point. Van Wicklen found it entangled in his lines while he was tending lobster pots off Execution Light and notified the officials at Fort Totten.

Colonel Hearn, commanding at Fort Totten, said last night that he had ordered an investigation, but that it was not customary to leave loaded mines in harbors in times of peace. Pending the investigation, he said, he could give no opinion as to what the mine was, where it came from, or whether it really was loaded.

Woman Grapples with Intruder.

Returning from a store yesterday forenoon, Mrs. Gertrude Schneider of 224 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, detected a man who, she says, was trying to get into her flat with false keys. The woman grappled with him, but he succeeded in getting away. As he reached the first floor he was confronted by a number of tenants, who blocked his path to the street. The fugitive retreated to the roof and then ran to a vacant apartment at 232 Metropolitan Avenue, where a policeman arrested him. He said he was Jerry Jinnott, 18 years old. He was taken to Manhattan Avenue Court and remanded without bail.

PAY RAISED A HALF AND MAY BE DOUBLED

Chemical Companies Share War Profits with Employes—Men Move in Local Strike.

GARY, Ind., Aug. 10.—Employes of the Aetna Chemical Company and the Aetna Explosive Company of New York, which operate plants at Aetna, a suburb of Gary; Thebes, Ill., and Ishpeming, Mich., have received a guarantee of wage increases of 50 per cent., and the companies say the employes probably will get a further increase of 50 per cent. if the European war last beyond next December.

Effective Aug. 1, the employes receive a voluntary increase of 10 per cent. in wages, and a similar monthly increase will be made for five months. If, at the end of that period, the war still continues and the experiment is a success, monthly advances will continue until June 1, 1916, when the workers will be receiving 100 per cent. increase over today's wages.

Several thousand men share in the increases.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 10.—The Bosch Magneto Company of this city, employing 1,000 men, announced today that on and after Sept. 2 the company would operate on the eight-hour day basis, instead of 9½ hours, as at present. The reduction in hours will be made with increases in the present piece work wage schedules. This will mean that the men will receive as much pay for eight hours as they now receive for 9½ hours. This is the first independent industry in the metal trades here to establish the eight-hour day.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 10.—The action of Mayor Clifford B. Wilson in forbidding certain labor leaders to address a mass meeting of employes of the Locomobile Company of America on a plot of ground near the factory last week was declared legal under the charter by Deputy Judge Frank L. Wilder today, who found the labor men guilty of breach of the peace. They were each fine $1 and costs, with sentence suspended, as the court said this was a test case. The men, who were arrested last Thursday, were George J. Bowen, Business Agent of the Machinists' Union; ex-Alderman Frederick Cederholm, and Louis J. Nelson.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 10.—The machinists of the Spicer Manufacturing Company met last night and decided to give the plant until Thursday to grant the 8-hour day, on pain of a probable strike. Seven hundred men are affected. A majority of the local shops have placed the shorter day in operation.

C. V. GUNTHER A SUICIDE.

Stock Broker, Victim of Breakdown, Fled from Sanitarium.

The body of Charles V. Gunther, until recently a stock broker with an office in the Wall Street district, was found in a room of the hotel at 1,530 Third Avenue last night, after the odor of escaping gas had been traced to his room. Gas was flowing from a jet, and the windows and door had been stuffed with paper. Near his body was found the following note:

"I am C. V. Gunther, and my telephone number is 297 Mamaroneck."

The body was identified at midnight by his brother, J. J. Gunther of 48 East Eighty-first Street. It was said that Mr. Gunther, who was 37 years old and married, with two children, has suffered a breakdown recently and had been confined in a sanitarium in Stamford. He escaped from the sanitarium on Monday, it was said, and an alarm was sent out in this and neighboring States for him.

At the hotel it was said that Gunther registered there Monday. In his pockets were found $64, and he had taken to the room a monkey wrench and a screw driver, which it was supposed he had intended to use to loosen the gas jet if the flow of gas was too thin. Gunther leaves a large estate near Stamford. He was a son of the late Charles B. Gunther, a stock broker, who died in 1910.

LOST BRIDE AND $1,700.

Holyoke Farmer Tells Police She's Going to Sail to Europe.

Ignatz Malinoski, a farmer of Holyoke, Mass., 50 years old, went to Police Headquarters here yesterday morning to ask aid in a search for his runaway wife, who is 22 years old. The farmer said he married the woman, whose first name he gave as Victoria, ten weeks ago and settled with her on his farm in the outskirts of Holyoke. The bride soon tired of rural life, he said, and pursuaded him to sell the farm. He disposed of the property for $1,700, and gave the money to his wife to deposit in a Holyoke Bank. She took the money and disappeared with it on last Saturday, he said.

Malinoski added that his wife had written to her sister in Holyoke since her disappearance, saying that she intended to sail from Hoboken at noon yesterday for Rotterdam on the steamer Ryndam. He was advised to communicate with the Hoboken police, which he promised to do.

'I'M LOST,' GIRL SAYS.

Catherine Murray Tells Police She's 14, but Looks 10.

A little girl, expensively dressed, last night walked up to Policeman Dougherty of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and told him she was lost. She said she was Catherine Murray, 14 years old, and that she could not remember where she lived. She did not look as if she was more than 10.

Dougherty took her to the station, where she told the Lieutenant that she was left an orphan several years ago in the care of a guardian, and that the guardian eventually turned her over to another family, who deserted her.

The police, however, are inclined to think that she wandered away from home, and that perhaps she may have come from Long Island via the Queensboro Bridge. She was turned over to the Children's Society.

CHINATOWN HAS NEW MAYOR

Yee Wong Ging Arrives from Canton to Assume Office.

A spare little Chinaman with a wrinkled, grinning face and close-cropped gray head, alighted from a taxi-cab last night at 15 Pell Street, where he was greeted by a number of Chinatown's influential citizens. Yee Wong Ging, as he is known, has just come all the way from Canton, China, to assume his religious and civil duties as Mayor of Chinatown, which title Chinatown dwellers have bestowed upon him in the place of Yee Bow Kong, who died last April.

The mayor is a priest when he presides over the Joss House and a Judge when he settles the various disputes of the inhabitants of Chinatown. To hold office he must have received the approval of the Chinese Consul here.

Rowdies Cause Woman's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 10.—Mrs. Rebecca Newton Davis, an aged visitor from New York, died late last night of injuries received in a bad fall several days ago. Several rowdies ran into her on Saturday afternoon, throwing her forcefully against the side of the boardwalk rail, and she sank unconscious. Chair pushers carried her to her hotel. Mrs. Davis suffered continued agony until her death. The body was shipped to New York City this afternoon.

SEE BIG INVASION FILM.

'Battle Cry of Peace' Given in Washington Before Leading Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Government officials, officers of the army, the navy, and Marine Corps and many others gathered at the National Press Club tonight to see a film production, "The Battle Cry of Peace," written by Commodore J. Stuart Blackton, which will be exhibited throughout the country to arouse interest in the necessity of preparedness for war. Commodore Blackton announced that the film would be shown at the Naval War College at Newport before the officers and men of the Atlantic Fleet, and later would be exhibited to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Governors and legislators of every State in the Union, and in practically every city, town, and village in America. The plan of campaign was so complete, he said, that 50,000,000 people would see the film story before Congress convened in December.

Included in the film is a representation of an imaginary invasion of America through New York City. Enemy battleships are shown approaching New York's land fortifications, whose guns they outdistance, and there are pictures of the appalling effects of the explosion of big shells in the congested districts of New York, hostile airmen dropping bombs into the heart of the city, the march of the columns of the enemy through the streets of Manhattan, preceded by panic-stricken crowds of Americans, and scenes of violence in American homes. The film story is punctuated with striking assertions, among them that the available mobile army of the United States is only twice as strong numerically as New York City's police force.

Among the names on the list of sponsors for this film campaign are those of Secretary of War Garrison, Admiral Dewey, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. Tonight's audience at the Press Club included Postmaster General Burleson, Senators Pomerene, Martin, Shields, and Clapp, Chairman Hay of the House Military Committee; Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Major Gen. T. H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of the Army General Staff; Major Gen. J. P. McCain, Adjutant General of the Army; Brig. Gen. William C. Crozier, Chief of the Army Ordnance Department; Paymaster Gen. McGowan, and Judge Advocate Gen. McLean of the Navy; Colonel J. A. Lejeune of the Marine Corps, and many other military and naval men.

FIVE HURT IN AUTO UPSET.

Two Philadelphia Men May Die from Injuries.

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Aug. 10.—An automobile containing five men, all of Philadelphia, turned turtle in this place this evening, and two were so badly hurt they may die. All five were thrown out of the machine and injured.

In the car were Max Lauri and Joseph Fischer of 327 North Eighth Street; Joseph Diamond, 607 Callowhill Street; Max Louis, 605 North Tenth Street, and William Singer, 431 Franklin Street.

Louis suffered a broken right arm, gashes on the head and face, and probable internal injuries. His condition is critical. Fischer is thought also to have been internally injured. He was also cut and bruised about the head, face, and body.

The other three suffered bruises and cuts, but were able to aid their two companions when they regained their feet. The auto, which was wrecked, was making a turn at high speed, when it skidded and went over, burying Lauri and Fischer beneath it and throwing the other three men several feet. A passing automobile hurried the five men to a physician's office.

RAID NOTED ALBANY RESORT

Police Swoop Down on the "White House" and Arrest Proprietor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—Two spectacular raids on gambling houses on opposite sides of James Street, near Steuben Street, were made by Captain John Patten and a squad of police of the Second Precinct this afternoon.

Acting under direction of District Attorney Harold B. Alexander, Henry H. Spery, a private detective of Schenectady, obtained the information on which the police acted. One of the places was the White House, known the country over, and the other was that of the Eastern Telegraph Company.

About thirty persons were in each place when the police entered. These were allowed to go after their names were taken. The persons arrested were those in charge, owners or their representatives. They were held in bail. The police took away several wagon loads of gambling paraphernalia.

FINDS LONG-LOST HUSBAND.

De Vaux Disappeared Six Years Ago —Wife Has Him Arrested.

On May 16, 1909, which was Sunday, Felix de Vaux and his wife, Mayme, went to mass as usual. Afterward they went back to their home at 15 Marshall Street, Newark, and after a little while de Vaux put on his hat and told his wife he was going out for a smoke. He never came back.

In due time the police were notified and there began a long search, which ended in the almost total expenditure of Mrs. de Vaux's means. Notices were published far and wide in newspapers and trade organs of the jewelry business, in which he was engaged; police and private detectives busied themselves, and Mrs. de Vaux made constant visits to all the hospitals and morgues in the metropolitan district. Her friends were convinced that he had gone away willingly, perhaps even with another woman, and a Grand Jury indicted him for abandonment; but his wife never lost her faith in him and would never believe anything but that he had been a victim of violence or of some mental disorder.

De Vaux's mother and sister, who live at Woodhaven, L. I., professed to have heard nothing of him and to have no idea as to why he disappeared. For six years they remained on friendly terms with his wife, and visits were exchanged frequently. Yesterday Mrs. de Vaux went out to Woodhaven for luncheon and found some evidence—just what, she would not say—that led her to believe that her husband was living at 241 West Eleventh Street, Manhattan. Giving no indication to her hostesses that her suspicions had been aroused, she came back to town and with a Newark friend visited the house and found that the suspicion was correct.

Then she went to Police Headquarters and asked Lieutenant Farley to recover the man she had mourned as lost for more than six years. Farley said he had no right to arrest him in New York where he had committed no crime, but on learning that de Vaux was still under indictment in New Jersey he told Mrs. de Vaux to communicate with the police of her home town.

A few hours later County Detective Wyman of Newark telephoned to the New York police, and Detectives Ransberg and Shea of the First Branch went to de Vaux's apartment and arrested him, with his wife waiting across the street for her first sight of him since the May morning when he went away.

De Vaux refused to talk. He was living alone, and there is no clue as to why he left his wife.

CITY BREVITIES.

Policeman John P. Soden of the Charles Street Station was wounded yesterday by a bullet that struck him in the leg after glancing from the skull of a horse shot by an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The bullet passed through the fleshy part of the policeman's thigh.

The body of Christian Feldman, a peddler's helper, who lived at 387 East Ninety-fifth Street, was found floating in the East River at the foot of 102d Street yesterday. From bruises on the body it was at first thought that the man had been murdered, but it was afterward found that he had fallen from the pier.

The Christian Aid Society acknowledges the receipt of $10 for the Sick Children's Mission from J. E. G., Jersey City Heights.

Louis Lesofsky, 10 years old, of 339 East Forty-fifth Street, fell from the roof of his home last night to the bottom of the airshaft and suffered a fracture of the skull and a compound fracture of the right leg. He was removed to Flower Hospital.

TRACE SUICIDE'S HISTORY.

Denver's Man of Mystery an Adventurer from Munich.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 10.—The investigations of the police have cleared up much of the mystery surrounding the man who was known as Count Richard von Millar, whose body now lies in the morgue. The man, under arrest for passing bad checks, leaped from a fast train last Wednesday and received injuries which caused his death. Dispatches from Milwaukee this morning identified the man of mystery. These dispatches said that he was Richard W. von Weinmann, son of Leopold von Weinmann of Munich, Germany.

The Milwaukee advices said that the man was an adventurer, disgraced in his own country, and a constant source of worry to his parents, persons of prominence in Munich.

The manager of the hotel who caused the arrest of von Millar said today that the hotel proprietors would give von Millar burial in Riverside Cemetery. The manager said that the hotel would pay all the funeral expenses. The motive, it was asserted, was humanitarian.

TO APPEAL FOR OIL LANDS.

Southern Pacific Will Take Fight to Higher Courts.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 10.—An appeal to both the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court is in preparation today by attorneys for the Southern Pacific Company from a decree rendered here yesterday in the United States District Court by Judge Bean of Oregon restoring to the public domain more than 6,100 acres of oil lands in Kern County. Millions are said to have been produced in petroleum from the property, which is situated in one of the heaviest oil-producing sections of the State.

The decision settles on its merits one of the first of the original oil land suits brought by the Government against the railroad. It was instituted five years ago, after similar suits had been disposed of on a demurrer. Patents issued to the railroad company in December, 1904, covering the Elk Hills properties were canceled by the decree.

The following trust deeds were also declared by the court null and void: One to the Central Trust Company of New York of Sept. 13, 1893; a supplemental deed of Aug. 13, 1898; another to the Equitable Trust Company of New York of Jan. 3, 1905, and still another to Homer S. King and James K. Wilson, surviving trustees of a group in whose favor a deed was executed April 1, 1875.

KIDNAPS A STREET CLEANER

Broker Bundles Him Into a Taxi as a Joke and Is Arrested.

Charles Smith, 29 years old, of 452 Fort Washington Avenue, and four other brokers played a practical joke last night. They kidnapped Alphonse Pirase, 45 years old, of 1,114 Thirty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, a street cleaner who is employed by the Brokers' Association in Wall Street, and carried him off in a taxicab. The ride began at Wall and Broad Streets as Pirase was on the way home. The street cleaner got into the cab without objection, but he strongly opposed being carried past the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge. The brokers refused to let him get out and carried him on. He expostulated so violently that the driver of the taxicab stopped at Broadway and Seventy-second Street to learn the cause of the disturbance.

Pirase immediately jumped to the street and Smith sprang after him. Policeman Donohue saw them dodging about the cab and arrested both for disorderly conduct. When they were arraigned before Magistrate Appleton in the Men's Night Court, Smith said that he had been joking. As the street cleaner refused to have Smith sent to the Workhouse for thirty days, both were discharged. The other brokers went off in the cab while Smith and Pirase were being arrested.

FIGHT FOR BANK CHARTER.

Rival Factions in Great Neck Ready to Start New Institution.

Rival factions of financiers are enlisting support among business men and residents of Great Neck for the establishment of a State bank in the vicinity of Great Neck station. There is now a bank in Great Neck Village, but it is several miles from the station. Both factions have made application for a charter, and the Banking Department will hold a public hearing to decide which will get the charter.

One faction has chosen the name of the Plaza Bank of Great Neck Station, with a capital stock of $25,000, and the proposed incorporators are Dr. George H. Dowsey, Albert J. Magee, Jose E. O'Kelly, George Uhl, John B. Vanderven, Leslie Wears, Frank R. Howe, and Charles H. Stoll.

The second group has chosen the name of the Bank of Nassau County, its proposed capital is $50,000, and the proposed incorporators are Walter E. Frew, Roswell P. Eldridge, Daniel S. Wooley, Joseph P. Grace, and J. Louis Schaefer. Mr. Frew is President of the Corn Exchange Bank of this city.

STABBED, SEEKS REVENGE.

Wounded Ironworker Arrested as He Goes in Search for Brother.

Royal Keller, 19 years old, an ironworker, of 227 West Sixty-seventh Street, was in the centre of a fight at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-second Street shortly before midnight last night, and when his three assailants ran they left him lying on the sidewalk with three stab wounds in his back. Policeman Allmendinger of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station took him to Roosevelt Hospital in a delivery wagon, where it was found his wounds were not serious. Only a few minutes later Policeman Hughes of the same station saw him at Amsterdam Avenue with a suspicious bundle under his arm, and found it to be a butcher's cleaver.

"I'm going to get my brother," he said, when asked for an explanation. Hughes locked him up on a concealed weapon charge.

At the time of his rescue he disclaimed all knowledge of his assailants, but bystanders said he had had a bitter quarrel with his brother during the afternoon.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ga. and Ala.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs., except fair Wed. in s.; moderate e. winds, except s. over n. w.

Miss.—Thunder showers Wed. Thurs. fair; warmer in n., thunder showers in s.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

La.—Thunder showers Wed. Thurs. probably fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

East. Texas—Fair Wed., except thunder showers in extreme e. Thurs. fair; moderate s. winds on coast.

West. Texas—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Okla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Thurs.

Ark.—Fair Wed., preceded by showers in e.; slightly warmer. Thurs. fair.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Wed. Thurs. fair, warmer in w., thunder showers in e.

Ky.—Showers Wed., Thurs. warmer and fair.

Ohio—Showers Wed. Thurs. probably fair and slightly warmer; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Ind.—Showers Wed. Thurs. warmer and fair; gentle n. e. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed.; Thurs. partly cloudy, probably showers; gentle shifting winds, becoming e.

Ill.—Showers Wed. and probably Thurs.

Mo.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers in e. and s. Wed.

Wis.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably unsettled in s. and cent. Wed.

Minn.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

Iowa—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; possibly showers Wed.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; probably showers Thurs.

Kan.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

NO ROCK ISLAND HEARING.

Interstate Commerce Commission Denies Application of Directors.

It was learned here yesterday that individual Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, which went into receivers' hands in April, had applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a reopening of the hearing bearing on the receivership. This application, made formally by lawyers who were sent to Washington, was denied. This came out on the heels of reports from Washington that the Department of Justice had instructed the Federal District Attorney at Chicago to conduct a Grand Jury investigation of the circumstances immediately preceding the receivership.

The ground for a re-opening of the hearing, according to a representative of local Rock Island officials and ex-officials, was that evidence had been discovered tending to show who was responsible for the rapid rise of the Rock Island stock on the New York Stock Exchange just before the receivership and after the receivership papers had actually been drawn up.

The inferences cast at the investigation conducted several months ago at the request of N. L. Amster and Samuel Untermyer were that "insiders" had rigged the market at a time when they knew that a receivership had been decided upon. Testimony was adduced to show that a number of the Directors had sold out their holdings at the highest price in the course of the rise.

According to the Rock Island spokesman, however, the men and firms really responsible for the rise in the stock have been found. It was said that three men figured in the stock buying and that one of these men had accumulated 18,000 shares.

The lawyers who went to Washington, it was said, offered to produce witnesses who would swear that they had bought the stock in large quantities on the assumption that Rock Island was a good purchase. According to the story told yesterday these men lost heavily on their speculation.

WEEK'S EXPORTS DECLINE.

Compared with Previous Week, They Showed a Drop of $6,000,000.

Exports fell off sharply in the week ended Aug. 7, compared with the week before, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Outward shipments for the week amounted to $29,158,310, or more than $6,000,000 less than the total of the week before. In the corresponding week of 1914 exports totaled only $12,071,056. Exports at this port to date for the year were reported yesterday at $825,424,948, against $947,281,299 the same period last year.

England took war supplies and general merchandise valued at $10,328,105, while exports for France were manifested at $6,777,511. Shipments to the British Possessions reached $2,325,738, while Italian shipments totaled $1,452,309. Russia's purchases of war munitions, motor trucks and other supplies reached $1,313,641. These goods were forwarded by the Far Eastern route, while shipments to Archangel totaled $358,823. In some manner unexplained at the Custom House, supplies were shipped to Turkey in Europe worth $567,563. Exports to the Netherlands were down to $350,477. Goods for Arabia were manifested at $113,478.

Exports to the Scandinavian countries were not particularly heavy during the week. Shipments to the Philippines had a value of $480,429. Cuba took merchandise worth $837,561. The Argentine led the South American countries with exports valued at $814,125, while Brazil came next with shipments valued at $775,070. Mexican exports amounted to $350,477, an improvement over many former weeks. Panama's exports were valued at $277,057.

Exports of domestics for the week totaled $600,744, while cotton duck shipments had a value of $139,284. The largest exports of domestics to any single country were to the Philippines, which had a value of $229,316. Arabia came next with $110,920. The British Possessions bought domestics worth $65,462. England was the largest buyer of duck, with shipments valued at $82,018. The next largest amount went to the Argentine, its value being $18,171.

Gets 18 Months Under Mann Act.

Judge Harland Howe in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court yesterday sentenced John Finey, an Italian barber convicted of white slavery in taking Dorothy Lucille Christian from here to Atlantic City, N. J., to eighteen months in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. At the time Finey violated the Mann act he was under a suspended sentence for burglary, according to William Offley of the local Department of Justice Detective service.

Boy Crushed by Auto Truck.

While playing in Tenth Avenue near Forty-fifth Street last night, Lawrence Hickey, 7 years old, of 508 West Forty-ninth Street, was knocked down by an auto truck of the C. P. Silver Manufacturing Company. The injured boy was taken in the truck to the French Hospital, where Dr. Hull found his skull had been fractured and both his legs broken.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

THE SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—UNION ESTATES COMPANY, Plaintiff, against ADLON CONSTRUCTION COMPANY et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1914, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of August, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of West 48th Street, distant 275 feet 6 inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Eighth Avenue with the said southerly side of 48th Street; running thence southerly parallel with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, 100 feet 5 inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the said centre line of the block, 99 feet 6 inches; thence northerly parallel with the easterly side of Eighth Avenue, 100 feet 5 inches to the southerly side of 48th Street, and thence westerly, along the said southerly side of 48th Street, 99 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning.

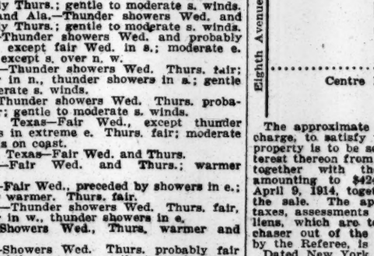
BEING the same premises which were conveyed by the 48th Street Realty and Construction Co. to Frazee Realty Co. by deed dated November 1, 1911, and recorded November 9, 1911, in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in Liber 147, Section 4 of Conveyances, page 294.

Dated New York, July 16, 1915.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

EISMAN, LEVY, CORN & LEWINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 135 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are 220-228 West 48th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $76,765.16, with interest thereon from the 1st day of April, 1914, together with the costs and allowances amounting to $424.73, with interest from April 9, 1914, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which may be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is nothing.

Dated New York, July 16, 1915.

SAMSON LACHMAN, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 21,835. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOVE HARRIS WOODWORTH CO., Bankrupt.

Dove Harris Woodworth Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 30th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 23d, 1915, at 12 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated August 9th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railroad Stocks Notably Strong Some Industrials Also Advance Despite Reaction.

The most noteworthy phase of yesterday's trading on the Stock Exchange was the strength of a number of the railroad stocks. Several of the stocks which had been bid up most vigorously on war orders were reactionary throughout the session, but a number of industrials, under the lead of United States Steel, moved forward. The advance in the railroads was the more noteworthy, both because of its greater novelty and because the railroads, for the first time in a long period, assumed yesterday the role of market leaders.

The two main factors which supported this movement, other than the general influence of the growing belief in a better period for the railroads, were the excellent crop report of the previous day, which promised large tonnage for the granger lines, and the renewal of the reports from Washington that the Commerce Commission's decision in the Western rate case would be in favor of the railroads. No time has been set for the publication of that decision, but it is looked for at an early date. These were sufficiently important influences to arouse greater interest in the railroads among traders, and they gave a larger share of attention to those issues than they had on any day since the war stocks began to absorb their interest to the practical exclusion of other things.

Price movements were more irregular than on many earlier days of the advance. This was in part due to internal and in part to external causes. There appeared to be under way a good deal of profit taking in some of the war stocks, and this at last had the effect of halting the rise in other parts of the list. This reactionary tendency was increased by the interpretation put upon the latest advices from the Russian area of the war. Indeed, the talk which is going about that Germany might be able to force a separate peace with Russia had something to do with the day's reaction in certain of the war stocks themselves, for it was argued that that would lead to a cancellation of some of the war orders. It would in a broader sense be regarded as bad market news, and this talk, therefore, exerted reactionary effect when it was pointed with the news of further German successes in Russia. This influence was not controlling, however, and the advance was resumed after the reaction. The market did not close at the best prices of the day, but the list showed many good net gains.

The special influence in the industrial list, and more particularly in the market for United States Steel, was the corporation's report of unfilled tonnage on August 1, showing an increase of more than 250,000 tons during July. That was above the estimates current last week, although when the stock was showing great strength before the tonnage figures were given out it came to be rumored that the increase would amount to 500,000 tons or more. That was unlikely in view of the increased rate at which the mills have been working, and the increase actually recorded is, as a matter of fact, very satisfactory.

The good news contained in the crop report, which bears most directly on the railroads, but hardly less importantly on the industrial situation, was favorably supplemented yesterday by the Department of Agriculture's figures showing the composite condition of the crops. It was not only well above the ten-year average, but it was also above the condition on July 1, showing that neither the major crops reported on the previous day nor the crops as a whole underwent the deterioration which was feared during July. We will again have a great abundance of farm products out of which to sell a large surplus to Europe. The problem which Europe faces is not to obtain supplies here, but to pay for them here.

The shipment of gold to New York direct from London which is now under way shows how awkward the situation is for our European customers, for they are giving up gold which they greatly need and sending it to us, who do not need it at all. It is hardly likely, however, that shipments of gold will be made to take the place permanently of the credit which it has been proposed to establish here. England would have to denude herself of gold to cover all the purchases which are being made here in excess of the goods which are being sold here by Europe. The probability is that eventually England will borrow here on American securities. In anticipation of such a step, the Bank of England has been buying American bonds in the English market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days— 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	5	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1½	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛	3 mos.	3 @3½
90 days	2¼@2⅜	6 mos.	3 @3½
4 mos.	2¾@3		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3½	6 months	3½@3¾
60 to 90 days			3 @3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	4.75⅝	4.74⅞	4.74⅞
Cables	4.76¼	4.75½	4.76½

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	4.74⅞	4.75½
Paris	5.80	5.79
Berlin	82⅝	82⅝
Austria	15.22	15.27
Russia	32.63	32.75
Switzerland	5.35	5.34
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
China—		
Hongkong	42.55	42.70
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.24	5.23
Holland	40¼	40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.38½	6.37½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.00	41.20
Rio	24.25	24.35
Spain	19.20	19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

	Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
	$4.70	$4.68	$4.69¾	$4.67¾

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $340,000,151; balance, $19,627,054; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $128,151.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par, up 15c; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, 45c premium; Montreal, $2.81¼ premium, up 81¼c.

Bar Silver.

London, 22¾d, up 3-16d. New York, 47¾c, unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 9.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$370,650	$4,342,447	$19,328,000
Int. rev.(ord.)	766,435	7,439,880	36,694,137
Cor. & in. tax	27,964	319,976	5,075,141
Miscellaneous	54,622	1,084,120	5,748,751
Total receipts	$1,218,672	$13,186,405	$70,476,121
Expenditures	1,176,754	15,613,934	88,585,403
Surplus	42,918		
Deficit		2,427,528	18,409,282

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,077,325
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	82,330,188
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	77.45 + .73
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.05	Aug. 10	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
92	96	100	Adams Express	95	95	95	95	...
33⅜	34	1,300	Alaska Gold Mines	34⅛	34⅜	33⅞	34	— ⅛
35½	35⅝	27,600	Allis-Chalmers Mf'g	34⅜	36⅝	34¼	35½	+1½
68½	69½	1,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	69⅞	69⅞	68⅝	69	+ ⅛
55	55¼	1,700	Am. Beet Sugar	55	55	55	55¼	+ ⅛
108	109	200	Am. Brake S. & F	108	108	108	108	— 1½
179½	180	275	Am. B. S. & F. pf	180	180½	180	180½	— 1½
59⅛	59½	24,300	Am. Can	59½	60½	59	59⅝	...
62	63	7,800	Am. Car & Fdry	63⅜	63¾	62½	62½	— ½
114	116½	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	— 2½
143½	146	2,000	Am. Coal Products	143	146	143	143½	+ ½
49	49½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	50	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅞
95	97	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	95	95	95	95	+1
7⅛	7¼	800	Am. H. & Leather	7¼	7½	6¾	6⅞	— ⅝
35¼	35⅝	1,700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	35	36	34⅝	35¼	+ ½
23	23⅝	500	Am. Ice Securities	23¾	24	23⅝	23⅝	— 1⅛
12	12½	100	Am. Linseed	12	12	12	12	...
29⅞	30½	600	Am. Linseed pf	30	30	29¼	29½	— 1½
54½	54⅞	7,200	Am. Locomotive	55	56	54½	54⅞	+ ⅞
97	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	98	...
83	88½	21,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	84	84⅝	82⅝	83	...
107½	108½	500	Am. Smelt & R. pf	105¼	108½	105¼	108½	+1¾
145	150½	100	Am. Snuff	150	150	150	150	...
43¾	44¼	1,300	Am. Steel F'dries	44	44¼	44	44	...
109½	110	1,500	Am. Sugar Ref	109½	109½	109	109¼	+ ½
113	113⅜	200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ¼
122¼	122½	1,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	122½	122⅝	122¼	122½	+ ⅜
235	239	100	Am. Tobacco	238½	238½	238½	238½	+ 3½
32	33⅜	4,700	Am. Woolen	32	35	32	33⅜	+ 1⅝
88½	89⅜	550	Am. Woolen pf	88¼	89⅝	88⅛	89	...
68⅝	69	4,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	69¼	69⅜	68¼	69	+ ⅛
103¼	103½	8,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	102⅝	103½	102½	103½	+ ½
97⅜	99¼	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	95½	98½	95⅝	98½	+ ½
102¼	103	200	Atlantic Coast Line	100⅝	102½	100⅝	102½	+ 2½
81	81½	14,500	Baldwin Loco	83	83⅝	81	81	— 1¼
105¾	106	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	106	106	106	106	+ ½
82½	82⅝	11,400	Baltimore & Ohio	80⅞	82⅝	80⅞	82½	+ 1⅞
71	71½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	71⅝	71⅝	71	71	+ ½
...	...	26	Bank of Commerce	160	160	160	160	...
1	1¼	500	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
290	293	2,500	Bethlehem Steel	295	298	290	292	— 3
...	...	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	140	140	139½	139½	— 2¼
87	87½	2,100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	86¼	87¼	85⅝	87	+1¼
65¼	66	2,560	Butte & Superior	66½	66⅞	64½	65⅝	— ⅝
16½	17¼	1,200	California Petrol	17⅝	17⅞	17¼	17¼	— ½
38	38¼	300	California Pet. pf	38⅝	38⅝	38	38	— 1
154½	154⅝	20,500	Canadian Pacific	150¼	154⅞	149⅝	154⅜	+6⅜
43¼	43⅝	9,000	Central Leather Co	43¼	44⅜	43¼	43¼	— ⅝
104½	104⅝	50	Central Leather pf	104¼	104½	104¼	104½	— ⅛
44½	45	8,010	Chesapeake & Ohio	42¼	45	42¼	44⅝	+2⅜
12⅝	12¼	900	Chi. Great Western	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅝
31⅜	32¼	1,600	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31	32¼	31	32¼	...
84⅞	85	6,120	Chi., Mil. & St. P	83⅞	84⅞	83⅜	84⅞	+1⅝
123½	126¼	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	126½	126½	126¼	126¼	— ½
127	129	1,000	Chi. & Northwest	125	128	125	128	+4
18⅝	18⅞	12,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17¾	18⅞	17¼	18⅝	+ ⅞
45¼	45¾	3,100	Chino Copper	45⅜	45¾	45⅛	45½	+ ⅝
33	40	100	Clev., C., C. & St.L	36	36	36	36	+3
60	70	100	C., C., C. & St.L. pf	60	60	60	60	...
41¼	41⅝	11,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	42	42⅞	41⅛	41¼	— ¼
45	49	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	46	46	46	46	—3⅜
7	10	1,000	Comstock Tunnel	.07	.07	.07	.07	—.03
120½	120¾	1,000	Consolidated Gas	123¾	123¾	120¾	121½	—1⅝
88	88½	2,200	Continental Can	90½	91	87¾	88	—1¾
14¾	15	300	Corn Products Ref	15⅞	15⅛	15	15	...
80¾	81¼	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	81	81	80⅞	80⅞	...
86	86¼	48,000	Crucible Steel	89½	90¾	82⅞	86	—3½
...	...	700	Crucible Steel pf	103⅞	103⅞	103	103	— ½
105	108	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	107	107	107	107	—3
94	95	100	Deere & Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	+1½
147½	149½	100	Delaware & Hud	149⅝	149⅝	149⅜	149⅜	+1⅝
420	427	50	Del., Lack & West	416	416	416	416	...
6	8	400	Den. & Rio Grande	5⅝	6	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
11⅝	12	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	10	11⅝	10	11⅝	+1⅝
29½	29⅝	14,000	Distillers' Secur	30	30½	29	29	— ½
22¼	22¾	4,100	Dome Mines	22⅛	22⅝	21⅞	22½	+ ½
2	4	100	Duluth, S. S. & A	4	4	4	4	...
29¾	29⅞	66,300	Erie	27¼	30	27¼	29¾	+2⅝
44⅞	45	10,200	Erie 1st pf	42¼	45¼	42¼	45¼	+3½
36½	36⅝	1,300	Erie 2d pf	35⅝	36½	33⅝	36½	+3½
48½	50	1,000	Federal M. & S. pf	50	51½	49	49	—1
280	290	20	General Chemical	289⅝	289⅝	285	285	...
172½	173½	2,400	General Electric	173⅝	173⅝	172⅝	173	...
218	220	2,600	General Motors	220	221	218	218	+ 1⅞
108⅜	109	900	General Motors pf	108¾	109½	108¾	109½	+ 1⅞
52¼	52⅜	4,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	52½	53½	52½	52⅝	+1½
105	...	100	Goodrich pf. Y) Co	105¼	105¼	105¼	103½	+ ⅞
119⅜	120½	7,742	Great Northern pf	119	120½	119	119⅞	+1½
41¼	41½	7,900	G. N. certs. ore prop	42	42¼	41¼	41⅜	— ⅝
64⅜	64½	9,300	Guggenheim Explor	64⅞	65½	64½	64⅝	+ ⅜
103	103½	300	Illinois Central	101½	102½	101½	102½	— ⅞
20⅜	20½	300	Inter. Con. C.v. tr. ctf	20⅜	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
72½	73	600	Inter. Con. Corp. pf	72½	73	72½	73	...
32¾	33¼	4,900	Inspiration Copper	33½	33⅝	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
20	20½	1,400	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs	20	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
16½	17	1,400	Int. Agricultural	15	16⅜	15	16⅜	+1⅞
30	31	200	Int. Agricultuarl pf	30	30	30	30	...
107	107¾	1,650	Int. Harvester. N.J.	107	109½	106¾	107	+ ¼
38	39	300	Int. Paper pf	37½	38½	37½	38½	+1¼
26¼	26⅞	7,100	Int. Paper Co.	24¾	26¼	24¾	26¼	+1⅛
57½	58½	700	Kan. City South. pf	56	57¾	56	57½	+ ¾
140	145	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	145	145	145	145	...
54½	56	1,000	Lackawanna Steel	55⅞	56	55½	55½	— ½
101	103	100	Laclede Gas	101½	101½	101½	101½	—1½
147	147¼	11,600	Lehigh Valley	146¾	147½	146¼	147½	+2
227	229	100	Liggett & Myers	229	229	229	229	+4
112¼	114	500	Louisville & Nash	112	114	112	113¾	— ⅝
34	34½	1,100	Maxwell Motors	32⅝	34	32⅜	34	+1 2
84	84⅝	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	84½	84⅝	83¾	84⅝	+1½
32	32⅞	1,300	Max. Motors 2d pf	32½	32½	32	32⅜	+ ⅜
96	98	300	May Dept. Stores	96	96	96	96	...
...	...	75	do., odd lot	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	...
85	85½	38,500	Mexican Petrol	85	87	84	85½	+⅝
80¼	83	900	Mexican Petrol. pf	80	82¼	79¼	82	+2
25¾	26	300	Miami Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
35	37	125	Minn. & St. L. pf	37	37	37	37	+1
120	121½	1,440	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	117¾	120¼	117¾	...	— ⅛
129	132	200	M., St.P.& S.S.M.pf	127½	130	127½	130	—2
7⅞	8¼	1,545	Mo., Kansas & Tex	8⅝	8⅝	8	8¼	— ¼
18½	19½	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	19	19	19	19	+ ⅛
2½	2⅝	2,700	Missouri Pacific	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
49	49¾	100	Montana Power	49¼	49¼	49½	49½	+1½
115	125	100	Nash., Chat.& St.L	120	120	120	120	— ½
23¼	24	1,130	Nat. Enam. & St.	23⅞	24	23¼	23½	— ⅝
66¼	67	3,900	Nat. Lead Co	68	68	66¼	66¼	—1⅝
6	6½	200	N.Rys.of Mex.2d pf	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+1½
14⅜	14⅞	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	15	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅞
119¼	120	8,400	N. Y. Air Brake	116¼	120⅜	116¼	120	+1½
91¼	91¾	8,500	N. Y. Central	90⅜	91⅞	90½	91¼	+1
31½	33¼	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	32	33	32	33	+2
65⅝	65⅞	7,000	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63	66	63	65¾	+3½
29	29¼	1,500	N. Y., Ont. & West	28⅜	29½	28½	29⅛	+1⅝
108⅞	109	4,400	Norfolk & Western	107⅝	109¾	107¼	109	+1⅝
71¼	71¾	100	North American	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾	— ¼
109¼	109¾	12,045	Northern Pacific	108¾	110	108¾	109¾	+1¼
33	34	200	Pacific Mail	33½	33½	33	33	—1
29½	31½	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30	30	30	30	+1
109¾	110	3,100	Pennsylvania R. R.	109½	110	109¼	110	+ ⅝
116	117¼	100	People's Gas, Chi	117	117	117	117	—1
77	80	100	Philа. Co. ex. div	77	77	77	77	...
69	70	100	Pitts., C., C. & St.L.	70	70	70	70	+1
91	96	100	P., C., C. & St.L. pf	91	91	91	91	+1
24	25	1,800	Pittsburgh Coal	24	25	24	24½	...
93½	96	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93½	94¼	93½	93½	+ ¼
63	65⅛	37,000	Pressed Steel Car	65	65½	60½	61⅝	—2⅝
101	102	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
101	105	100	Public Service, N.J.	101	101	101	101	+1
...	3¾	1,100	Quicksilver	3⅞	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
40	40⅞	2,800	R'way Steel Spring	41	41⅝	40	40½	— ⅜
23	23½	2,700	Ray Consol. Copper	22⅜	23½	22½	23	+ ⅛
153½	153⅝	46,300	Reading	151⅝	153⅞	151½	153⅜	+2⅜
81⅞	83	100	Reading 2d pf	82	82	82	82	...
44⅝	45	30,500	Rep. Iron & Steel	44⅝	46¼	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅛
98½	99	500	Rep. Iron & S. pf	98½	98⅝	98¼	98⅝	+ ¼
⅞	⅞	200	Rock Island Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...
5	5¼	1,000	Rumely (M.) Co	5¼	5¼	5	5	...
10½	12	400	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	—2⅜
13⅞	14	500	St. Louis Southw	13⅞	13⅞	13½	13½	— ½
14⅞	14⅞	400	Seaboard Air Line	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
14⅝	...		do., odd lot	14⅝	...	...	...	...
35½	36	1,000	Seaboard Air L. pf	35½	35¼	34⅝	35¼	+ ⅝
151¼	151⅝	1,400	Sears, Roebuck Co	150¼	151¼	150	151¼	+2½
46½	46⅝	2,600	Sloss-Shef. S. & I	46¼	47¼	46	46⅝	+ ⅛
87½	90	100	Sloss-Shef.S. & I.pf	90	90	90	90	...
88⅝	91	28,900	Southern Pacific	88⅝	91¼	88⅝	90⅞	+2⅝
75	76	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	75	75	75	75	...
15¾	16½	3,000	Southern Railway	15¾	16½	15¾	16¼	+ ⅝
50	51	600	South. Railway pf	50	51	50	50½	+3½
86½	87½	7,800	Studebaker Co	86½	87½	86	86⅜	+1⅛
42¾	43	4,900	Tennessee Copper	43½	43⅝	42⅞	43	+ ⅛
141	142¼	1,400	Texas Co	141½	142½	141½	141⅞	+ ⅜
11¼	13	1,750	Texas & Pacific	11¼	12½	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅞
51	51½	500	Third Avenue	51½	51⅝	51½	51½	+ ¼
91	92	200	Twin City Rap. Tr.	91	91	91	91	...
5⅞	6¼	100	Union Bag & Paper	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	—1½
23	26½	100	Union Bag & P. pf	25	25	25	25	—1⅝
133⅜	133⅜	49,400	Union Pacific	131⅞	134⅜	131⅞	133¼	+2
81	81¼	300	Union Pacific pf	81⅜	81⅝	81	81	...
17	17¼	200	United Rys. Invest	17	17	17	17	...
33	34⅜	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	33	33	32	32	—2⅜
19½	20	3,300	U. S. Cast Iron P	20½	20⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅝
41	46	200	U. S. Cast I. P. pf	44	44	43	43	—2
67	68	5,700	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	70	70¼	66½	67	—2⅞
2⅜	3¼	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	3	3	3	3	...
48	48½	1,400	U. S. Rubber	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	+1
75¼	75⅝	201,500	U. S. Steel	74⅞	76⅞	74⅞	75¼	+ ⅝
112⅝	113	1,800	U. S. Steel pf	113	113¼	112½	112⅝	— ¼
66½	66⅝	6,000	Utah Copper	66⅞	67⅛	66½	66⅝	— ⅛
34½	34½	200	Va.-Carolina Chem.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
49	51	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	49⅞	50⅜	49⅞	50⅜	+ ⅝
...	...	500	Wabash	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
107	110	100	Wells Fargo Exp	108½	108½	108½	108½	+1½
26½	26⅞	2,800	Western Maryland	25	26⅞	25	26	+1
41	45	200	West. Maryland pf	40	42	40	42	+4
70⅜	70⅝	1,500	Western Union Tel	70⅜	70¾	70½	70½	+ ⅛
115	116	56,500	West'house E. & M	115	115	113⅝	114	...
⅝	1¼	100	Wheel. & L.E.2d pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
158	160	4,629	Willys-Overland	153	160	153	160	+ ⅞
32½	33½	1,000	Wisconsin Central	32	33	32	33	+1
104⅞	105	600	Woolworth ex. d	103½	106½	105	105	+ ⅝
123⅛	...	100	Woolworth pf	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	...

U. S. STEEL TONNAGE GAINS.

Unfilled Orders Increase 250,000 Tons in July.

The monthly statement of unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation as of July 31, made public yesterday, showed a total of 4,928,540 tons, an increase of 250,344 tons, as compared with the total on June 30. This was better than had been looked for, in view of the greatly increased scale of production, although over-optimistic reports had gained circulation shortly before the report appeared put the increase over June at a much larger figure.

On May 31 the unfilled tonnage was 4,264,598 tons and on April 30, 4,162,244.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Real Bull Market.

Those who have been finding fault with the character

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
100 Amer. & British Mfg. Com. Stock
50 American Chicle Com. Stock
80 Buckeye Pipe Line Stock
100 Computing-Tab.-Recording Stock
10 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 New Jersey Zinc Stock
60 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 Rem. Type. Com. & 2d Pfd. Stk.
25 Standard Oil of New Jersey Stock
50 Standard Oil of New York Stock
100 White Rock Pfd. Stock
9 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Atlas Portland Cement Com. Stk.
100 Babcock & Wilcox Stock
100 Computing-Tab.-Recording Stock
100 Crocker-Wheeler Com. Stock
10 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
50 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
100 Hall Switch & Signal Com. Stock
100 International Salt Stock
40 Lincoln Trust Stock
100 Milliken Bros. Com. & Pfd. Stock
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com. Stock
100 White Rock Pfd. Stock
100 Woodward Iron Com. Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

War Time Opportunities
Guantanamo Sugar
Descriptive Booklet on Request.
Slattery & Co.
Specialists
40 Exchange Place New York
Telephone 4361 Broad.

Internat. Nickel Co. Stocks
Bucyrus Company Stocks
Am. Lt. & Trac. Co. Stocks
Pacific Gas & Elec. Co. Stocks
Computing-Tab.-Recording Co.
Hendee Manufacturing Co.
American Brass Company
New Jersey Zinc Company
Du Pont—Hercules—Atlas
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

Morgan & Finlay
Carbon Steel
Bucyrus Co.
Peerless Motor
Chalmers Motor
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

Am. & British Mfg. Co.
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GWYNNE BROTHERS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Canadian Car and Foundry Co.
Stocks
Dealt in
Lamarche & Coady
Phone 9970 Rector 14 Wall St.

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell
Computing-Tab.-Recording
Milliken Bros. Stocks
New Jersey Zinc
Woodward Iron
E. W. Bliss Co.
Hercules Powder
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Aetna Exp. Pfd. Stock
Am. Tube & St. Com. & Pfd.
Guaranty Trust Co. Stock
Standard Screw Common
Inter. Nickel Com. Stock
Hanson & Doyle
20 Broad St. Tel. 4684-5-6 Broad.

Canadian Car & Foundry
7% Preferred Participating Stock.
This stock advanced $7 yesterday, closing $124-8. We predict a $150 market shortly. Estimated net earnings from war contracts equal to 10 times company's 1913 earnings.
Descriptive Circular on Request.
E. BUNGE & CO.
44 Broad St. *Phones* 6951-6 *Broad.* New York

STANDARD OIL
WE WILL BUY
20 Crescent Pipe L.
25 Eureka Pipe L.
20 Galena Sig. Com.
25 Prairie Oil & Gas
20 Solar Refining
25 Southern Pipe L.
WE WILL SELL
25 Atlantic Refining
50 Illinois Pipe L.
50 Ohio Oil
30 Prairie Pipe L.
25 Southern Pipe L.
25 Vacuum Oil
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phone 4560-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Milliken Bros. Stock
GWYNNE BROTHERS
Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Du Pont Powder
Atlas Powder
Hercules Powder
Aetna Explosives
International Nickel
HEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
Phone 9710 Rector. 120 Broadway.

Am. Tube & Stamping Com., Pfd. & 1st 5s, 1932
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
Didrichsen & Co.
Investment Securities
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

Delaware & Hudson Penna Div. 7s
Northwestern Union 7s
Texas Central 1st 5s
Cinn., Ind. & West. 1st & Ref. 4s
Indiana, Decatur & West. 1st 5s
MEGARGEL & CO.
35 Pine Street New York

Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Notes
Due 1916
ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974-5 Broad

By-Products Coke Corp.
Aetna Explosives Com., Pfd. & Notes
Bucyrus Com. & Pfd.
American Chicle Com.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Am. Light & Traction
Cities Service
Western Power
Am. Gas & Electric
Denver Gas & Elec. 5s
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5080 Manaven, N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Continued Activity in the Curb Market, with Irregular Price Movements—Bonds Dull.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 282,556 shares of stocks and $10,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 98,788; oils, 4,068; railroad, 1,100, and mining, 158,600. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Alliance Film.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,800	Am. Zinc.....	54¼	54¼	51¼	53⅞
2,000	‡Can. Car & F.108				110
2,000	‡C. C. & F. pf.117		123¼	117	123½
2,000	‡Canada Steel. 34		36	34	34½
400	‡Central Fdry. 15		13½	13	13½
800	‡Central F. pt. 29¼		27¾	27¼	27¾
550	‡Cramp Shipb. 75		76	72	73½
600	Electric Boat..440		450	430	435
580	Electric B. pf.445		455	435	435
160	Emerson Phon. 12¾		14	13¾	14
410	‡Hendee Mfg.. 82½		84	82½	82
500	‡Inter. M. M..	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
1,000	‡I. M. M. pf..	6¾	7	6¾	7
4,500	‡Inter. Motors. 24		25	22½	24
750	‡Inter. M. pf.. 46		47	45½	45½
800	‡Inter. Nickel..180		183	180	181
1,000	Kath.Br.pf.cts. 9		10	7¾	8
125	Kelly S. Tire..175		175	172	172
1,200	‡Lake T. Boat. 15⅝		16	14	14⅞
10,000	Marconi of A.. 5		5	4¾	4¾
1,000	‡N. Y. Transp.. 16		16	16	16
100	C. C. of C. 56		58	53¼	53½
100	Savoy Oil..... 9		9	9	9
8,500	‡Standard Mot. 13⅝		13¾	11¾	12½
100	Sterling Gum.. 2⅝		2¾	2⅝	2⅝
800	‡St. Jos. Lead. 12⅞		13	12¾	12⅞
17,900	Subm. C., w. i. 46¼		46¼	45	45⅝
3,200	Triangle F.cts. 6		6¾	6¾	6
4,300	U. C. S., new.. 9⅞		10	9⅞	9⅞
2,600	United P. Sh.. 2½		2⅝	2½	2½
4,800	‡Ventura C. O. 13⅝		13¾	12¾	13
5,000	‡World Film.. 3⅝		3⅝	3½	3¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16	Atlantic Ref...605		600	605	+ 5
60	Buckeye P. L...103		102	102	− 1
5	Galena-S. Oil..164		164	164	+ 1½
12	Illinois P. L...149		149	149	+ 1
2,500	Indiana P. L...103		102	102	+ 1
15	North'n P. L..105		102	105	+10
160	Ohio Oil	148½	147	147	− 1
140	P. Oil & Gas..384		375	380	+ 7
175	Prairie P. L...181		172	178	+ 7
19	Solar Ref.....250		245	250	+ 5
35	S. Penn. Oil...332		325	330	+ 6
10	Southern P. L.218		218	218	− 1
15	S. Oil of Cal...307		306	307	− 2
23	S. Oil of Ind...450		445	450	..
8	S. Oil of Kan...396		390	396	− ..
5	S. Oil of Ky...275		275	275	+ 1
2	S. Oil of Neb...338		335	335	..
40	S. Oil of N. J...416		415	415	..
8	Swan & Finch..120		120	120	..
30	Vacuum Oil....221		220	220	..

RAILROADS.

500	‡Wabash, w. i. 11		11	11	11
600	‡Wab. pf. (b). 21⅛		21⅜	21½	21⅜

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	‡Alaska Jun..	13⅜	12¾	11⅜	12¾
9,300	‡Alta C. M. C. 80		85	78	85
8,500	‡Am. Com'n'r. 14		15	12½	14
3,000	‡Arizona Duq.. 30		30	27	28
5,700	‡Atlanta..... 30		30½	29	30
1,000	‡Big Cott'w'd	5½	5½	5¼	5½
150	Big L. D. Co..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1,000	Braden Copper	8	8	7¾	7¾
2,900	Caledonia.....	1½	1½	98	98
100	‡Chile Copper. 19		19	19	19
900	Con. Ariz. Sm.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Con. Nev.-U...	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8,700	‡Ely Cons'l...	9	11	9	10
20,000	‡‡Emma Copp.	50	58	50	56
3,000	First Nat. C..	3¼	3¼	2¾	3¼
700	‡‡Florence	47	50	47	50
250	‡‡Genesee Cop.	40	40	40	40
600	Gold'd Con....	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
800	Greene-Can..	39½	39	39	39½
400	‡Iron Blosson.	72	72	70	70
8,000	Jumbo Exten.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1,000	Kennecott Cop.	37	37½	36½	36½
1,000	Kerr Lake.....	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3
800	‡‡Kewanas	12	12	12	12
1,500	‡Lone Star	4	5	4	5
800	Magma Copper	13	13	13	13
2,500	‡McKin.-Dar..	20	22	20	21
800	‡Majestic M...	60	60	58	59
24,000	‡‡Mother Lode	26½	29	26½	27
500	N. Utah Bing.	12¼	12	12	12¼
1,200	‡‡Oro	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10,100	Rex Cons. M..	40	42	40	42
1,000	‡‡Sands, Ken..	5	5	5	5
500	‡‡Sells	25	25	25	25
800	Stan. Sil.-L....	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅝
5,000	Stewart	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
24,500	‡‡Success Min.	1¼	1¼	1	1⅛
4,200	‡Super. Mining	23½	24	23½	24
410	‡Tonopah Ex...	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2¾
200	‡Tonopah Mer.	87	87	87	87
2,000	‡Wasatch	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡W. E. Consol.	60	60	57	57
1,415	‡W. K. C. pf.	3	3	2⅞	3

BONDS.

$10,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	125	125	125

*Odd lot. ‡Sells cents per share. ‡‡Unlisted.

Note.—The first transaction in Canada Steel Tuesday was 350 at 34.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Aug. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Aug. 9 Bid.	Asked.
B.-Am. T. Co., ord.	14½	15	14¾	15¼
Mutual Profit Shar..	7⅝	8	7⅞	8
Pyrene Mfg. Co.....	13⅝	13¾	13⅝	13⅝

RAILROADS.

Mo. Pacific, w. i....	18	19	18	19
Mo. Pacific, w. i. pf.	34	39	34	39

MINING STOCKS.

Booth				
Howe Sound	44	47	44	47
Nipissing Mines Co...	4¼	4½	4	4¼
Tonopah Mining.....	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Tri-Bullion	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Tuolumne Copper....	⅞	1	⅞	1

BONDS.

Calaveras 6s.....	190	210	180	210
Pierce Oil 6s.....	78	81	78	81

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Ask.
Astna Explosives.....	133	138	130	138
Aetna Explosives pf...	80	85	79	84
Atlas Powder	207	215	205	215
Bliss (E. W.).....	340	360	330	345
Canadian Explosives..	129	139	130	142
Canadian Explosives pf.	300	350	300	320
Colts Arms	111	100	110	110
Du Pont Powder.....	495	495	485	495
Du Pont Powder pf....	655	685	655	667
Hercules Powder.....	96	100	96	100
Niles-Bement-Pond	362	372	368	378
Savage Arms	111	114	112	114
Winchester Repeating Arms	250	300	250	300
	1675	1725	1675	1725

NEW RATE FOR FELT PADS.

To be 10 Per Cent. Higher Because Not Fit for Roofing.

The Treasury Department has notified Collector Malone of a change in the classification under the Tariff act of felt pads measuring about 7⅝ by 8½ by 1 inches, composed of cattle hair, tarred, used in the construction of railroads and buildings as moisture absorbers and for deadening sound. The Treasury officials have been conducting an investigation from which it appears that it has been the practice to classify this merchandise as roofing felt carrying a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 320.

The investigation disclosed to the satisfaction of the department that the thickness of the merchandise renders it incapable of use as roofing felt. In general composition, it appears, it is similar to adhesive felt for sheathing vessels, but on account of size and thickness it is excluded from the provision for sheathing felt, as commercial felt for vessel sheathing is in the form of sheets, 32 by 40 inches, and not over one-quarter of an inch thick. The tarring of the merchandise, also, the officials hold, renders it unsuitable for use like woven felts.

Assistant Secretary Malburn states that the department has reached the conclusion that the felt pads are apparently unenumerated manufactured articles. It is therefore ordered that at the expiration of thirty days the pads when imported or withdrawn from bonded warehouses shall be assessed at 15 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 385.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.33
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100½	100⅝	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅜	5.75
Argen. Govt.	6	May, 1920	98⅝	98⅞	6.30
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99½	99⅝	5.05
City of Q'b'c	5	Apr., 1920	98¾	99¼	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100¼	4.85
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100	100¼	4.95
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	97⅝	98	7.40
German Govt.	5	Jan., 1916	97	97⅜	11.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99⅝	100¼	5.75
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	99¾	100¼	5.95
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	96½	97	6.95
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	96¾	97	5.70

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¾	101¼	3.40
Am.T.&T.sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101⅛	3.30
Ana. Copper.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	101⅛	4.30
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	99¾	99¾	4.75
Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1919	98½	98¾	4.95
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.95
C. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.95
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101⅝	102⅛	5.85
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	91¼	91⅝	7.32
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1915	100¾	100¾	1.00
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	95¾	9.55
Con. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	100	100¼	4.95
Con. Power	6	May, 1917	98	99	6.60
C. P. R. & L.	6	June, 1916	98	99	6.60
East. P. & L.	5		1918	93	96¼
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.60
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.25
Erie R. R.	5¾	Apr., 1917	99⅝	99⅝	5.55
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	95½	98⅞	5.60
Grand R. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.80
Grand R. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100⅜	100½	4.80
Hav. El. Ry.	6	Sep., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.51
Hock. V. Ry.	6	Nov., 1915	98½	100	6.00
Int. Harv.	6	Feb. 15,'18	100¼	100⅜	3.00
Lack Steel.	5	Mar., 1917	98½	99½	4.85
L. Gas. & El.	6	Apr., 1918	97½	98½	6.35
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅛	101	6.50
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99	100	2.00
Minn. G. El.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	6.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98½	5.50
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	94¾	95½	6.95
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Sept.15,'15	100¼	100⅜	2.00
N.Y.C. & H.R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100⅜	1.25
N.Y.N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅜	100½	4.30
N. States P.	6	June, 1917	99	99¾	6.12
No. St. Paul.	6	June, 1917	99	99¾	6.12
Penn. R. R.	cv.3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
P. S. C.	N. J.	Mar., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.90
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	100⅜	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1918	100	100¼	4.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97⅞	98¼	6.15
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100¾	101¼	4.70
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	98¼	99	5.15
Union Type.	5	Jan. 15,'18	94½	95½	14.80
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101⅜	102¼	4.75
United Fruit.	5	Apr., 1918	99	99⅝	5.30
Va.-Car. C.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅜	5.40
West. Power.	6	Oct., 1917	97½	98¾	6.65
W. V. T. & E.	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
		June, 1917	96	98	7.10

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	17½	17¾	17½	18
Atlantic Refining.....	595	605	595	600
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	290
Buckeye Pipe Line..	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg. ...	710	720	710	720
Colonial Oil	140	145	140	145
Continental Oil	230	235	230	235
Crescent Pipe Line..	42	43	42	43
Cumberland Pipe L...	47	50	47	50
Eureka Pipe Line.....	228	232	227	230
Galena S. Oil pf....	135	140	136	140
Galena S. Oil.....	163	165	163	165
Illinois Pipe Line...	148	150	149	151
Indiana Pipe Line....	101	103	100	102
Int. Petrol. Co., Ltd.	10	10	9¾	10
National Transit....	33	34	33	34
N. Y. Transit.....	204	207	205	207
Northern Pipe Line...	100	103	98	100
Ohio Oil	147	148	148	149
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co..	57	62	55	60
Pierce Oil	12¼	12¾	12½	13
Pierce Oil conv. 6s,'24	81	83	80	82
Prairie O. & G.....	378	380	374	376
Prairie Pipe Line....	177	179	172	173
Solar Refining	240	250	240	250
Southern Pipe Line..	215	218	217	219
South Penn. Oil.....	328	328	322	325
So. W. Pa.....	115	118	115	118
Stand. Oil of Cal....	305	318	307	309
Stand. Oil of Ind....	445	448	445	450
Stand. Oil of Kan....	390	395	390	400
Stand. Oil of Neb....	277	280	277	280
Stand. Oil of N. J....	325	330	330	335
Stand. Oil of N. Y....	415	417	416	417
Stand. Oil of N. Y....	197	199	199	200
Stand. Oil of Ohio....	440	445	440	445
Swan & Finch.....	115	125	115	125
Union Tank	84	85	84	86
Vacuum Oil	218	222	220	222
Washington Oil.....	34	37	35	37

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915.....	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6s	Sept., 1916.....	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
6s	Sept., 1917.....	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s	June, 1965.....	101¾	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
4½s	March, 1963.....	101¾	102⅛	101¾	101⅞
4½s	Nov., 1957.....	101⅝	102⅛	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	May, 1957.....	101⅝	102⅛	101⅝	101⅞
4½s	Nov., 1917.....	100⅝	101	100⅝	101⅞
4½s	May, 1917.....	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
4½s	Mar., 1964.....	98	98¼	98	98¼
4½s	Mar., 1963.....	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4s	Sept., 1960.....	97⅞	98¼	97⅞	98¼
4½s	Mar., 1960-80..	98	98¼	98	98¼
4s	May, 1959.....	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	May, 1958.....	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	May, 1957.....	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝
4s	Nov., 1956.....	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94¼
4s	Nov., 1955.....	93⅝	94¼	93⅝	94¼
4s	Nov., 1936.....	94½	...	94¼	...
4s	May, 1917.....	99	...	99	...
4s	Nov., 1918.....	99	...	99	...
4s	May, 1919.....	98¾	...	99	...
3½s	Nov., 1938.....	84¼	...	84¼	...
3½s	Nov., 1954.....	86	86	85	85⅞
3½s	May, 1954.....	85	86	85	85⅞

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Julia	.03
Andes	.08	Justice	.04
Belcher	.27	Kentucky Con....	.02
Best & Belcher....	.07	Mexican	.46
Bullion	.02	Occidental Con...	.75
Caledonia	.43	Ophir	.24
Challenge Con....	.08	Overman	.10
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.20
Confidence	.14	Savage	.35
Con. Cal. & Va...	.14	Seg. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.12
Crown Point	.23	Union Con.....	.22
Gould & Curry....	.04	Utah Con.....	.01
Hale & Norcross..	.04	Yellow Jacket	.32

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.95	C. O. D.....	.03
Jim Butler	.52	Comb. Fraction...	.07
Midway	.10	D'field B. B.	.02
Mispah Exten....	.19	Florence	.47
Montana	.30	G'field G. M....	1.23½
North Star	.12	G'field Merger...	.20
Rescue Eula.....	.04	Lone Star	.04
Tonopah Exten..	2.57½	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Merger.	.86	Nevada Hills	.16
Victor	.30	Rochester M....	.26
West End	.87	Round Mountain.	.44
Tonopah Nev....	4.90	MANHATTAN.	
GOLDFIELD.		Manhattan Con..	.01
Atlanta	.30	Man. Big Four..	.05
Booth	.44		

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	1¾	2	Gold Sov...	3¼	4
Elkton ...	30	32	Isabella ...	16	16½
El Paso...	75	80	Jacket ...	6¾	7
Findlay ..	3	4¼	McKinney.	37½	39
Golden C..	176	178½	Portland ..	144	146
Gold Dol...		2½	Vindicator.	165	175

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A mortgage for $65,000,000, the largest ever recorded in Brooklyn, was filed in the Kings County Clerk's office yesterday by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. It was made to secure a new bond issue. The property covered in Brooklyn includes piers, bulkheads, docks, estates, and franchises owned by the company.

Rumors which have recently been persistently circulated to the effect that the Chatham and Phenix National Bank would surrender its national charter and become a State bank were denied yesterday by L. G. Kaufman, its President.

In addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, Directors of the Maxwell Motor Company yesterday declared an extra payment of three-quarters of 1 per cent. on account of accumulated dividends. There is still due 1¼ per cent. in back dividends on the preferred.

For the several tours to the forty-first annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, to be held at Seattle from Sept. 6 to Sept. 10, 400 reservations have already been made for the special trains leaving New York on Aug. 28 and 30.

COTTON OFF AGAIN ON RAINS IN TEXAS

Tone of the Market Was Heavy All Day, but the Close Was Reported as Steady.

DAY'S LOSS 12 TO 14 POINTS

Considerable Covering by Shorts on Strength of Prices in Face of Relief from Drought.

As a result of further rains in Texas, cotton yesterday made a decline of 12 to 14 points, with the tone heavy throughout the day, although the market at the close was described as steady. The partial relief to the Texas drought was the chief influence in promoting liquidation. The buying which carried prices up about 40 points in ten days was based almost entirely on the fears of damage from dry, hot weather in Texas. Yesterday's weather details showed rainfall in the Western, Northern and central sections, ranging from a trace to nearly an inch and a half. Oklahoma also had scattered showers, in some instances more than two inches.

The improved crop outlook for Texas was set forth in a wire received from a former New York cotton man, who is now inspecting the crop for a local firm. His message said:

Have just seen the crop along the Texas & Pacific west of Fort Worth for over 100 miles, and it is surprisingly promising. The plant is of fairly good size and covered with blossoms; no signs of drought damage yet. Fine rain this section last night; probably an inch; think it general in North Texas and Oklahoma.

The final report by Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange on the cotton crop of 1914-15 shows that, while 17,004,000 bales were grown, the commercial crop, or the amount marketed, was only 15,108,111 bales. The value of the crop, including cotton seed, was $749,384,978, against $1,134,444,114 for the preceding crop. The cotton of the last crop is described as remarkably even in grade and averaging middling. The average price per pound for middlings during the year was 7.94c, against 13.49c for the preceding year.

Expressions of sentiment on the Cotton Exchange yesterday indicated much confusion of opinion. The steadiness of the market in the face of the relief of the Texas drought has been responsible for a good deal of covering by shorts on the decline.

Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	10.38	10.38	10.38	10.46 B.
Aug.	....	....	8.92@ 8.94	9.06@ 9.08
Oct.	9.35	9.26	9.26@ 9.27	9.41@ 9.42
Dec.	9.66	9.57	9.57	9.70@ 9.85
Jan.	9.77	9.67	9.69@ 9.70	9.81@ 9.82
March	10c	9.92	9.93@ 9.94	10.04@10.05
May	10.22	10.20	10.15@10.16	10.29@10.29

Spot cotton at New York was quiet; with middling 20 points decline, 9.25. Local spot markets were unchanged, with New Orleans 8.88, Galveston 8.80, Savannah 8⅝, Houston 8.90, Augusta 8.63, and Memphis 8.75. The New Orleans market closed steady. The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair demand in spot cotton, with middling 11 points decline at 5.36d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales. Prices at Liverpool closed easy.

RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,488

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

PROMINENT DRESS MANUFACTURER OPEN FOR BIG QUANTITY SILK POPLIN. QUANTITY, BOX 100 TIMES.

SNAPPY lines of coats, suits, dresses wanted, to sell on strictly commission basis; no advances; attractive showroom; good, substantial trade. 45 W. 24th, 9th floor.

WILL PAY CASH for quantities, Peerless Persiana and American poplins, at market prices. Merit Co., 15 West 24th.

PENN WAIST & DRESS CO., Scranton, Penn.; in the market for crepe de chine, taffeta, &c. 1,133 Broadway.

CAN USE 100 pieces Scotch plaid, for spot cash; also plain taffeta. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

WILL PAY cash for navy taffetas, 36 inches wide. Room 803, 1,182 Broadway.

JOBBER looking at silk dresses from $4.75 to $8.50; call with samples, afternoons, 11th floor, 130 W. 29th.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' coats; call all week, 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,315.

JOBBER ready to place orders for box coat suits, 36 W. 20th St., 9th floor.

BIG JOBBER buying children's dresses, (Fall.) Room 515 Wilson Building.

CONTRACTORS, submit samples, Fall models of afternoon silk dresses, 12th floor, 25 W. 31st St.

CONTRACTOR can make 500 garments per week, coats or suits, reliable and safe, for jobbers or manufacturers only. S 17 Times.

JOBS OF PALM BEACH SUITS, Spring cloth coats, cotton waists, and cloth skirts; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, resilient buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone 7197 Madison Square.

PALM BEACH SUITS and CLOTH COATS to close. THEODORE WEISS, 25 W. 27TH ST.

JOBS, cloth and pile fabric cloaks; special lot of infants' coats at $6 per dozen; also exceptional values in children's and ladies' sizes. A. & L. Rosenfeld, 40 Wooster St.

HAVE 1,000 white chinchilla coats to close out from $2.50 up. Rudinsky Bros., 27-35 West 24th.

BUYERS!—All wool, double warp serge dresses, $2.75; big value. S 18 Times.

JUST OUT. SENSATIONAL VALUES. AMERICAN POPLIN BOX COAT SUIT WITH FUR COLLAR AND CUFFS, $8.75. 1,000 COATS, SUITS & DRESSES. NEW SELLERS EVERY DAY. CONTINUAL CHANGES. Biggest Buyers are our Best Customers. M. J. MYERS CO., 135 WEST 26TH ST.

POPLINS BROADCLOTHS WHIPCORDS SERGES IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. GOOD VALUES. WARREN WOOLEN CO. 40-42 W. 17TH ST. CHELSEA 7210.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I have just established the New York office for the Scherr Manufacturing Co. of New Orleans and Atlanta, Ga., manufacturers of skirts exclusively. C. A. Frank, 347 5th Av.

PICRIC ACID, can deliver 8,000 tons on contract delivery, beginning September; average 600 tons monthly; no brokers. Manufacturer, A 234 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE, very reasonable, 22 machine motor blower irons, suitable for cloaks and dresses. 108 5th Av., first floor.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

SCHOEN & SCHOEN of Chicago, displaying taffeta petticoats, Room 397, Hotel Imperial.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

Buyers' Wants

45 *Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.*

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Tel. 2950 Franklin.

Help and Situations Wanted.

LANSBURGH & BRO. of WASHINGTON, D. C., have opening for live, up-to-date buyer in laces, embroidery, veiling, neckwear, trimmings, and buttons. Applicant must give reference.

WESTERN SALESMAN.

Owing to dissolution of partnership, an open for line misses' and children's coats and suits; large proposition only. W. O. BUCHANAN, 24 West 25th St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names Monday ..... 3¼@3¾ "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Ribbon Outlook Brighter.

Reports from Paris agree that ribbons will be exceedingly well featured in the coming fashions. Graduated ribbons are being shown on costume and dress models by practically all the leading style creators. The yardage of ribbon to be required by the new styles will undoubtedly call for a large production. So far, actual business in the ribbon trade has shown very little improvement as a result of these favorable reports from the French fashion centre, but the tone of the market has become better and the outlook more promising.

Chinese Need Mechanical Supplies.

The local branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has received copies of specifications for telephone material, machinery and parts that are wanted by the Ministry of Communications, Department of Telegraphs, Post and Navigation, Peking. Among the machines wanted is a large printing press for newspaper and job printing and similar work. Other requirements of the Chinese Government include aerial telephone cables, cable heads, two-clamp arms, &c. American firms interested in making bids for these supplies may obtain full information and look over the specifications by applying to E. C. Porter, agent in charge, Room 409, Custom House.

About the Shoe Situation.

It may be of interest to know, according to the Morse & Rogers bulletin, that while the back-lace shoe had a short life and was the laughing stock of the shoe business, one dealer on Fifth Avenue, who made a specialty of them, sold more than a thousand pairs during the Spring and early Summer and is buying some more for Fall. Many buyers who came to the city from the extreme West recently bought a few of these shoes as the latest novelties. The bulletin also says that the sale of misses' and children's shoes in regular heights is increasing, and that black kid button shoes for women, in the gypsy cut, are selling well. The call for men's rubber-heeled shoes is reported to be increasing.

Coal Trade Is Still Quiet.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that unless the demand takes a sudden and unexpected spurt, August will be another month of light tonnage movement in the anthracite trade. If the present rate of production continues, the total will be about the same as in July, when shipments dropped slightly below the 5,000,000-ton month. This was somewhat under what has come to be considered a normal tonnage for that month, although the comparison is not so unfavorable as in several of the earlier months. Perhaps the most encouraging feature about the bituminous situation is the fact that consumers are beginning to take a little more interest in coal. The number of inquiries coming in by mail has increased of late, and salesmen find it not quite so difficult to get buyers to listen to the propositions they have to advance.

Men's Wear Mills Well Sold Up.

Sellers of men's wear piece goods believe that if the orders for lightweight goods they are now taking can be held, the mills they represent will be well occupied for the Spring manufacturing season. Ordinarily, sellers would make allowances for the usual amount of cancellations, but overselling at the present time is regarded dangerous. All the mills are not fortunate in having dyes enough to last them for a year's time, and the less fortunate ones are not willing to accept orders for deliveries which they may not be able to make. The demand from the clothing trade is well distributed, and the lines of all-worsted fabrics that have been opened are meeting with as much favor as has been accorded to woolens. Serges are not as strong as sellers would like to see them, but there has not been as great a loss of business on this staple as it was first anticipated would be the case.

Gray Goods Buying Fair.

There was a fair amount of business done on staple gray goods here yesterday, the bulk of it being on printcloths. Sales for delivery during the next two months were made on these constructions: 39-inch 80 squares at 5⅝ cents, 38½-inch 64-60s at 3⅝ cents, 38½-inch 64-56s at 3⅝ cents and 38½-inch 60-52s at 3⅜ cents. There was little, if any, contract business done on these goods, mills being swilling to sell past Oct. 1 at present figures. Sheetings and drills were featureless, but business on fancy and special goods was said to have kept up well. Staple printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅜c
39-inch, 64-56s	3⅜c
39-inch, 60-48s	3½c
39-inch, 56-52s	2⅝c
27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
27-inch, 56-52s	2⅜c

*Nominal.

Importers Will Protest Today.

The Hotel Biltmore Executive Committee of Importers, of which P. J. Cunningham of Dezell & Helwig is Chairman, completed final arrangements yesterday for today's meeting to protest against the British embargo on the shipment of German and Austrian goods purchased by American merchants. In order to make the meeting more fully representative, exporters have been invited to join the importers in making their demands plain to the Department of State. The chief speaker will be Hoke Smith, United States Senator from Georgia. It is understood that he will demand that the United States place an embargo on the exportation of arms and other war supplies for the Allies unless Great Britain agrees to allow trading between this country and neutral ports in non-contraband goods. The meeting will be called to order at 2 o'clock. Mr. Cunningham will preside.

Record Peach Crop in Sight.

All indications at present are that the 1915 peach crop of the United States will be the largest in the history of the country. According to a commerce report, the 58,000,000 bushels reported on July 1 showed an increase of 8 per cent. over last year's figures for the corresponding period, but it is thought that the real extent of the crop, when completed, will be greater than is indicated by these figures. Many of the larger producing areas will have substantially the same time, the marketing problem involved will be one requiring the most expert attention, according to the report, in order that the distribution may be made to the best advantage.

Burlap Market Is Steady.

As yet there has been no evidence of excitement in the local burlap market as a result of recent cables from Calcutta saying that the British Government had commandeered from a third to a half of the output of the burlap mills of that city from Oct. 1 to the end of the year. Business is not large here on staple goods, either light or heavy. The bulk of the buying activities of the last week or so have been more or less centred on the odd widths and weights. Prices continue firm at recent levels, and, in the opinion of at least one experienced burlap man, there is little chance of their going much higher. This opinion is voiced in the face of the fact that the Calcutta market is reported excited and that prices are stronger there as the result of the reported Government action. These spot and near-by arrival prices were quoted here yesterday on forty-inch goods: 7½-ounce, 6.15c.; 8-ounce, 6.25c.; 10-ounce, 7.65c., and 10½-ounce, 7.75c.

Drawback Payments Increase.

As the war progresses, the Treasury Department is being called upon by domestic manufacturers to pay a continually increasing amount of drawback on imported raw materials used in the manufacture of exported goods. The demands for drawback now being made indicate, according to Customs officials, that manufacturers here are finding markets for their products which did not exist abroad up to the outbreak of hostilities. While at present the largest sums are being paid by the Government to American automobile manufacturers on account of war orders, other lines are making a strong showing. Last week's official list of drawbacks, for instance, affected such export goods as flavoring extracts, cleaned currants and package dates, Panama hats, rice, hosiery, automobiles, motor trucks, and parts, confectionery, honey syrup, toilet and medicinal preparations, pillow slips, scarfs and cigarettes.

B. & O. PLACES MORE ORDERS

$1,000,000 Will Be Spent for Rails and Hopper Car Bodies.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad announced today that it had placed contracts with several steel mills for 17,000 tons of steel rails and with car manufacturers for 1,000 steel hopper car bodies for immediate delivery. The material covered by the contract will cost about $1,000,000.

Practically all of the rails will be of the heavy type, weighing 100 pounds to the yard, and will be used for replacement on the company's Chicago line. The new steel car bodies, which are of 100,000 pounds capacity, will be placed on trucks rebuilt at the company's own shops, and for practical purposes are equivalent to new cars.

Announcement of the orders today supplements contracts placed the middle of July for 2,000 steel hopper cars and 50 passenger cars, costing approximately $2,500,000, and which with the present order bring the total cost of Baltimore & Ohio's recent equipment purchases up to $3,500,000.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Ahrens & Winslow, who trade under the name of the Buyers' Association of America as buyers, jobbers, and shippers for department stores, have leased several large rooms in the Johnston Building, Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, where they will locate about Oct. 1. They are now at 60 Fifth Avenue.

B. G. Kahn, resident buyer, has moved from 1,133 Broadway to 39 West Thirty-second Street. He has formed a partnership with Samuel Silverstein and will do business at that address under the name of Silverstein & Kahn.

The Harry Porter Company, which has been organized for advertising and sales promotion service, has taken offices at 16 East Forty-first Street.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Silk and Cotton Pincushions Are Dutiable as Artificial Fruit.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that Blake, Moffitt & Towne, San Francisco, had failed to prove that certain paper under protest was generally recognized throughout the trade as "common paper-box board." The paper in question was classified by the Collector as cardboard, with duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under the specific provision in the present tariff law for such merchandise. The importers insisted that the proper rate should be 5 per cent., under the paper-box board provision but Judge Fischer held that they failed to prove the Collector's classification erroneous, and the Collector was affirmed.

Mogi, Momonoi & Co. were overruled in claims relating to artificial fruit, which was returned for duty at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the present tariff for "artificial and ornamental fruits." The articles were claimed to be dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of silk or at the rate applicable to manufactures of cotton. As made up, the articles consisted of an outer covering of colored silk inclosing cotton. The testimony was to the effect that the goods are used as pincushions. Taking into consideration former rulings of the board, Judge Waite held that no mistake was made in the duty levied.

G. W. Sheldon & Co. lost in an appeal against the Collector's action of imposing an additional duty on antimony. The facts in the case, as brought out in the testimony, are that on an importation of antimony while the 1909 tariff was in force, the entered value was advanced 20 per cent. by the Appraiser, from whose action the importers took no appeal. The merchandise, however, was not withdrawn for consumption until after the passage of the present Tariff act. Under the provisions of the act in effect on the date of importation, the advance then made imposed no penalty on the importers, as their goods were then subject to a specific rate of duty.

Under the present act, however, which was in force at the time of the withdrawal, the goods were subjected to an ad valorem duty, and if imported thereunder would undoubtedly, as conceded by the importers, be liable to a penalty of 1 per cent. for each 1 per cent. advance. In the light of these facts the importers contended that no penalty could be imposed legally by reason of the advance made by the Appraiser at the time of importation, when no penalty attached under the then existing law, and that to penalize the importation now would in effect be a retroactive, and consequently an illegal, act. Judge Fischer disagreed and held that the provisions of the old act applied to importations made under it, but withdrawn for consumption under the new law.

Charles H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis, failed in a contention that linen crash with fancy borders should be given rate at 30 per cent. as plain woven fabrics of flax. The Collector was affirmed in returning the goods at 35 per cent. ad valorem, under the provision for manufactures of flax.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

D. KIGNER & BROTHER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against D. Kigner & Brother, manufacturing furriers here, at Thirty-second Street, by L. Kazure, $215; Ben Coon, $42, and Harry Lee, $319. Liabilities are said to be about $5,000. The firm has made an assignment to Joseph H. Muller.

UNITED STATES CIGAR COMPANY.—Petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the United States Cigar Company of 118 East 28th Street, by Edward J. Ryan, $300; Charles Lamb, $147, and Gertrude Bollmann, $250. Liabilities said to be $17,000 and assets $3,000.

DIATKIN & WALD, decorators at 1,423 Amsterdam Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,842 and assets of $1,022.

SAMUEL PARISER of 361 East 161st Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,858 and no assets.

PATRICK J. YOUNG of 442 East Sixteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,448 and no assets.

SAM FRIEDMAN, a jobber in woolens and dress goods at 257 Fourth Avenue and residing at 940 Simpson Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,611 and assets of $9,307.

BENNET KANTER, owner of livery stable at 307 and 309 East 113th Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,836 and assets of $5,945.

WILLIAM WOLINSKY, dealer in women's apparel at 2,820 Broadway and 333 Grand Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,038 and assets of $10,406.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Henry Holmes & Son, manufacturers of collars and cuffs at Troy, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the Federal court here today, stating liabilities of $14,801 and assets of $14,419.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Bankruptcy proceedings were instituted in the United States District Court today against the Star Hosiery Company, 116 Bedford St., by three creditors with claims aggregating $2,528.75.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name is that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Adler, Samuel—Inter-Rapid Transit Co. costs	$22.90
Alton, Leo T.—M. R. Sherman	1,721.06
Anger, John A.—E. M. Wheeler	11,782.23
Same—A. S. Wilson	21,703.74
Barrington, Henry C.—Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.	183.15
Brendan Trading Co.—J. E. Marx	12,872.43
Bassett, C. Floyd Coleman—R. H. Luthin, Inc.	357.02
Bauch, Buena Vista M.—E. R. Dick et al.	7,723.07
Cook, Virgil D.—American Agricultural Chemical Co.	231.61
Fanelli, Michael—Brook Brewery	185.30
Frederick P. Castator Pork Products Co., Inc.—Corn Exchange Bank	519.41
Finukin & Ryan Co.—Conerty, Sullivan Co., Inc.	503.89
Gaites, Joseph M.—A. L. McClurg	400.87
Haywood, Beach W.—J. J. Hayes	510.65
Hatkin, Henry—Edward Thompson Co.	144.04
Honebein, Charles, and Nicholas Sick	396.86
Hunts Point Estate—W. G. Lane, trustee	845.90
Same—W. G. Lane et al., trustees	773.32
Hunts Point Estate—M. Trefford	1,063.69
Same—W. G. Lane et al. Trustees	772.82
Kerbel, Morris—L. Scott	197.15
Lowenthal, Ella—J. Kulla Co.	122.42
Lewis, Ward L.—American Agricultural Chemical Co.	234.72
Mountjoy, Wilbert W. administrator—J. Q. Cohen, guardian	3,330.09
Milch, Harry and Sadie—Frank Brewery	356.90
Pianco, Fishel—A. Pflantzer	12,497.13
Ridder, Herman—Wm. H. Whiting & Co.	4,154.26
Sacks, Paul—Leon Hirsch, Inc.	218.27
Shostak, Herman W.—Clark, Childs & Co.	598.55
Sullivan Patrick H., and Lawrence Mulligan, executors—M. G. F. Sanford	10,313.38
Schneider, David, and Harry Cohen—A. Strauss	134.21
Sue, Albert I., and Thirty-eight West Fifty-ninth Street Co.—Consolidated Gauthier Co.	113.68
Waterbury, Lawrence—Chas. F. Schmidt & Peters, Inc.	244.41
Woolf, Nathan L.—Duncan Realty Co.	124.41
White-Haight, Helen D.—J. E. Barney	5,635.13

In Bronx County.

Casale, Vincent—J. E. Linde Paper Co.	$24.59
Charin, Harry—S. Blum	61.72
Dohrmann, Dora—L. Hanken	5,563.91
Dusco, Pasquale and Victoria—W. B. Reynolds	308.11
Greenberg, Harry, and London Casino, Inc.—Reischmann Co.	830.24
Hoffman, Michael, and David Harris—D. Dusse et al.	89.72
Marsillio, Jerry—Cortlandt Mortgage Co.	96.82
Wood, Bertha and William B.—Public Bank of N. Y. City	29.65
William A. Mallett Co.—N. & W. J. Peck Co.	27.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Robetch, Abraham—S. Siegel, May 19, 1910	$105.00
Freedman, Adolph—A. Werthmann, May 17, 1910	230.40
Fox, Hugh C.; Fannie F. Fox, and William Caffrey; G. H. Peacock et al., July 17, 1915	118.30
Hood, Archer and Caroline T.—E. S. Evans et al., Dec. 28, 1914	112.46
Kaufman, Michael—S. Ellsberg, Nov. 6, 1907	108.15
Frost (the Baker, Inc.—K. J. Schmidt, May 7, 1915	388.19
Israel, Benjamin, and Sam Greenberg—I. M. Friedman et al., July 2, 1915	2,324.52
National Surety Co.—W. Gromblinale, Aug. 27, 1915	128.24
Siegbert, Selma; Julius Siegbert, and Abram I. Elkus, as executors of Louis Siegbert—E. L. Richards, Superintendent, June 24, 1915	4,456.45
Edward F. Roach Co.—H. B. Nassott et al., July 28, 1915, (vacated)	822.47
F. Wesel Manufacturing Co.—Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Co., Aug. 9, 1915	1,675.20

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—A. Bein, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; J. I. Garvin, notions, hosiery, toilet goods; 37 West 28th St.
ALBANY—J. G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits; 200 Fifth Av.
ALBANY—Albany Bargain Co.; A. Block, children's dresses; 1,270 Broadway.
ALEXANDRIA, La.—Weil Bros. & Bauer; G. Hauer, general mdse.; Navarre.
ALTON, Ill.—Sternberg Bros.; J. H. Sternberg, women's wear; 39 West 32d.
AMSTERDAM—M. Lurie & Co.; H. J. Waltemar, skirts, waists; 1,133 B'way.
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—The Merwin Co.; E. B. Merwin, percales, piece goods; 200 Fifth Av.; room 827.
ANDERSON, Ind.—Fair Department Store; L. L. Simon, Fall suits; 1,161 Broadway, Room 301.
ATLANTA—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. S. Blauman, millinery; 621 B'way.
ATLANTA—J. M. High Co.; Miss E. F. Dietrich, infants' wear, women's underwear; 358 4th Av.
ATLANTA—J. P. Allen & Co.; Mrs. H. Herrmann, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
ATLANTA—Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubois Co.; Mis A. B. Busha, waists; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.
ATLANTA—The Fair; S. Saul, cloaks, suits, millinery; 220 Fifth Av.; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg, G. C. Tonella, housefurnishing goods; Strand.
BALTIMORE—The Leo Co.; B. W. Cohen, women's ready to wear; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Rauncher's; S. H. Rauncher, mfrs. overalls; Grand.
BALTIMORE—J. Grinsfelder & Sons; H. Grinsfelder, silks, ribbons; Herald Sq.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; E. R. Adams, shoes; 200 Fifth Av.; Continental.
BEAUMONT, Texas—Beaumont D. G. & Notion Co.; C. A. Waldman, notions, hosiery, sweaters; Wallick's.
BOONVILLE, Mo.—H. T. Zuzak & Co.; H. T. Zuzak, china, toys, house furnishing goods, rugs; Woodstock.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Griffin, women's waists; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; Mr. King, women's machine made dresses; Mr. Phillips, women's coats; Mrs. Phillips, gowns; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Miss Daner, Children's millinery; Miss Peck, misses' petticoats, bathrobes, kimonos; Miss Mead, muslin underwear; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Miss Kaleski, women's neckwear; Mr. Eaton, misses' coats only, basement; Mr. Ring, dresses; Miss Callahan, muslin underwear, sweaters, aprons; Mr. Silberman, bathing suits, accessories; Mr. Cooper, women's coats, suits; Miss Dart, infants' wear, petticoats; Miss Ormstein, millinery; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Mr. Styffe, men's neckwear; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; Mr. Keogh, men's clothing; A. Sanborn, ribbons, laces; E. B. Finney, furnishing goods, shirts, sweaters, gloves; T. O'Donnell, tailored suits; R. J. Tremble, underwear, basement; Miss C. E. Henry, waists; Miss Maynard, dresses; Miss Maddock, representing; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Phillips, china, glass; 1,133 Broadway.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—H. P. King Co.; Miss K. Davis, Mrs. M. E. Williams, millinery; 17 East 22d St.
BRYAN, Texas—Webb Bros.; J. H. Webb, clothing; Imperial.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks; B. A. Foote, cloaks, suits, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—Wiessman & Elss Co.; C. H. Wiesseman, dry goods; Herald Square.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss A. Thompson, muslin underwear, knit goods, infants' wear; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Hamlin's, Inc.; S. Stium, suits, coats, dresses, children's, misses, & infants' wear, waists; 315 Fourth Av.
BURLINGTON—Smith Dry Goods Co.; J. S. Schramm, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; Great Northern.
CARTHAGE, Mo.—R. H. Rose D. G. C.; G. A. Rose, carpets; 41 Union Square.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—C. Willis Co.; H. T. Willis, dry goods, notions, fancy goods, women's wear; 31 Union Sq.
CHANDLER, Okla.—People Store; H. Hellman, S. Goldstein, general mdse.; Latham.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; S. L. Deakins, dress goods; J. C. Henderson, clothing; 1,150 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Kettlewell, F. O. Perry, R. G. Rundquist, children's dresses, house dresses, gowns; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; S. Stern, corsets, millinery, notions; E. A. Kettlewell, women's, misses' suits, dresses; F. O. Perry, women's suits; R. G. Rundquist, children's dresses; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. E. Clark, house furn. goods; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Lyons & Newman Co.; L. Lyons, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Endicott.
CHICAGO—E. E. Strauss & Co.; E. E. Strauss, mfrs. clothing, tailoring, tailors trimmings; Herald Sq.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. Collins, coats, suits; 40 East 22d. St.
CHICAGO — Montgomery Ward Co.; W. Chattin, laces, embroidery, handkerchiefs, ribbons; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—S. Klein; S. Greenblatt, waists, dresses; 1,261 Broadway; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—S. Phillipson & Co.; B. L. Sloan, domestics, dress goods, silks; Grand.
CHICAGO—Mullen & Co.; D. M. Fitzgerald, woolens; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; J. Wineberg, millinery; 621 Bwy.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; W. Chattin, notions, ribbons, laces; 43 W. 23d.
CHICAGO—The Fair; W. L. Luthy, carpets, rugs; B. W. Newton, stationery; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; H. C. Johnstone, millinery 215 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—The Plaut Co.; O. Plaut, underwear, hosiery, sweaters; 55 White St.
CINCINNATI—John Shillits Co.; Miss N. Gerst, corsets, sweaters; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; L. G. Alms, millinery; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—G. W. McAlpin Co.; C. O. Lancaster, coats, suits, dresses; 23 East 26th.
CINCINNATI—Lamode Skirt Co.; E. Rosenberg, skirts; Breslin.
CINCINNATI—Plaut co.; O. Plaut, sweaters, hosiery, underwear; 55 White.
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn.—McNell & Edwards; Charles McNell, women's wear, dry goods; 50 W. 47th.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss E. E. Gibson, millinery; 71 West 23d.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss R. S. Baer, jewelry; Miss R. E. Largman, gloves; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; A. Ahrens, children's wear; 71 West 23d St.
CLEVELAND.—May Co.; H. M. Marose, dress goods, silks; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros.; Mrs. M. Kelly, knit underwear; Miss M. L. Manning, misses', junior's wear; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss M. Lewis, misses', children's wear; 18 West 30th.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; M. M. Weill, notions, toilet goods; 37 West 26th St.
COLUMBUS—Fashion Stores; W. L. Payne, coats, suits; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS—Morehouse, Martens Co.; P. Springer, white goods, furn. goods; Miss M. McKay, corsets; Miss Evans, women's wear; 1,270 B'way.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus Dry Goods Co.; Miss N. A. Gabriel, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
COLUMBUS — Columbus D. G. Co.; I. M. Stout, silks, jewelry, leather goods; Miss M. Hempstead, laces, embroideries, neckwear, ribbons; Mrs. L. Gallatin, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Breslin.
CONNELLESVILLE—Wright M Metzler Co.; F. R. Wright, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
CONNERSVILLE, Ind.—Strauss Mercantile Co.; N. Strauss, Fall suits; 1,161 Broadway, Room 301.
CORSIANA.—Burton Peel D. G. Co.; Miss K. Vaughan, Miss C. Lehman, millinery; 239 4th Av.
CORTLAND, N. Y.—The Fair; C. P. Williamson, manager; P. L. Fairbanks, dry goods, &c.; Navarre.
COVINGTON—Bon Ton Cloak and Suit Co.; Mrs. Bershuny, coats, suits; 38 W. 21st.
CUERNO, Texas—J. A. Graves & Sons; J. A. Graves, general Mdse.; St. Denis.
DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; Mrs. Conn, corsets; 19 E. 24th.
DAVENPORT—Harned & Von Maur; M. Kirkwood, silks, dress goods; 31 Union Square.
DAYTON—The Rike Kumler Co.; Mrs. M. A. K. Heller, art goods, art novelties; 220 Fifth Av.
DECATUR, Ill.—Gushard Dry Goods Co.; H. C. Hill, general buyer; R. Frisch, dry goods, &c.; 315 4th Av.; Wellington.
DENVER—Denver Dry Goods Co.; Miss C. Rossi, millinery; 30 East 22d; Great Northern.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; T. D. Reagan, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 71 West 23d.
DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; T. D. Reagan, sterling silverware, leather goods, stationery, novelties; 71 W. 23d.
DES MOINES—Harris, Emery Co.; Mr. Rosenfield, Miss D. Smith, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; R. E. Jackson, D. J. Levich, hosiery, underwear, (basement.) holiday goods; 308 5th Av.
DES MOINES—Wilkins Brothers Co.; Ira B. Smith, laces, trimmings; 333 4th Av.; Great Northern.
DETROIT.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss E. Maurer, ladies' neckwear, hdkfs; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT.—Newcomb Endicott Co.; F. J. Blaney, flannels; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss A. Donovan, infants', children's wear; 31 Union Square; Holland House.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. W. Mayhew, notions, toilet goods; 31 Union Square.
DUBUQUE—F. W. Stampfer Co.; L. G. Witner, notions; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue.
DUBUQUE—Roshek Brothers Co.; J. J. Roshek, hosiery, knit underwear; C. B. Macauley, notions; 1,133 Broadway; Grand.
EASTON, Pa.—Bon Ton Co.; L. Rosenbaum, hosiery, gloves, knit goods, ribbons, men's furnishing goods; 72 Madison Av.; Hermitage.
ERIE.—Trask, Prescott & Richardson; F. J. Marvin, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway.
ERIE—Erie Dry Goods Co.; P. O. Frier, housefurnishing goods, Miss Osborne, cloaks, suits; 225 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
EVANSVILLE—Lahr-Bacon Co.; H. E. Bacon, Miss A. Becker, ready-to-wear; 20 W. 22d; McAlpin.
FALL RIVER—E. S. Browne Co.; E. E. Lewis, cloaks, suits; Latham.
FERGUS FALLS, Minn.—Leader Department Store; Miss J. Donovan, dry goods, general merchandise; St. Andrew.
FINDLAY, Ohio—C. F. Jackson Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks, leather goods, ribbons, laces; G. A. McClure, ready-to-wear, corsets, muslin underwear; C. A. Fuller, housefurn. goods; McAlpin.
FORT WAYNE.—J. W. Smith Co.; Modelman; ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway.
FORT WAYNE—Wolf & Dessauer; Mrs. B. R. Levi, silks, velvets; 315 4th Av.
FORT WORTH—Burton-Peel D. G. Co.; Miss K. Brooker, millinery; 289 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
GAINESVILLE, Tex.—Teague Bros.; A. Teague, dry goods, ready to wear, shoes, &c.; C. S. Smith, dry goods, ready to wear, shoes, &c.; Sherman Square.
GALLIPOLIS, Ohio—Haskins-Thomas Co.; J. L. Haskins, clothing, furnishing goods; Latham.
GALVESTON—Mistrot & Adoue; Mr. Adoue, dry goods; 820 Broadway.
GRAND RAPIDS—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. W. Miller, notions, laces; G. W. Pope, furn. goods; Miss A. Loughey, women's wear; 1,170 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; J. Traill, hosiery, underwear; G. W. Hampton, notions, toilet, leather goods; 432 4th Av.
HAMILTON, Ont.—J. C. Watkins; A. Ross, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
HARISBURG — Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; Miss L. C. Shaffer, corsets, muslin underwear; 2 Walker.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; A. J. Kline, house furn. goods; 2 Walker.
HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, Jr., dresses; 260 5th Av.
HARRISBURG — Kaufman's Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
HARTFORD — Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. L. Eisenberg, millinery; 621 B'way.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; G. E. Reardon, coats, suits; 200 5th Av.
HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; E. L. Jackson, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway; Park Avenue.
HOUSTON—Foley Bros.; A. Clay, fancy goods; 13 E. 22d.
HUNTINGTON—A. Schlossberg; Mrs. A. Schlossberg, women's ready to wear, millinery, embroideries; York.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Eclipse Merc. Co.; J. J. McCarthy, general mdse.; Imperial.
INDIANAPOLIS—Ogus, Rabinowick & Ogus, Mr. Mandell, Miss Sherwin, millinery; 621 Bwy.
JACKSON, Miss.—S. J. Johnson Co.; S. J. Johnson, Jr., dry goods, &c.; 148 West 23d St.; Marseilles.
JOLIET, Ill.—M. A. Felman; Miss M. Gray, coats, suits; 303 Fifth Av.
JOPLIN, Mo.—Neuman Merc. Co.; G. F. Neuberger, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.; Holland House.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Bros. & Co.; S. Ewing, men's furnishings, hosiery, sweaters; 7 West 22d St.
KANSAS CITY—Berkson Bros. Cloak & Suit Co.; S. Berkson, cloaks, suits; 364 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Spalding

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market contains so many unusual elements that the trade is somewhat bewildered regarding probable future price changes. Monday's Government report indicated by far the largest yield ever produced in this country, but while the prospects of tremendous supplies have created a very bearish sentiment, there is in reality very little actual wheat available with which to do business. The market yesterday declined 1 to 1¾c early in the day under selling on the brilliant crop prospects, but the decline was brought to a sudden halt by the absence of offerings and later the market experienced an advance of 1⅞c to 2¼c, closing at ⅛ to ⅞c net advance. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.19 cost, insurance, and freight. New York spot and No. 2 hard, $1.27⅞ cost, insurance, and freight, New York to arrive; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.12¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.09½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
Sept.	..	..	1.16¾	1.16	99⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last. Year.
Sept.	1.07⅞	1.05⅝	1.07⅝	1.06⅞	1.00½
Dec.	1.06⅛	1.04⅛	1.06⅛	1.07⅛	1.07⅝
May	1.13⅝	1.11¼	1.12⅝	1.12¼	..

CORN.

Prices in the corn market were ⅛@⅜c lower early in the day under moderate selling on the Government report figures, but offerings of cash corn were very light, with little or no pressure from the country, and during the day a firmer tone developed and final quotations were ⅝@⅞c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80½c, lake and rail, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September...	75	73⅝	74⅛	74¼	69⅝
December...	64¼	63⅝	64	63⅝	70⅛
May.....	66¼	65⅛	66¼	65⅝	..

OATS.

The oats market followed much the same course as wheat and corn, prices opening lower and closing firm, with net gains of ⅛@⅜c. The Government report figures were considered bearish, but there was little pressure on the market and shorts were nervous. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 66½c; No. 2 white, 67c; No. 3 white, 66½c; No. 4 white, 66½c; fancy clipped white, 69@74c; ordinary clipped white, 65@68c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September...	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	38⅝	44⅞
December...	40¼	39⅛	39⅞	39⅛	47⅜
May.....	43	42⅝	42⅞	42⅝	..

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was quiet and easy during the first part of the day under moderate liquidation and in absence of more than a quiet demand, but toward the close a firmer feeling developed in sympathy with grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 9,000; estimated for Wednesday, 22,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 7,800.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
September ...	8.15	8.10	8.15	8.15	9.55
October	8.20	8.17	8.20	8.22	9.72
Ribs—					
September ...	9.25	9.15	9.20	9.20	12.50
October	9.20	9.10	9.15	9.15	12.17
Pork—					
September ...	13.90	13.72	13.87	13.90	21.95
October	14.00	13.85	13.97	14.00	21.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was easy during the forenoon under scattered selling prompted by the action of lard and the decline in the cotton market, but toward the close there was a partial rally on covering, due to the rally in lard, and final prices were 3 to 5 points net lower.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
Spot	..	..	5.82@5.95	5.85	
August	5.84	5.83	5.83@5.90	5.86	
September	5.80	5.78	5.77@5.78	5.80	
October	5.79	5.79	5.79@5.80	5.83	
November	5.80	5.79	5.77@5.79	5.82	
December	5.85	5.82	5.80@5.82	5.84	
January	5.93	5.89	5.90@5.91	5.93	
February	..	..	5.95@5.98	5.97	
March	6.07	6.03	6.04@6.05	6.07	

COFFEE.

Tremendous receipts at primary points took precedence over all other features in the coffee market yesterday, and prices were weak and lower. There was further liquidation in September, and that position declined to 6 points under December, after having been selling on an even basis. Early in the day there was pressure throughout the entire list, but toward the close there was a little better demand for the late months, and final prices ranged from 6 to 11 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 46,750 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¼c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	6.38@6.40	6.49
September	6.45	6.37	6.38@6.40	6.49
October	..	..	6.40@6.41	6.50
November	..	..	6.42@6.43	6.51
December	6.46	6.41	6.44@6.45	6.52
January	..	..	6.48@6.49	6.55
February	..	..	6.53@6.54	6.59
March	6.58	6.52	6.57@6.58	6.64
April	..	..	6.62@6.63	6.69
May	6.63	6.61	6.67@6.68	6.74
June	..	..	6.72@6.73	6.79
July	..	..	6.77@6.78	6.84

SUGAR.

Opening firm, unchanged to an advance of 12 points; futures trading continued active throughout the day, with trade interests good buyers, on reports of a better tone in spot sugars and firmness of refined. The market closed unchanged to a net advance of 11 points, with sales for the day 14,100 tons.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
August	..	..	3.75@3.77	3.65
September	3.80	3.75	3.77@3.78	3.68
October	3.82	3.76	3.80@3.81	3.70
November	3.77	3.75	3.75@3.76	3.64
December	3.53	3.51	3.50@3.51	3.40
January	3.30	3.22	3.22@3.25	3.21
February	..	..	3.22@3.25	3.21
March	..	..	3.23@3.25	3.23
April	..	..	3.23@3.25	3.23
May	3.25	3.25	3.24@3.26	3.24
June	..	..	3.26@3.28	3.25
July	..	..	3.29@3.31	3.29

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 64,277 packages; last week, 68,068 packages. Exports for week to Europe, 400 packages; to other countries, 625 packages. The market has advanced from the low point reached early last week. An active out-of-town demand and more export inquiry have been the chief causes of the reaction. Exporters have picked up several thousand tubs of butter here, much of it high-grade stock. At the higher prices ruling at the close trade has quieted down, and exporters are again holding off, and there is some doubt that present values can be long maintained. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 26½@26¾c; higher scoring, 27@27¼c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds, 21½@22c; State dairy, finest, 25½@26c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@23c; renovated, extras, 23@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@23½c; ladle, current make, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 19½c; lower grades, 18@19c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; current make, No. 2, 18½c; lower grades, 16@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 75,038 cases; exports for week, 4,000 cases. Arrivals decreased considerably toward the close, and with a fair movement receivers were able to effect a reduction in the accumulations on side of cold storage. The market continued extremely irregular as to prices. There was pressure to clean up the ordinary and lower qualities, for which comparatively low figures were still accepted. But good to fine qualities ruled firmer, and closed with the tendency in sellers' favor and a better average of sales. A large part of the current supply of Western eggs is selling at a range of 17@20c, with seriously defective lots ranging downward, but higher qualities are commanding better prices, ranging up to 23c for occasional cars of fine Northern candled and graded stock, though exceptional qualities commanding still higher prices. Scarcely anything doing in storage eggs and values uncertain. There are offers to sell prime to choice early packed at a range of 22@23½c. Nearby eggs in light supply and fancy qualities have improved, market closing strong for the highest grades of hennery stock. Fresh gathered extras, per dozen, 23½@23c; extra firsts, 21@22c; firsts, 19@20½c; seconds, 16½@18½c; thirds and poorer, 10@16c; dirties, No. 1, 14½@15c; No. 2 and poorer, 10@14c; checks, choice, dry, 18½@14c; fair to good, 12½@13c; culls and inferior, 8@12c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 32@33c; ordinary to good, 26@31c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 24@31c; Western gathered whites, 23@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 25@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 18@24c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian runner, 24@26c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Twenty-two corporations, with aggregate capital stock of $333,000, were chartered today, including:

Creange & Walter, ornamentations, wearing apparel, household goods, textiles, $100,000; E. E. Huber, H. E. Warncke, H. Creange, 200 5th Av.

Premium World Publishing Co., news agency, premium stamps, printing, $55,000; J. F. Redmond, F. Seider, J. A. Savodel, 127 West 90th St.

Godsol Traders' Corpn., machinery, tools, novelties, motor cars, trucks, $25,000; C. Ettinger, L. J. Rosett, A. Goldberg, 200 West 96th St.

Magneto Film Corpn., motion-picture necessaries, $50,000; C. Garbo, C. Madenian, A. Ostunl, 862 West 4th St.

Queens County Machinery Corpn., metal furniture, fixtures, shelving devices, $20,000; M. Shoop, E. J. Slattery, R. H. Williams, 150 East 35th St.

The Kolox Corpn., physiological, chemical, botanical laboratories, merchandise, drugs, chemicals, $10,000; A. V. Juillerat, F. C. Nickerson, H. Pendleton, Jr., 11 Wall St.

Astor Stable Co., livery, baggage, freight transfer, undertaking, $10,000; A. Stewart, J. H. McKay, J. H. Naughton, 611 Lexington Av.

Metropolitan Sewer Pipe Co., Bronx, brick, lime, cement, ceramics, china, fireproofing material, $10,000; A. F. J., and J. A. Byrne, Jr., 200th St. and Webster Av., Bronx.

Enterprise Retail Profit Coupon Corpn., profit-sharing coupon business, $10,000; S. Telenbaum, L. and M. Sapir, 215 Corona Av., Corona.

Levy Co., artificial flowers, natural feathers, $10,000; F. Weiss, A. and S. Levy, Woodbine Lane, Far Rockaway.

Robert Laurie & Co., motors, engines, machines, cars, engineering appliances, $5,000; M. Schwartz, G. and O. A. Meyerson, 162 West 116th St.

Hellmann Manufacturing Co., underwear, shirts, hosiery, $10,000; B. Naumburg, E. Herman, Lunon Hellmann, 605 West 137th St.

Authorizations. — Mining Products Transportation Corpn., Wilmington, Del., shipping, trading, lighterage, transportation, $100,000; repres., W. A. Mitchell, 141 Broadway, Manhattan. Economy Profit Sharing Co., Wilmington, Del., operate stores for selling merchandise, $1,250,000; repres., E. C. Handwerk, 614 Fidelity Building, Buffalo.

Capital Increases.—The Jones Speedometer, New York, $200,000 to $206,000; Westbury Land Co., New York, $10,000 to $50,000.

Voluntary Dissolution. — The Machanlev Realty and Construction Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 10.—Incorporated here:

Perry Realty Company, Bergenfield, to deal in real estate, $25,000; S. K. C. Hough and C. J. Hough, Bergenfield, and Gilbert Neeley and Charles Scheiber of Jersey City.

Elastic Car Waste Company, Camden, to deal in wastes of all kinds, $250,000; F. B. Birch and A. B. Birch, Philadelphia, and Adolph Ahrens, Jr., and Adolph Ahrens, 3d, Atlantic City.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 10.—Charters filed here:

Sao Paulo Northern Railroad Company, $2,000,000; to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad in Brazil, and to do a general financial business. Norman P. Coffin, W. J. Maloney, both of Wilmington, and Clement M. Egner, Elkton, Md.

Wright Motor Car Company, New York, $300,000; to manufacture, sell, and deal in and with motor vehicles of all kinds, including power boats, motorboats, &c. S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlan, both of New York; Lewis F. Jacobson, Chicago, Ill.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

DOWLING, MICHAEL, (June 20, 1914;) net estate, $211,634; Mrs. Katherine Dowling, widow, gets life estate in residuary estate; Joseph Dowling, son, given $10,000. Assets: Equity, $9,821, in 227 West 70 St., appraised at $25,000; equity, $109,285, in 1,491 Broadway and 202 West 43 St., appraised at $350,000; two lots in Queens Borough, $4,050; four lots at Douglas Manor, L. I., $2,200; deposits, $6,227; household goods, $2,462; auto, $1,000; notes, $7,063; stock and bonds, $116,172. Largest holdings were 600 shares Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., $54,675, and 300 shares Niagara Falls Power Co. common, $46,500.

FARINA, PATRINA, (April 24, 1914;) net estate, $2,500; relatives beneficiaries. Assets: Laundry plant at 204 East 107 St., $7,882; personalty, $60; cash, $200. Debts were $4,083.

HORTON, JAMES M., (further details elsewhere.) Assets: Premises at Middletown, N. Y., $3,233; equity in premises at Middletown, N. Y., $988; equity in premises at Middletown, N. Y., $2,696; premises at Highland and Greenwood Lake, N. J., $4,000; property at Yonkers, $84,000; realty owned by decedent in New Jersey is mentioned but not appraised in the report; deposits, $88,186; household furniture and clothing, $1,000; jewelry, auto, and other personalty, $950; mortgages and notes, $109,581; insurance, $8,712; stocks, $1,120,195; bonds, $1,643,43. Largest single holding of stock was 171 shares J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co., par value $100, appraised at $619,875. Other large stock holdings were: 200 shares Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. preferred, $21,400; 3,200 shares Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R. R. pref., $224,000; 440 shares American Sugar Refining Co. pref., $48,840; 100 shares New York & Harlem R. R., $35,000; 500 shares Valley R. R., $56,500; 874 shares American Telegraph & Cable Co., $43,700; 42 shares Fussell Ice Cream Co., $2,520. Among bond holdings were: Nassau Electric R. R., $20,238; Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co., $49,847; Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., $21,425; Rock Island, Arkansas & Louisiana R. R., $21,928; corporate stock of the City of New York, $103,872; New York State bonds, $27,859; Railway Steel Spring Co., $23,174; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway, $18,404; Denver Gas & Electric Co., $32,123; Virginia Railway, $24,820; New York Telephone Co., $54,002; Wilkes-Barre & Eastern Railway Co., $27,709.

KNABE, HENRY, (Dec. 23, 1914;) net estate, $127,856; Mrs. Augusta Knabe, widow, given life interest in entire estate and at her death the remainder passes to Anna L. Lange and Augusta M. D. Knabe, daughters; assets, 116, 118, 120, and 122 White St., appraised at $79,000; 206 West 98th St., $21,000; equity, $2,105, in 241 South St., appraised at $16,500; deposits, $17,383; notes, mortgages, and personalty, $6,154; stocks, $8,445.

MILLER, ELIZABETH H., of Morristown, N. J., (March 22, 1914;) taxable in New York, personalty and jewelry, $4,547; net, $4,315; value of entire estate not disclosed; George MacCulloch Miller, husband, beneficiary.

PALMER, MILES W., (April 10, 1914;) net estate, $11,889; Arthur M. Palmer, son, received $8,944; Luella A. Palmer, daughter, $2,944; assets, realty at Haverstraw, N. Y., $8,750, deposits $3,466, personalty $368.

SULZER, MAX, (Jan. 18, 1910;) net estate, $5,981; widow, daughter, and a brother beneficiaries; assets, deposits $2,019, insurance and personalty $4,638, stocks $1,960.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:05|Sun sets..7:05|Moon sets..7:26

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:50	8:03	1:52	1:58
Governors Island..	8:17	8:28	2:20	2:31
Hell Gate	10:07	10:18	4:09	4:11

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 10.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, Aug. 1.
SS Czaritza, Archangel, July 26.
SS Newton, Gibraltar, July 29.
SS San Guglielmo, Naples, July 28.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Aug. 7.
SS Volga, St. Lucia, Aug. 2.
SS Eliopoli, Difdelio, July 24.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, Aug. 4.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, Aug. 7.
SS Colorado, Brunswick, Aug. 7.
SS Morenl, Lisbon, July 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Minnehaha	London	July 31
Maraval	Grenada	July 30
St. Stephen	London	July 24
Rhodesia	Marseilles	July 25
Thessalonlki	Patras	July 27
Hathor	Havre	July 25
Quebra	Liverpool	July 27
Goodwood	Barry	July 24
Cressington Court	Bordeaux	July 28
Vitalia	Rotterdam	July 27
Communipaw	Rotterdam	July 27
Mimosa	Manchester	July 27
Justin	Para	July 30
Mariana	Demerara	Aug. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

Strathtay	Lisbon	July 28
Seaconnet	Gothenburg	July 27
Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 5
Zacapa	Santa Marta ..	Aug. 4
Minas Geraes	Para	Aug. 1
Stephano	Halifax	Aug. 10
Comus	New Orleans ..	Aug. 7
El Occidente	Galveston	Aug. 6

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 4
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Riouw	Amsterdam	July 29
Auchendale	London	July 30
Alliance	Cristobal	Aug. 7
Zulia	San Juan	Aug. 7
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 10

DUE SATURDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Aug. 4
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Saxon Monarch	London	Aug. 2
Harrovian	Havre	July 30
Brantford	Leith	July 31
Bellington Grange	Bordeaux	July 30
Gregory	Para	Aug. 2

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Taormina, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Caracas, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Wagama, Montevideo.	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Almirante, Jamaica ...	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frankby, Montevideo..	2:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo ..	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Prins Willem I., Haiti.	2:30 A.M.	5:00 P.M.
Mundale, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Egda, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans..	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Lapland, Liverpool....	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santiago, Havana.....	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tivives, Jamaica.....	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon.....	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hellenes, Argentina...	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Patria, Marseilles.....	——	3:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan..	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville..	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Siglo, Galveston....	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guiana, St. Thomas..	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Corozal, Santiago.....	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Paul, Liverpool...	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Duca d'Aosta, Naples..	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Borde'x..	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's..	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana.....	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan....	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Havana.....	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneel, Jamaica.	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lapland, Antwerp.....	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Canopic, Naples.....	——	10:00 A.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana.....	——	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans..	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston....	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa....	——	1:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London...	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 10.

SS Zulia, San Juan to New York, was 886 miles S. at noon 9th.
SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, was 506 miles S. at 7 P. M. 9th.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles N. of Key West at noon.
SS San Marcos, Mobile to New York, was 40 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Radiant, New Orleans to New York, was 65 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Florida, Tampico to New York, was 10 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 63 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Caloria, Tuxpam to New York, was 50 miles W. of Key West at noon.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 66 miles S. E. of Southpass at 6 P. M.
SS Huron, Mobile to New York, was 150 miles E. of Mobile Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 231 miles S. at noon.
SS Sibiria, Port Antonio to New York, was 660 miles from New York at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 132 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Hohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 35 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Ionic, at Marseilles, Aug. 5.
SS Photina, at Marseilles, Aug. 5.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, Aug. 8.
SS Daltonhall, at Rotterdam, Aug. 8.
SS La Campine, at Rotterdam, Aug. 8.
SS City of Delhi, at Suez, Aug. 9.
SS Hortensius, at Montevideo, Aug. 7.
SS Jethou, at Montevideo, Aug. 7.
SS Drumcliffe, at Montevideo, Aug. 9.
SS New York City, at Bristol, Aug. 6.
SS Shimosa, at Manila, Aug. 9.

Sailed.

SS Verona, from Naples, Aug. 2.
SS Luciline, from Gibraltar, Aug. 8.
SS Mariana, from St. Thomas, Aug. 6.
SS Bellgrano, from Valparaiso, Aug. 9.
SS Stampalia, from Naples, Aug. 4.
SS Tanate, from Batavia, Aug. 4.
SS Indraghiri, from Yokohama, Aug. 9.

Passed.

SS Othello, New York for Hull, passed Dover.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Chicago, and at 11 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 14, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 18, SS Thessalonlki.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 10, SS Ryndam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Frederik VIII., and at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Taormina, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 14, SS Duca d'Aosta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Siberia..Aug. 12
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Island, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via San Francisco)—Matar..Aug. 13
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle) —Yokohama Maru.....Aug. 15
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Merionethshire .....Aug. 16
Hawaii (via Seattle)—Hilonian.....Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....Aug. 16
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia .....Aug. 20

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 15; Shanghai, July 17; Kobe, July 21; Yokohama, July 22—which arrived per steamer Yokohama, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 6, and are due in New York today.

CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH
STRS. ROSEDALE & CIMBRIA today leave West 129th St., 9:30; West 23d St., 10:15; Battery, 10:45; Coney Island, 6; Rockaway, 5. Excursion tickets 50c.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 29, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, at 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—1st Lt. M. Sanderson, Dental Surgeon, after arrival in United States, and upon expiration of leave granted, will proceed to Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, reporting to Commanding Officer thereof for duty relieving 1st Lt. W. H. Chambers, Dental Surgeon who, being relieved, will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Dept.

1st Lt. W. A. Squires, Dental Surgeon, after arrival in United States, and upon expiration of leave granted, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty, and by letter to Commanding Officer, Central Dept. relieving 1st Lt. H. G. Voorhies, Dental Surgeon, who will proceed Ft. Barrancas, Fla., reporting to Commanding Officer thereof, for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dept.

1st Lt. C. de W. Deyton, Dental Surgeon, after arrival in United States, and upon expiration of leave granted, will proceed to Fort Williams, Me., reporting Commanding Officer there for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Eastern Dep.

Following dental surgeons, after arrival United States and upon expiration leave granted, will proceed to Station specified after their names, and report to Commanding Officer thereof for duty, and by letter to Commanding General, Southern Dept.; 1st Lts. J. F. Feely, Douglas, Ariz., and J. W. Scovel, Fort Sill, Okla.

Capt. G. J. Holden, 18th Inf., upon expiration of leave will report to Commanding General, Western Dept. for assignment pending the arrival of 24th Inf., when he will join that regiment.

1st Lt. B. M. Batley, Field Art., is assigned to the 3d Field Art., Sept. 13, and on expiration of leave, will be assigned to a battery by his regimental commander.

Capt. Nelson E. Margetts, 6th Field Art., relieved from duty at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 24, and will then return to West Point, N. Y., resuming duties at United States Military Academy.

Major C. E. Keerper, Med. Corps, relieved duty at Texas City, Texas, and will repair to this city, reporting to Division of Militia Affairs for instructions and assignment to duty as inspector-instructor with sanitary troops of organized militia.

Capt. J. B. H. Waring, Medical Corps, relieved from duty at Ft. Logan, Col., effective at such time as will enable him to go on transport from San Francisco for Hawaii about Oct. 5, and will report to Commanding General, Hawaiian Dept., for duty.

Capt. A. C. Read, Inf., unassigned, assigned to 12th Inf., Aug. 23, and upon arrival in this country and expiration of leave will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander.

1st Lt. S. M. Williams, Cav., recently promoted from 2d Lt., 1st Cav., assigned 11th Cav., and upon expiration of leave will be assigned to a troop by regimental commander.

Orders June 18, transferring 1st Lt. R. McT. Pennell, 5th Field Art., to 2d Field Art., Sept. 1, amended so as to transfer him as indicated, Oct. 1. Lt. Pennell will proceed to join 2d Field Art., as indicated in paragraph cited.

Orders June 18, assigning 1st Lt. John J. Lund, Field Art., to 1st Field Art., Sept. 1, amended to assign him to 1st Field Art., Oct. 1, and will join that regiment under order cited, and upon arrival in Hawaiian Dept.

Leaves: Capt. J. L. Dewitt, Q. R. M. Corps, Aug. 12, to Aug. 21, 1st Lt. H. C. K. Muhlenberg, 2d Inf., extended 10 days; Capt. A. M. Shipp, Inf., 15 days.

Navy.

Lt. R. C. MacFall, the Raleigh, to San Diego; Lt. C. C. Soule, the San Diego, to the Raleigh.

Junior Grade Lt. C. Q. Wright, Jr., the Columbia, to the Ozark.

Ensign W. D. Lamont to the North Carolina.

Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy from Assistant Naval Attache, Paris, France, to Naval Med. School, Washington, D. C.

Boa'n W. P. Simmons from receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., to Naval Station, Guam.

Pay Clerk A. C. Kozlowski from the South Dakota to receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.

A. Pay Clerk H. Lawson, receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash., to the South Dakota.

Movements of Vessels.

Arrived—Neptune and Rocket at Norfolk Yard; Sandoval at Rochester; Tennessee at Philadelphia; Saturn at Mare Island; Eagle at Mole St. Nicholas; Albany at Portland, Ore.

Sailed—Prometheus, St. George, Pritchett, for Dutch Harbor; Lamson, New York Yard for Charleston; Apache, Newport for Iona Island; Quiros, Shanghai for Ningpo; Dubuque, Boston for Newport; Reid, Key West for Charleston, and the Culgoa, Newport for New York.

The Bailey, now at Norfolk Yard, will not proceed to New Haven, Conn., as originally intended, but will return to Annapolis upon completion of repairs.

Spend
Saturday
in
Saratoga
Special
$3.50
Round Trip
Tel. Spring 9400.
Hudson Navigation Co.

S. S. "MANDALAY"
Moonlight Sail Up-the-Hudson Every Evening.
Leaving Battery 7:30 P. M., West 181st St. 8:30 P. M. DANCING FREE.

DAY TRIPS Week Days and Sundays
To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.
25 Cts. EACH WAY
EXTRA TRIP
Lvs. W. 131st St. 9:30 A. M.
" Battery Pier 10:30 A. M.
" Atlantic Highlands 5 PM
Ret. to Battery only 7 P. M.
Saturday Afternoons.
Leave Battery 2 P. M.
Tels.: Pier, Morn. 4399. Broad 179-3283.

Delightful Afternoon Trip
to Bear Mountain Park
or WEST POINT
Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift
Str. "Robert Fulton"
Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. 61 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant.
Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

"The World's Pleasure Grounds"
GLEN ISLANDS
Every seaside amusement; fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Alt Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9:45, 11:15 A.M., 2:30, 3:30 P.M. East 24th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT
MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY
Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Reduced Rates.
Steamers Lv. daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St., 5:30 P. M.; West 131st St., 6 P. M. Telephone 9226 Spring.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.25
Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25.
Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 200 Broadway, N. Y.
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Write for illustrated Folder.

RAILROADS.
N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS. Sundays, Holidays. See ads. or agents.

To Boston
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Fall River Line
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
Leave New York,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Wilson Estate Property, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, Sold as Site for Sixteen-Story Commercial Structure—$200,000 Dyckman Deal—Builders Buy Ten Lots on Washington Heights.

Reported sold on several occasions during the past couple of years, the residence and property of the late Richard T. Wilson, on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, was finally disposed of yesterday to a building syndicate as a site for a sixteen-story commercial structure.

About $3,000,000 is involved in the transaction, making it one of the largest of the year. The purchaser is the 511 Fifth Avenue Company, incorporated at Albany last week and represented by Stoddard Mark. Among others interested in the corporation are Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum, who have been active builders and operators in the Washington Heights apartment house section.

The new structure, plans for which have been prepared by York & Sawyer, will be built by the Columbus Circle Construction Company. It is to be called the Guaranty Building, as the Guaranty Trust Compdny will occupy under a long-term lease the banking floor basement and first floor.

The plot fronts 62 feet 11 inches on Fifth Avenue by 108 feet on Forty-third Street and 123 feet on the southerly line.

For the operation the Prudential Life Insurance Company has agreed to make a loan of $1,250,000 to run for a term of twenty years, acting as both a building and permanent loan. The work of tearing down the old mansion and private stable on the property will begin at once, and it is expected that the new structure will be ready for occupancy in June, 1916.

The plans have been arranged to meet the requirements of the Guaranty Trust Company, which will rent the banking floor basement and first floor under a twenty-year lease. Negotiations are also reported for several other floors. The property is assessed for taxation purposes for the present year at $1,000,000 with the improvements, the assessment on the land alone being $1,000,000.

The property was transferred yesterday to the 511 Fifth Avenue Company for a consideration of $1,200,000, the company giving a mortgage of $1,150,000.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, conducted all of the negotiations, the sale, lease and mortgage. Stoddard & Mark represented the purchasers as attorneys, and James A. Edwards represented the Wilson Estate as their counsel.

$200,000 Dyckman Deal.

The Alliance Realty Company, W. H. Chesebrough, President, has sold the plot 150 by 100 on the north side of 214th Street, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue. The purchasers, the H. M. Construction Company, (Messrs. Herman & Minskoff) will erect on the premises two five-story apartment houses, each seventy-five feet in frontage, of the most modern type. The entire operation will amount to about $200,000. Arrangements have been made with F. A. Snow for a building loan, and it is expected that Andrew J. Thomas will be the architect.

Most of the building in the Dyckman tract has centred around 207th Street and has been west of the elevated subway structure. However, the sale of this property for immediate improvement and the recent sales for improvement of property on 212th and 213th Streets by the City Investing Company, and the sale by Max Marx of property on 215th Street, all situated east of the subway, indicates that the builders and owners in this section are commencing to realize the possibilities of this area of unimproved land lying so convenient to transportation.

This is the third plot in the Dyckman district which the Alliance Realty Company has resold for a profit in the last two years. Arnold, Byrne & Baumann were the brokers in the transaction. The H. M. Construction Company is just completing a building operation on the corner of Valentine Avenue and 188th Street.

Syndicate Buys Ten Lots in Fort George Section.

One of the largest recent sales in the Fort George section of the Heights was reported yesterday by George V. McNally, who sold to a building syndicate for Mrs. Gertie A. Gorman a plot of ten lots for immediate improvement.

The property involved comprises a frontage of 125 feet on the south side of 190th Street and a similar frontage on the north side of 189th Street, beginning 325 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue.

The buyers will form a new company for the improvement of the lots with four five-story apartment houses, each covering a frontage of 62.6 feet. The sale of the property is the first since 1872, when the father of the present seller acquired the land from Alfred N. Lawrence.

Although this is the first improvement on the block, a number of five and six story apartments are in course of construction in the immediate vicinity. M. S. & I. S. Isaacs represented the buyers.

Investor Increases West End Avenue Holdings.

Charles Noller has increased his holdings on West End Avenue by the purchase of 849, a five-story flat, on a lot 24.6 by 100, located between 101st and 102d Streets. A. M. Gleises, the seller, has held title to the property since 1904. Mr. Noller owns the adjoining property, a similar structure, and now controls a plot 49.9 by 100 feet.

Resale on Bradhurst Avenue.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, have resold to Frank Merklee 25 Bradhurst Avenue, a five-story flat, on a plot 40 by 55 by irregular, located near 142d Street. W. J. Huston & Son negotiated the sale.

Tenement Property Deals.

An investor has purchased from Wolf B. Bornstein of Brooklyn 133-135 East 100th Street, a six-story new-law house with stores, on plot 37.6 by 100.11, adjoining the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue. The seller acquired the house in February, 1913.

Bronx Sales.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, in conjunction with O'Hara Brothers, has sold for Elvie S. Wachenheim and Jessie E. Sempter the lot 25 by 100 feet on the west side of Briggs Avenue, sixty-six feet south of 196th Street. The buyer, K. A. Zimmerman, will improve at once with a store building.

Ten Brooklyn Flats.

Excavation has been started for ten apartment houses to be erected by the Rose Building Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., on the entire block located on the south side of Myrtle Avenue, from Epsilon Place to Delta Place, Brooklyn. Plans for this operation were filed by Maxwell A. Cantor recently.

Long Island.

Goldschmidt & Macdonald have sold for the Adams Realty Company to Percy Heineman a plot on Lafayette Place, 75 by 156, at Woodmere, L. I. The purchaser will improve the property by building a cottage for his own occupancy.

The Whitestone Realty Company has sold three lots at Kenmore, Whitestone, to Michael De Renzie of New Rochelle.

King S. Jones of Manhattan has purchased from William E. Keeling the plot 32.6 by 150 on the south side of Twentieth Street, 267 feet east of Eighth Avenue, Whitestone.

Private Dwelling Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a term of years for the estate of Russell Sage, 35 East Sixty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 16.8 by 100, to Robert G. Hutchins, Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce.

Real Estate Notes.

Joseph A. Coon, formerly with S. Osgood Pell & Co., is now associated with N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc.

William H. Mills, who was located for some years at 503 Fifth Avenue, has become associated with S. Osgood Pell & Co. Mr. Mills is a member of the Real Estate Board of New York and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

7th Av, 301 to 305, n e corner of 27th St, 77.10x70x76.7x77.9, three five and one four story tenements and stores; Oceanic Investing Co. against Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue Realty Co. et al.; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $163,259.05; taxes, &c., $1,492.09; stayed by order of court.

Pinehurst Av, S20, s w corner of 180th St, 112.8x50x109.1x50.1, five-story flat and stores; Alonzo Co. against Dinloe Holding Co. et al.; Oscar Hamman, attorney; R. L. Luce, referee; due, $16,999.84; prior mtg $65,000; to the plaintiff for $70,905.

78th St, 63 East, n s, 122 ft w of Park Av, 17x102.2, four-story dwelling; R. S. Clark against I. L. Rytenberg et al.; Verplanck, P. & F., attorneys; Benno Lewinson, referee; due, $38,019.01; taxes, &c, $1,566.50; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By Samuel Marx.

89th St, 70 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8, four-story dwelling; M. M. Marks against L. H. Abenheimer et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; A. M. Levy, referee; due, $25,378.90; taxes, &c., $300; adjourned sine die.

By Joseph P. Day.

68th St, 67 West, n s, 106 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x100.5, five-story dwelling; New York Savings Bank against A. C. Keene et al.; J. A. Dutton, attorney; Maurice Simmons, referee; due, $26,029.30; taxes, &c., $1,245.45; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

1st Av, 43, w s, 77 ft s of 3d St, 25x100, five-story tenement and stores; Eberhardt Schmidt against Amelia Neumeyer et al.; F. B. Chedsey, attorney; E. H. Ayram, referee; due, $26,327.65; taxes, &c., $677.51; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

100th St, 204 East, s s, 102 ft e of 3d Av, 28x100.11x irregular, five-story loft building; E. P. Arnold against E. L. Karner et al.; Oscar Lowenstein, attorney; S. S. Norton, referee; due, $26,201.88; taxes, &c., $247.77; to the plaintiff for $22,550.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Elsmere Place, 772, s s, 95 ft e of Prospect Av, 42.4x48.10, two-story dwelling; Nathan Himowich against C. V. Moore et al.; M. M. Himowich, attorney; Warren Leslie, referee; due, $1,800.57; taxes, &c., $200; to Kate Maguire for $3,550.

By James J. Donovan.

Webster Av, 2,508, e s, 240.11 ft of s e corner Fordham Road, 50.2x119.8x50.3x121, 2-story building and vacant; Church of Our Lady of Mercy against M. J. Smith et al; Amend & A., attorneys; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $12,920.31; taxes, &c., $337.45; adjourned to Aug. 27.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

48th St, 220-8 West, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.6x100.5, four-story theatre; Union Estates Co. against Adlon Construction Co. et al; Elsman, L. C. and I., attorneys; Samson Lachman, referee; due, $77,189.89.

By Daniel Greenwald.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, 5-story tenement and store; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Annie Moore had on July 1, 1913, or since; leasehold; Winslow, K. and B., attorneys.

By Henry B. Ketcham.

Canal St, 67 to 71, n e corner Allen St, 50x54.6, two 5-story brick tenements and stores; also

65th St, 170 West, s s, about 128 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, 5-story tenement; right, title, &c.; L. D. Livingston against S. A. Krulewitch et al.; L. H. Levin, attorney; Henry B. Ketcham, receiver.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Prospect Av, 1,095, w s, 40 ft n of 166th St, 40x100, six-story flat and stores; W. F. Johnson against Crown Operating Co. et al.; Arthur Knox, attorney; J. R. Rubin, referee; due, $5,708.43.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Park Av, 1,002, 1,004, and 1,006, for a 12-story brick apartment house, 107.2x140; Penlo Realty Co., 119 West 40th St. Martin Samuels, President, owner; Emery Roth, 119 West 40th St, architect; $450,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

135th St, 237 West, to a five-story tenement; Michael Pizapis, owner; Otto L. Spannhake, 13 Park Row, architect; $5,000.

240th St, s e corner of Martha Av, two-story and attic brick dwelling, 25x87; H. Maxwell Failing, 412 East 240th St, owner; C. Cobban, 4,286 Park Av, architect; $5,400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, 25, w s, 90.6 ft n of centre line of 143d St, 40.3x55.1; Cornelius V. B. Burrell to Frank C. Berklee, 320 West 145th St, (mtg $18,000,) Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

CANNON ST, w s, 175 ft n of Broome St, 25x100; Fannie Kletzky to Aaron Segal, 169 Hewes St, Brooklyn, (mtg $34,997.71,) Aug. 1; attorney, Louis Moss, 26 Court St, Brooklyn $100

KING ST, 39, n s, 247.8 ft e of Varick St, o. l. 25.9x100; Anna H. Ahrens to John Wichelus, 36 3d Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $20,000,) July 30; attorney, James Boyd, 135 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, w s, 16.8 ft s of 131st St, 16.8x74.10; Eliza J. Williams to Florytte E. Rickaby, 9 Washington Place, Borough of Queens, (mtg $4,500,) March 15; attorney, Charles F. Sharrott, 449 East 149th St..$100

ORCHARD ST, 23, w s, 17.5x79.3, also strip, begins 120 ft n of Canal St, and 79 ft w of Orchard St, runs n 56.8 x w 23.2 x s 56 x e 23.1, to beg.; Abr. J. Dworsky to Dee Holding Co., 5 Beekman St., mtg $25,000, July 26; attorneys, Strauss & D., 5 Beekman St. $100

1ST AV, 1,209, w s, 50.5 ft n of 65th St, 25x92; Stephaine Lewitus to Chas. Gronich, 162 East 107th St, all liens, July 2; attorney, Anton Gronich, 300 Broadway..$100

5TH AV, s e corner 43d St, runs e 108 x s 25.5 x e 15 x s 37.6 x w 123 to Av x n 62.11 to beg—all of; 43d st s s, 108 ft e of 5th Av 15x25.5—½ part; 43d St, s s, 123 ft e of 5th Av, 10x100.5—1-3 part; M. Orme Wilson et al, exrs. and trustees, Richard T. Wilson, to 511 5th Av Corp., 128 Broadway, mtg $1,150,000, Aug 6; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $1,200,000

75TH ST, 240 West, s s, 220 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; John H. Judge, ref., to May G. Falconer Sanford, 103 East 73th St. Aug. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

112TH ST, 318 E., s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; 112th St., 320 E., s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Clara Klingenstein to Lawrence Cioffi, 247 E. 11th St, mtg $40,000, July 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

113TH ST, 122 East, s s, 100.8 ft e of Park Av, 17.10x100.11; Annie Bernstein to Max Altman, 122 East 115th St, (mtg $55,000,) Aug. 10 ..... $1

115TH ST, 6 and 8 West, s s, 125 ft w of 5th Av, 50.6x100.11; William E. Smith, Jr., to Harry H. Jackson, 957 Tiffany St, (mtg $44,000,) Aug. 2; attorneys, Goldsmith, R., M. & B., 35 Nassau St $1

118TH ST, n s, 76 ft e of Pleasant Av, 24.2x100.11; Anton Klubrik to Wilhelmina, his wife, 503 East 118th St., mtg $18,000, all title, Aug. 6 ..... $100

119TH ST, 115 West, n s, 207 ft w of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Jacob Zweig to Louis Knemerer, 1,841 Mohegan Av, (mtg, $14,000,) Aug. 6; attorney, M. Stein, 46 Cedar St. $100

119TH ST, 40 West, s s, 478 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Ida Golden, Shenandoah, Pa., to E. Ellsworth Livingston, Little Falls, N. Y., (mtg $10,000,) May 14; attorney, Frank M. Gordon, 257 Broadway $100

122D ST, s s, 118 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11; Edw. S. Boylston to Mary E. Rapp, 5 East 129th St, Aug. 5, b. and s.; attorney, Benjamin W. Moore, 258 Broadway....$1,130.41

126TH ST, 73 West, n s, 126 ft e of Lenox Av, 17x99.11; Charter Construction Co. to Seymour Realty Co., 25 Broad St, quitclaim, (mtg $9,500,) Aug. 6; attorneys, Kurzman, F. & G., 25 Broad St. $100

178TH ST, 600 West, s w corner of St. Nicholas Av, (1,351 to 1,359,) 100x94.11, (foreclosure Aug. 5;) Edgar H. Rosenstock, referee, to Brendau Realty Co., Inc., 3,600 Broadway, (mtg $158,000,) Aug. 9; attorneys, L. & C., 35 Nassau St. $25,000

Bronx.

BROADWAY, 5,727, w s, 62x180; Elliott L. Harvyhurst and another to Francis Bacon, Jr., 135 East 39th St, (mtg $10,000,) Aug. 5; attorneys, Worcester & N. V. & S., 30 Broad St. $1

CLAY AV, 1,311, w s, 25x irregular; Adelheld Greite to William T. Coogan, 441 East 170th St, Aug. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n s, 50 ft. w of Quincy St, 25x100; Joseph Bancher to Adele M. Harrington, 1,478 Vyse Av, (mtg $5,500,) July 21; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

JACKSON AV, 600 to 602, s e s, 50x105; John J. Hynes, referee, to Public Bank of New York, 89 Delancey St, July 30; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St....$1,000

LOT 33, map Hunter Estate; Circiaco Ruotolo to Maria G. Petrulia, 647 Morris Av, Aug. 9; attorney, Simon Parducci, 337 East 149th St. $800

LOT 97, map W. F. Duncan; John Bruccoli to Felica Bruccoli, 854 East 217th St, (mtg $4,500,) Aug. 2; attorneys, Spitz & B., 35 Nassau St. $1

LOTS 39, 40, 4 and 41, block 3, map Morris Park; also

LOT 36, block 55, same map; Adele M. Harrington to John R. Peterson, 1,562 Crotona Park East, (mtg $1,050,) Aug. 9; attorney, E. N. Polak, 587 Tremont Av. $100

MORRIS AV, e s, 25 ft s of 162d St, strip 1x50; Arthur R. Bell to Sara Campbell, 439 West 123d St, Aug. 6; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av. $1

NEWTON AV, w s, being Lots 14 and 15, Block 2, map of Sheridan & Segrave, 24.5x irregular; Mary V. Sheridan to Sven A. Johnson, 504 West 131st St, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

PERRY AV, 2,978, e s, 25x94; Corporal Realty Co., Inc., to Etta Crowley, 245 Fort Washington Av, et al, Aug. 2, (mtg, $5,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

VYSE AV, 1,159, w s, 20x100; Abr. Weiss to Hirsh Feinberg, 156 Monroe St, June 1; attorney, M. H. Wartzal, 110 East 59th St. $1

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 314 ft s of Tiffany St, 39x90; Arthur N. Geigerich, referee, to Susan McV. Hemenway, Windsor, Vt., Aug. 5; attorney, George Waddington, 37 Wall St. $22,000

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 275 ft s of Tiffany St, 39x90; Charles W. Sinnott, referee, to same, trustees, Aug. 5; attorney, same, ... $22,000

169TH ST, 457 East, 40x98; Louis De Vos to Isidore Simon, 470 21st St, Paterson, N. J., Aug. 3; attorney, Henry Wolff, 299 Broadway $1

169TH ST, 457 East, 40x98; Raphael R. Murphy, referee, to Isidore Simon, 470 21st St, Paterson, N. J., June 23; attorney, M. Wolff, 299 Broadway $8,800

169TH ST, w s, 63.5 ft n w of Fox St, 30x irregular; also plot begins s e corner of Lot 21, Block 471, map of part of Fox estate, 30x s — x e 20.11; 152d Street Construction Co. to Richard C. Maslen, 2,312 University Av, Aug. 9, (mtg $2,200,) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

233D ST, n s, 50 ft e of Hill Av, 50.8x114; Land Co. C. Edenwald to Elizabeth Mullen, 263 West 153d St, July 20; attorney, Elizabeth Mullen, 263 West 153d St. $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 73.11 ft n of 104th St, 18x50; Lillian S. Shaver to Meyer Abraham, 17 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, 1 year 6 p. c., Aug. 9; attorney, Maxwell Wyckoff, 277 Broadway $500

MOTT ST, n w corner of Hester St, 49.10x62.8; Michelina Mangiere to Stephen Guardino, 8,222 19th Av, Brooklyn, July 31, due July 31, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. G. Stabile, 41 Park Row $1,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 43d St, 62.11x —; 43d St, s s, 108 ft e of 5th Av, 15x25.5, ½ part; 43d St, s s, 123 ft e of 5th Av, 10x100.5 ⅓ part; 511 5th Avenue Corporation to M. Orme Wilson et al, executors, 3 East 64th St, Aug. 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,150,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, Aug. 6, prior mtg $1,250,000, due May 1, 1917, 6 per cent.; attorney, same..... $300,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Harris Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, prior mtg $1,550,000, due as per bond, Aug. 9; attorney, same.. $100,000

107TH ST, n s, 195.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x111.11; 4th St, s s, 156.3 ft w of Avenue D, 56.3x98; David Kohn to Sarah Kohn, 569 West 150th St, Aug. 9, due as per bond; attorneys, Fischer & R., 115 Broadway..$6,500

39TH ST, s s, 95.3 ft w of Lexington Av, 19.10x98.9; County Holding Co. to Columbia Trust Co., trustee, 60 Broadway, Aug. 9, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T. 100 Broadway $27,000

63D ST, s s, 130 ft e of Madison Av, 18x100.5; County Holding Co. to Union Mortgage Co., 100 Broadway, Aug. 9, 3 years; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway..... $40,000

70TH ST, n s, 255 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Sarah A. Punderford to New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway, Aug. 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $18,000

112TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Lawrence Cioffi to Anna Esposito, 320 East 112th St, Aug. 1, prior mtg $40,000, due as per bond, (2 mtgs, each $2,600;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,200

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2,181, w s, 21x94.5; Sarah Sibbald to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Aug. 6, install., 5½ per cent.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

CLAY AV, 1,311, w s, 25x irregular; Wm. F. Coogan to Adelheid Greite, 1,311 Clay Av, Aug. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$2,700

LOT 74, map Van Nest Park; Henry Burning to Wm. H. Deady, 2 St. Nicholas Terrace, Aug. 27, 1913, 1 year, 6 per cent.; attorney, M. F. McGoldrick, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn $1,100

PROSPECT AV, s e s, 627 ft n e of Samuel St, 33x150; Eliz. A. Kelly to Joseph Espaunberger and ano, 651 E. 230th St, prior mtg $9,500, Aug. 6, due Feb. 6, 1916, 6 per cent.; attorney, Robt. E. Bergman, 148th St. and 3d Av. $1,300

Bronx Assignments of Mortgages.

N. Y. Investors Corporation to Title Guarantee & Trust Co. $9,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PARK ROW, 168 and 170; Artistic Sheet Metal Works, Inc., against Morris Goldstein, lessee and contractor $227

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Baisley Av, 25x100; Samuel Gruber against Patrick Sheridan, owner; Rudolph Hall, contractor, ... $103

19TH ST., 205 and 209 West; Herrmann & Grace Co. against Wyanoke Realty Co. et al., owners and contractors, (renewal)..... $1,805

SAME PROPERTY; A. Periman Iron Works against same, (renewal)..... $6,914

SAME PROPERTY; Terah Mahaney & Munro, Inc., against same, (renewal)..$1,500

38TH ST, 21 and 23 West, Henry Feldman against A. B. S. Co., Inc., and Albert Maisen, owners and lessees; John Pereiman, contractor; M. Goldblum, sub-contractor...$150

Bronx.

200TH ST, s w corner of Valentine Av, 62.5x112.5; John Posillipo against Catherine Carney, owner and contractor $100

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

PARK AV, 560 to 566; Vermont Marble Co. against Colony Club et al., July 15, 1915, (by bond) $3,218

35TH ST, 214 and 216 West; Weiss & Co., Inc., against National Bible Institute et al., Oct. 6, 1914 ..... $125

Bronx.

LAYTON AV, n e corner of Waterbury Av; Andrew J. Swanson against Rosie Kirchien et al., July 31, 1915 ..... $155

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 98 ft n of 169th St, 48x140; Lanigan Bros., Inc., against Roseff Realty Corporation et al., July 29, 1915.$316

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 388 ft n of 169th St, 60x140; Lanigan Bros., Inc., against Roseff Realty Corporation et al., July 29, 1915 ..... $450

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

5th Av and 43d St, s e corner, 62.11x108x irregular; 43d St, s s, 108 ft e of 5th Av, 15x 25.5, ½ part, and 43d St, s s, 123 ft e of 5th Av, 10x100.5, 1-3 part; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York loans Five Eleven Fifth Avenue Corporation, (a sixteen-story commercial building, 3 payments) $300,000

Same property; Prudential Insurance Company of America loans same, (a sixteen-story commercial building) $1,250,000

Bronx.

Bryant Av, w s, 149.9 ft s of Home St, 50x 112.8; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Vyse Building Corporation, to erect one five-story apartment, (10 payments) $35,000

Bryant Av, w s, 100 ft s of Home St, 49.9x 109.2; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans Vyse Building Corporation, to erect one five-story apartment, (10 payments) $35,000

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

ARTISTIC ALL-YEAR HOME

Overlooks the Water—Actual Riparian Rights

CONVENIENT COMMUTATION TO N. Y. CITY

$7,000. Easy Terms to Suit

Responsible Purchaser

R. F. Barnes
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1522—Cort.

Spacious, well built home of 10 rooms and 2 baths on extensive shaded grounds, 100 by 217 feet, in most select neighborhood, established social centre. Central hall. Large living room with huge old-fashioned open fireplace, dining room, butler's pantry, and well fitted kitchen on the first floor.

Four fine master bed chambers, tiled bath, linen room and clothes presses on second floor. Three bed chambers, bath on third floor. Separate entrance porch; large veranda. Every modern convenience; absolutely pure drinking water, electric light, parquet floors, beamed ceilings, walls beautifully panelled in hard woods; convenient to country club, golf, ideal outdoor and water sports. Send, call or telephone for photograph.

From Actual Photograph.

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Only 29 Minutes from Municipal Building on

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Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.

Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1.

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NEW ROCHELLE and vicinity

Unique HOMES large and small

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE

Prices unusually attractive

Several desirable exchanges offered—for Farms, Country Places and N. Y. City Properties.

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Best residential park, 12 rooms, 3 baths, large piazza; two-car garage, man's room; spacious grounds, shade trees, abundant shrubbery; price $21,000; might rent.

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Residence Properties—Sale or Rent

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for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

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New stucco House, 10 rooms, 3 tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice.

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LARGE GOWANUS WATERFRONT BANKRUPTCY SALE

Bulkheaded. Improved. Deep Water.

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N. Y. Rep., GLENN K. CARVER, 61 B'way.

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For sale, each suitable for gentleman's country place. 30 miles from New York on D., L. & W. Fertile, cleared land; elevation 400 feet. No buildings. Electric light, good water. Half a mile from express station at Mountain Lakes. D. WALTON, 30 Church St., New York.

IF YOU HAVE $100

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32D STREET & MADISON AVE.
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Five-Story Elevator Building.

$4,000 A YEAR AND TAXES.

Size, 25x95; corner light, show windows; two store floors and three office or showroom floors. Building in first-class condition.

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Hilltop Farm

With Crops, Stock, Tools, $2,200.

Delightfully situated, 1,000 feet elevation; pure, clean, crisp air, health in every breath; 18 acres productive fields, remainder wood and pasture; 120 bearing apple trees; comfortable 6-room house, barn, wagon shed, poultry house; ideal place for poultry and fruit; if taken now you get pair horses, 3 head stock, poultry, wagons, machinery, tools, and all crops. Price for all only $2,200, easy terms. A real bargain. Photo of residence and all details Page 36, Strout's Farm Catalogue 38. Write today for your free copy. E. A. STROUT FARM AGENCY, Station 1098, 47 West 34th St., New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Elevator Apartments

THE HETHERINGTON
571 Park Ave., S. E. Cor. 63d St.
8 Rooms and Bath.....$1,800

THE VAN CORTLANDT
71 E. 96th St., N. W. Cor. Park Ave.
7, 8, 9 Rms., 2 Baths, $1,000-$1,400

THE VONDEL
171 East 83d St.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $540-$570

THE MELBA
424 Central Park West, 1 W. 102d St.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $840-$1,000
Non-Elevator.

THE RUTHERFURD
175 2d Ave., N. W. Cor. 11th St.
Opposite St. Mark's Church.
7 & 8 Rooms and Bath, $900-$1,200

3 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH
2 Rooms and Bath, Studio.....$660

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 EAST 42D ST.
CORNER MADISON AVE.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

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SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Bway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

The Roxborough

251 West 92d Street,

N. W. Cor. Broadway.

A modern Apartment Building, combining the latest advances in fireproof and soundproof construction, with every possible convenience.

Apartments of 6 to 8 Rooms, with Large Foyer, 2 Baths.

Southern and Eastern Exposure.

Rentals $1600 to $2100.

Ask for illustrated booklet showing floor plans.

LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.,
165 Broadway. Telephone, 7475—Cort.

HUDSONIA

79th St. & Riverside Drive,
315-321 West.

An apartment house of the highest class. Thoroughly modern and comfortable in every detail. Rooms conveniently arranged. Choice residential section. Subway, car and bus lines almost at door. Resident management.

6 & 7 Rooms. $840 to $1,100.

OFFICE ON PREMISES.
Tel. 9171—Schuyler.

LIDO HALL

Cathedral Parkway at 7th Av.
(N. W. Corner)

6-7-8-9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths

Rentals $1,000 to $1,700.

Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof. Block to "L" or Subway. Car and bus.

Representative on premises, or

W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.
Tel. Cort. 1633.

7 and 8 Rooms & Bath

$60 TO $80.

Elevator, hall service, steam-heat.

1 West 102d St., Cor. Central Park West.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO.,
30 East 42nd St.

FAIRVIEW COURT,

High-Class Elevator Apts.

8131 Broadway at 134th St.

4-5-6 Rooms.

Rents, $420 to $720.

3 Rooms (front), $60

4 Rooms, $65

5 Rooms, $70

New fireproof elevator house, fine location; near subway and "L" stations.

55 West 95th St.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 72d St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

38 WEST 59TH STREET

FACING PARK.

Sublet; Summer rates; half price; handsome furnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath. Leases now being made from Oct. 1st.

2 WEST 83RD STREET

Corner High-Grade Elevator House

OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.

Duplex Apartment, 9 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200. Also 6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,200.

GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

57th St., 322-328 West.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

8 Elegant large rooms; block to Broadway, "L" and sub. stations; most convenient part of city; unexcelled service. $1000

Naughtin & Co., 2,650 B'way. River—1146.

BIG CONCESSIONS.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 & 6 ROOMS, $40 & $60; 3 & 5 W. 104th St.
5 & 6 ROOMS, $45 & $50, 40 W. 127th St.
4, 5, & 7 ROOMS, $35 to $60, 30 E. 128th St.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.

Apartment of 2 rooms and bath; also one 8 rooms and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

9 Rooms and 3 Baths

RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.

Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.

WELLSMORE,

77th St. and Broadway.

Open Evenings.

J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.

299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
Tel. 1481—Murray Hill.

STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF.

125-127 WEST 58TH ST.

7 ROOMS & BATH, $1200-$1600.

5-Room, 1st Floor, Physician's Apt., $1200.

STANDARD ALL NIGHT SERVICE.

Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

Phone 1300 River, or 1854 Columbus.

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE WE

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Thunder showers were general in the Ohio Valley, the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and there were also local showers in New England and at a few widely scattered places in the Central West. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Moderate temperatures continue east of the Rocky Mountains, while to the westward they are still high, ranging from 92 to 112 degrees over interior districts.

There will be thunder showers Wednesday in the eastern lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and the east portion of the West Gulf district, continuing Thursday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States.

In the upper lake and eastern lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

It will be somewhat warmer Thursday in the West Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and Western Tennessee.

A tropical disturbance was apparently central a short distance east of Dominica, Windward Islands, moving in a west-northwest direction, at 4 P. M. Tuesday. It was apparently of considerable energy, although none of the land stations have thus far reported any high winds. The disturbance was first noted Tuesday morning, and advisory warnings were at once issued by radiograph and telegraph.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Wednesday and Thursday will be gentle to moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate northwest to north; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except east of the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Wednesday; probably showers by night over west portion. Thursday, partly cloudy.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	75	67	4 P. M.	80	80
6 A. M.	77	66	6 P. M.	80	77
9 A. M.	81	70	9 P. M.	77	74
12 M.	84	76	11 P. M.	76	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 73; for the corresponding date last year it was 79; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 68, at 8 P. M. it was 75. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 5:50 A. M. Humidity, 71 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.94 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

3:45—235 West 111 St., Bertha Hersch-man ..... Loss Slight

4:35—74 Norfolk St., Gussie Nitzberg ..... Slight

6.50—772 8 Av., Mary Devlin ..... Slight

10:05—812 E. Houston St., Jacob Bloom. Slight

10:10—242 W. 19 St., E. Swellard ..... Slight

P. M.

12:20—557 W. 37 St., Rohe Bros. ..... Slight

1:30—Front of 410 Riverside Drive; William Horn ..... Slight

1:50—218 Mott Av., Henry Ramsey ..... Slight

3:20—2 228 Valentine Av., S. Bergen .. Slight

5:25—225 E. 106 St.; Isadore Schneider. Slight

7:00—428 E. 48 St.; Henry Haas ..... Slight

9:00—196 7 St.; Morris Partick ..... Slight

9:30—292 Stanton St.; Max Goldberg .. Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement, 10 A. M., Aug. 10, as patrol. 4th gr.: H. H. Wagner, assigned to 5.

Transfer and assignment, 4 P. M., Aug. 11: Lieut., F. J. Kunle, 167, to 148.

Temporary assignments: Surgs. P. F. O'Hanlon, 11 S. D., in charge 9 S. D., in addition to his own, 11 days, 6 A. M., Aug. 11; E. H. Fiske, 21 S. D., in charge of 16 S. D., in addition to his own, 20 days, 6 A. M., Aug. 19; Lieut. J. W. McCormack, 149, to command 148, 13 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 10; Sergt. B. F. Byrne, 278, to Tr. Sch., 26 days, 9 A. M., Aug. 9; Patrol. W. J. Blanch, 1, and T. J. Weber, 26, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 8; A. Cava, 15, and A. Romer, 99, to D. B., 20 days, noon, Aug. 11; J. M. Cudley, 42, and to H. Grace, Mar. Div., to C. O., duty in office of Chief Insp., 5 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 12; W. Powers, 150, to D. B., 1 day, 12 P. M., Aug. 9.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Surgs. P. J. Schoenenberger, 9 S. D., 11 days, 6 A. M., Aug. 11, to be deducted from vacation; P. J. Murray, 16 S. D., 20 days, 6 A. M., Aug. 19, vacation. With half pay: Capt. J. L. Falconer, 6, 10 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 28; Sergt. C. Hemley, 155, 26 days, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 12. Without pay: Patrol. A. Phair, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 8; T. F. Appel, 82, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 10; C. W. Stevens, 172, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 10.

The following are granted permission to leave the city for the purpose of attending the Training Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., from 12:01 A. M., Aug. 10, period of time indicated: Capt. J. L. Falconer, 6, 8 days; Lieut. J. A. Howard, 156, 14 days.

Sergts. J. W. McCoy, 61, 15 days; J. L. McNulty, 65, 15 days; C. Hemley, 155, 2 days; C. Stilson, D. B., 15 days.

Pull pay while on sick report: Inspr. H. Cohen, 11 I. D., 5 P. M., Aug. 2, during disability, Patrol.—J. Wolf, 5, from 12 P. M., Aug. 2; W. H. Croughan, 15, 12:35 P. M., Aug. 5, to 12 P. M., Aug. 6; E. C. Fleischer, 26, 12:01 A. M., July 3 to 12 P. M., July 9; F. C. Fick, 61, 8:36 A. M., Aug. 4, during disability; F. McCarren, 69, 12:10 P. M. July 11, during disability.

Reprimanded: Patrol.—E. F. Ryan, 145, (improper patrol;) W. S. Stokely, 153, (absent from post in lunch wagon;) W. L. Young, 156, (absent from post, coming from lunch room;) E. McEnaney, 161, (absent from post without being properly relieved;) J. H. Boyle, 167, (failed to promptly proceed to post, in police livery stable;) M. Reilly, 274, (while attached to 161,; (absent from post, in an office;) J. Hummel, 274, (while attached to 156,) absent from post and precinct, in restaurant.)

Charges dismissed: Sergt.—J. Scully, 6, (failed to enforce discipline.) Patrol.—G. A. Stoffers, 35, (failed to signal;) J. O'Donnell, 148, (while attached to 144,) (improper patrol;) E. Schreyer, 154, (absent from post in drug store;) A. Scheiber, 160, (improper patrol;) A. E. Goss, 278, (improper language to citizen and pushed him).

Restored to duty: Patrol.—M. Gerry, 149, 8:58 A. M., Aug. 7.

Suspended without pay: Patrol.—M. Gerry, 149, 9:05 A. M., Aug. 7.

Appointed, Special Patrol.—With the Dept. of Water Supply, Gas and Elect., Aug. 9: C. W. Rennie, M. H. Hagerty, H. J. Padden, and W. J. Chin.

Fire Department.

Dismissed: Fire. (2d grade) F. Gentsch, Eng. 1, (absent without leave,) 8 A. M., Aug. 10.

Penalties imposed: Fire. (1st grade) R. B. Ness, H. & L. 20, (conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, absence without leave,) eight leaves withheld; Eng. of Stmr. C. J. Dougherty, Eng. 20, (absence without leave,) two leaves withheld.

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report at School of Instruction tomorrow at 9 A. M. for a period of thirty days for test as prescribed by rules: C. L. Walter, Eng. 15; D. Farf, Eng. 17; W. C. Butts, Eng. 33; W. G. Stanton, Eng. 36; J. J. Smith, Eng. 47; R. L. Dawson, Eng. 55; F. W. Koster, Eng. 76; M. J. O'Keefe, Eng. 91; J. F. De Poe, Jr., H. & L. 26; R. J. Dunn, Eng. 202; F. F. Yought, Eng. 224; F. C. Schneider, Eng. 89; T. L. Dowling, H. & L. 9; F. P. Stewart, H. & L. 11; R. E. Balcom, H. & L. 14; L. R. Dallier, H. & L. 18; E. J. Walsh, H. & L. 20; W. F. Rave, H. & L. 45.

The following will report to Fireman 1st gr. A. J. Muir, at the 7th Regt. Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice at 10 A. M. tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; J. T. Foote, Eng. 18; W. J. Mertens, Eng. 24; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholz, Eng. 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, Eng. 56; Geo. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 79; J. J. Dressler, Eng. 88; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 218; P. J. Metzger, Jr., Eng. 231; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; C. Charous, Eng. 258; T. S. Richards, Eng. 227; F. Erganzlinger, Eng. 237; F. M. Munn, Eng. 244; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Klein, Eng. 263; H. Brenner, Eng. 268; E. J. Woolley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.); E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149; W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 35; J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. Muth, H. & L. 45; R. G. Frazer, H. & L. 80; A. T. Cole, H. & L. 107; J. Miller, No. 3, H. & L. 115; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 187; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148.

Special leaves, without pay: Lieut. E. B. Murphy, Eng. 13, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 13; Fire. 1st gr. H. R. Bartels, Eng. 76, 36 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 15; Fire. 1st gr. J. Dugan, Eng. 13, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Aug. 14; Fire. 2d gr. G. F. Norton, Eng. 211, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 14.

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial contains pictures of the latest battlefields—scenes of victory and defeat, the terrible modern engines of destruction at work on sea and land and in the air; the personalities uppermost in the war news, the life of non-combatants under war conditions in many regions, the picturesque and notable localities brought into notice as the battle lines swing back and forth: On all news stands, ten cents. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Vacation playground at P. S. 55, the Bronx, has been discontinued on account of poor attendance.

The Bureau of Buildings of the Education Board will reassign to duty five of the draughtsmen who were granted leaves of absence without pay owing to lack of work, but who will now be employed, as funds have been made available for the alteration of certain schools in the Bronx in the "Gary experiment."

Josiah H. Pitts will submit to the Board of Education today a statement of the administration of the fund for providing lunches to needy school children.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the naming of Associate City Superintendents Haaren and Shallow and Director Davis as a Board of Examiners for non-competitive classes in the education department. It has also approved the naming as institutional examiners of Hobart H. Todd for the New York Parental School and Mary N. Leonard for the Manhattan Truant School.

Pupils in P. S. 89, Brooklyn, where the Gary plan is being tried, will open this morning a vegetable market to be run by the mothers of the neighborhood. The vegetables were raised by the children on a plot of land opposite the school.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination for inspector of foods (milk) has been ordered. The subjects are duties and experience. The duties are to inspect milk and all conditions and methods surrounding its production, distribution and sale, including the inspection of dairies, creameries, and pasteurization plants, to instruct farmers and dealers in the improvement and correction of conditions found to be contrary to the regulations of the Health Department. Candidates must have had particular experience in dairying or other equivalent experience. The age limits are 21 to 45 years. The usual salary is $1,200 a year.

United States.

The commission invites attention to the fact that for the open competitive examination for chief engineer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, for which applications may be filed at any time, the maximum age limit has been changed from 45 to 50 years, so that hereafter applicants for this examination must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fiftieth birthday on the date of the examination. Information in regard to the examination is contained in Form 1,250, which, together with the proper application form, may be obtained from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board, Custom House, New York.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

GREENE, JENNIE DUTTON; $100,000; equally between two sisters, Alice Dutton Atwill, and Kate Dutton, and her nephew, William Justin Dutton; sisters also receive all jewelry, silver, and personal articles; a sister-in-law and a cousin are each left $5,000. Residuary estate goes equally to sisters and nephew.

HUTTON, HENRIETTA; Henry A. Hutton of this city, but temporarily residing at Pau, France, has applied in the Surrogate's Court to be appointed administrator with the will annexed of the estate of his mother, Henrietta Hutton, who died June 31, 1914, at Biarritz, France, leaving an estate of $250,000. The petitioner states that John L. Cadwalader and Charles E. Strong, named as executors in the deceased's testator, said that it is therefore necessary to have an administrator appointed.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

COLUMBUS AV, 251, store and basement; Daniel Buckley to Abraham Toorans, 505 West 135th St, 4 years from Dec. 1, 1916; attorney, D. L. Podell, 42 Broadway..$2,000

7TH AV, 227, all; Louise Wernert to Paul Nocilla, 227 7th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1914 ..... $1,800

5TH AV, s e corner of 43d St, all; Five-Eleven Fifth Avenue Corporation to Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., 140 Broadway, from completion of building to May 1, 1926; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $75,000

3D ST, 410 East, all; Ardolas Co. to Frank Schechter, 1,565 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1915..... $1,800

11TH ST, 126 and 128 West, all; Gertrude M. Briggs to Hy. H. Holland, 361 West 27th St, 8 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Benjamin Weiss, 874 Broadway..... $13,500

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,819, store, &c.; William J. Diamond to George I. Robinson, 102 Brook Av, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, S. Honig, 280 Broadway..$420 to $480

MAPES AV, n w corner of 180th St, store, &c.; Tommaso Giordano to Carrie Seehof, 741 East 181st St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St..... $1,200 to $1,340

ST. ANN'S AV, 309, store, &c.; Herman Elsasser and another to William L. Kantor, 143 East 139th St., 4 years and 10 months from July 1, 1915; attorney, Sigmund Honig, 280 Broadway..... $1,080 to $1,200

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LA FONTAINE AV, e s, Lot 6, between 179th and 180th Sts; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Emma L. O'Connell et al., (amended foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, A. Weymann.

RIDGE ST, e s, 80 ft s of Broome St, 20x100; Eugene Lamb Richards, trustee, against David Jacobs et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips, Mahoney & Wagner.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 30; Frank Gens & Co. against Ella Frankel, indiv. and ex'x, et al., (partition;) attorney, M. A. Rabinovitch.

89TH ST, 257 West; Tenement House Department of the City of New York against Seligman Manheimer et al., (action to declare lien;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

71ST ST, 432 and 434 East; John J. Hearn Construction Co. against Leissner Realty Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Cross & Connolly.

112TH ST, 9 East; Henry Parsons against Terbor Improvement Corporation et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. E. Godfrey.

194TH ST, 148 West; Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the City of New York and Its Vicinity against Pauline Abeles et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. P. Foster.

131ST ST, 240 West, and property in Queens County; Miriam C. G. Varian against Alfred W. Kiddle, indiv. and ex'r, et al., (partition;) attorney, A. H. Scoble.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way, N. Y. 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

MONEY ADVANCED ON RENTS. Apply JACOBS & GEMANSKY, real estate and insurance, 140 East Broadway.

129th, 106 West.—A handsome three-story and basement house, from October 1st, $900.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 55 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 18th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

JAMAICA BUSINESS PROPERTY 60x100. Located on Fulton St., near Jamaica Theatre; terms to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply to John Distler, 9 Miller Place, Brooklyn.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Real Estate Wanted.

Your property carefully managed by woman with 19 years' experience in apartment houses; reasonable rates; references. Rush, 560 West 180th St.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

A manufacturer of kindred hardware lines has about 500 square feet of space to sublet to manufacturers' agents; telephone connection, shipping and warehousing facilities; located in the heart of the hardware district; office equipment furnished if required. Address, stating nature of business and names of firms represented. X 355 Times Annex.

19th St., 441 East.—Stable, 30x88, 5 stories and basement; 100 stalls; room for 90 wagons; will give long lease; rent reasonable. ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Private office or desk room, Liberty Tower, 24th floor; light, airy stenographer's office. 55 Liberty St., Room 2,410.

To let part of office, 9x18. Inquire Room 1708 215 4th Av. after 1 P. M.

25 West 61st.—Beautiful parlor floor, dancing studio, business, music school; electricity. Phone Plaza 1972.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A Very Pretty Cottage.—Front and back porch; handsome bathroom, with enamel bedroom; mission beamed ceiling; dining room, with elegant electric dome; parlor, (open fireplace;) on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $200 cash; balance easy. Baldwin, 128 Times Downtown.

POULTRY FARM,

$3 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm; 6-room house; full cellar; range, tubs, &c., in kitchen; near large town; good markets, factories, &c., few minutes from station and trolley to beautiful harbor; boating and fishing; one hour from city. C. Jones, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

At Ocean Beach, Fire Island.—Excellent Summer hotel property; large frontage on Great South Bay; with water rights; splendid shore dinner location for the right man; price reasonable, terms easy. Ocean Beach Improvement Co., Bayshore.

HUNTINGTON.—Old-fashioned country home 5 acres, house, 12 large rooms, conveniences; outbuildings; lots of fruit and shade; near station; good neighborhood; bargain, $7,500; terms. Theodore S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Seven-room house, improvements; 35 minutes out; easy terms; direct from owner. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of formar prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey. (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

NO. 1—96 acres, good lands; buildings in good condition; plenty of fruit; immediate possession; price $4,000; $2,500 cash, balance on mortgage. No. 2—90 acres, fair buildings; price $2,500; $1,500 cash, balance on mortgage. Write at once for particulars. These farms are cheap, good land; near store and school. Don't write unless you have the money to buy. EUGENE COWELL, Glen Gardner, N. J., R. D. 1.

155 free, clear building lots for sale; 50 minutes from New York, seven miles from Paterson; land high and rolling, fronting on clear, sparkling lake and two roads, surrounded by beautiful homes; only short walk to station; water, electricity, telephone; are offered in bulk at bargain price to close an estate. Attorney, 181 Times.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new; 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J.

Cranford houses and bungalows, $100 cash; $20 to $80 monthly covers princ. and int.; 7 rooms, sewer, hardwood floor, steam heat, open fireplace, sleeping porch; $8,000 up; near station. Com'tn, 10½c.; a few for rent. Cranford Estates, 29 Liberty St., New York.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms; modern in every way, and on a large plot of ground; write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Attractive, modern 10-room house; large plot; a sacrifice; easy terms. Photographs and particulars of Owner, 720 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Owner offers for rent to responsible party fine old residential property, beautifully located, mile from station; particulars by mail. A. D., F 276 Times Downtown.

Beautiful ten-room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view; high elevation on large plot; fully furnished; cost $13,000; will sacrifice for $6,500. H. C. LOCKWOOD CO., Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

New seven-room house, all improvements, near station, $3,600; small amount cash. Owner, W. G. Van Ness, Little Falls, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
Secretary, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Must sell township timberland, Maine, 28,000 acres; value increasing; income paying; investor's opportunity. Owner, Box 843, Gorham, Maine.

Real Estate Wanted.

Bungalow wanted, commuting distance from New York, well constructed; no heat except grate fires; good plumbing; plenty shade; send photograph. Thibou, 32 High St., Montclair.

To rent house; six to seven rooms and bath, electric light, modern improvements; not over 40 minutes' commuting distance from Manhattan. Address L 289 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Money to loan or rent; do you need cash to pay taxes and interest? Call on me. Peck, 261 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Unusually large, attractively furnished three-room apartment, near Gramercy Park; completely furnished; service if desired. 144 East 22d St.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE, with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L."—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 8970.

SUMMER RATES.

THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 99th St., near Broadway. 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'n'ette, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

AT RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 84TH, north corner, No. 120.—Eight, ten all light, outside rooms, beautifully furnished, to let two or more months; reduced rent. Call, address STEWART.

BIG CONCESSIONS.

Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 and 6 rooms and bath, 3 and 5 West 104th.

SUBLET.

Three rooms and bath. HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

THE CLEVELAND, 126 to 130 East 24th Street, 9 rooms and bath, well arranged; rents, $800 to $1,200. Apply to Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, No. 84 William Street.

40th St., 34 East.—Very attractive 2 rooms, alcove, bath, and kitchenette. Apply to GEO. R. READ & CO., 3 East 35th St.

Lexington Av., 1,235, corner 84th St. 6-7 large rooms, steam, electric light, parquet floor, hall service; $50 up.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS, A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

West Side

EMPIRE COURT, 311 West 95th St.

Very light,	4 rooms, bath, $45 up
All Night	5 rooms, bath, $50 up
Elevator,	6 rooms, bath, $60 up
Telephone, &c.	7 rooms, bath, $70 up

GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 Nassau St.

A five-room apartment, all large rooms, in one of the finest elevator buildings on the Heights, to sublet at reduced rate and new lease for coming year; immediate possession. DU BOIS & TAYLOR, Broadway and 146th St.

THE LANGHAM.

72d to 74th St. and Central Park West.

10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4950.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

New York City.

CHILDREN UNDER 11 will find a country Summer school within city limits at exceptionally moderate terms. Phone 397 Kingsbridge or write Miss Friedrich, Riverdale on Hudson, New York City.

Staten Island.

TERRA MARINE INN BY THE SEA, HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISLAND. 100 elegant rooms with and without bath. shower baths.

Four tennis courts, baseball grounds, BATHING, GOOD FISHING. Excellent cuisine. Beautiful location. SPECIAL RATES TO FAMILIES. Write for booklets.

THE EVELYN LODGE.

Charming family hotel of highest order; grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

AQUEHONGA LODGE.

Delightful Winter home, accessible to city; arrangements can now be made for Fall or Winter, 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, porches; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y.—Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms, with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

Long Island.

THE HALL,

GLEN COVE, L. I.,

within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References. TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

BELLE HARBOR, L. I. BAY VIEW LODGE.

Montauk Av.—High-class accommodations; boating, bathing, and fishing; Rockaway Park station.

SEA GATE, L. I.

THE RAEVIEW, Manhattan Av., formerly 228 Madison Av., Coney, 1808.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH, East Orange, N. J., Corner Arlington Av. and William St. 20 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.

Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to beautiful East Orange, with its oiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons for only $25 per week; take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

THE HILLSIDE, MONTCLAIR, N. J. Large, shady grounds; spacious piazzas; tennis court; open all year. B. R. Snyder, Proprietor.

Connecticut.

WHITE BEACH HOTEL, on water's front, overlooking Niantic Bay; electricity and modern improvements; half-mile bathing beach; table first class.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

90th St., 129 West.—Six large, light rooms and bath; open plumbing; entire building completely done over this Summer; one block from "L" or subway; $34 and up.

20th St., 422 West.—Splendid neighborhood; unobstructed view; seminary grounds opposite; fine air and light; select tenants; no children; 5 rooms, bath, $35-$39.

BROCKHOLST, 101 WEST 85TH. Apartment from 4 rooms and bath to 8 rooms, two baths; rents, $900 to $1,500. Telephone Schuyler 4774.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 66th St.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45, and one at $60.

94th St., 319 West.—Handsome 5-7 room apartments. Supt. on premises.

93d St., 307 West.—8-room apartment to sublet; all light rooms.

180th, 660 West.—Elevator apartments, 5, 6, 7 rooms, $45 to $70.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished Apartment Wanted.—Lease from Oct. 1, 5 rooms, near elevated and Park, between 66th and 145th Sts.; $37.50 to $45; give full particulars. E. L. Brown, 100 Hudson St.

Three bedrooms, about $1,100. Write A. Freydberg, 8 Alexander Av., Arverne, L. I.

Furnished.

Wanted—Two or three room furnished apartment, Sept. to June, Manhattan or Brooklyn; refined couple; state terms. M 58 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; excellent board optional; other rooms.

West Side

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Attractive rooms; newly decorated; excellent board; table guests; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room, suit particular people.

72D, 269 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; Summer rates. Telephone 8061 Columbus.

72D, (near Riverside Drive.)—Will accommodate a few refined people. 2380 Columbus.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; table board; individual table; $10 up.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; table board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor, dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Nerce Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST. The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 128 West.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private baths; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—First-class accommodations; gentlemen, couple; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

92D, 7 WEST.—Comfortable room; refined private family; breakfast, dinner; $10; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 140 WEST.—Beautiful large front rooms, suitable two; adjoining bath; excellent meals.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, small rooms, refined house; home cooking; moderate; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GENTLEMAN, (30,) desires board, first-class private home with young people; permanent; price is no object, but real home comforts; refinement; social inclinations essential; write full particulars. M 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN wishes furnished room, with board; private family preferred; convenient to west side elevated; can furnish references. H. Traub, 451 Greenwich St.

YOUNG Southern couple (no children) want board with private family; must be in town or in close commuting distance; state rate; references exchanged. H. J., S 16 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Attractive, single rooms; cool, clean, quiet; telephone; select house.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, clean rooms; $3 weekly up.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

68TH, 223 EAST.—Doctor's new house; large rooms; all improvements; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Select rooms, private baths; steam, electricity, telephone; references required.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

28TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $

OSBORNE TO STAY, SAYS WHITMAN

Sing Sing Warden Will Not Be Disturbed Till His Experiment Is Fully Tested.

NO THOUGHT OF OUSTING HIM

Riley's Authority Simply General Power of Superintendent's Office.

ORR NOT AFTER THE PLACE

Has Better Office as Governor's Secretary—Church Club Praises Osborne.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—"I have no intention of removing Thomas Mott Osborne from the Wardenship of Sing Sing Prison," said Governor Whitman in answer to the direct question by THE TIMES correspondent as he alighted from the train arriving late tonight from Plattsburg. "My mind is not different on the subject now from what it has been at any time. Warden Osborne is trying out a new plan of prison management, and it has been my purpose from the start to let his plan have a fair trial."

The Governor could not see why so much commotion had grown out of what he considered to be nothing. Superintendent Riley had performed certain acts, which were his right. Whether Warden Osborne liked them or not, it was within his superior's province to have them executed. The Governor made it plain that he had no intention of disturbing Superintendent Riley, and, further, that it was never in his mind to make William Orr, his private secretary, Superintendent of Prisons. Mr. Orr has a better place now, and gets a bigger salary, with fewer annoying details to look after than he would have if he were made Superintendent of Prisons.

The Governor said the Sing Sing imbroglio, if it could so be described, was not referred to during his visit to Cliff Haven or Plattsburg. His trip to Plattsburg was planned long before the clash occurred between Superintendent Riley and Warden Osborne. He had promised to visit the Catholic Summer School and Clinton Prison several weeks ago, and was simply fulfilling his promise.

HIGH PRAISE FOR OSBORNE.

Church Club, After Hearing Warden, Wires Governor to Keep Him.

Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing was praised and applauded last night by about 400 prominent residents of Dobbs Ferry and vicinity at a meeting gotten up by the Men's Club of the Greenburgh Presbyterian Church to hear an address by the Warden. The meeting was held on the church lawn, and Dr. Robert Deniston of Dobbs Ferry presided.

The audience applauded frequently as Mr. Osborne told of the work he has been doing at Sing Sing and of some of the reforms he hoped to accomplish. He carefully avoided any reference to the recent controversy with State Prison Superintendent Riley. At the conclusion of his address he invited the audience to ask questions, but a man who had helped to organize the meeting said that he felt "satisfied that the Warden was doing noble work" and that no questions were necessary. Others agreed. A resolution was adopted unanimously making Mr. Osborne an honorary member of the Men's Club.

Another resolution, unanimously adopted, put those present on record as favoring Osborne's regime at Sing Sing, and it was voted to send a telegram to Governor Whitman urging him to retain Warden Osborne in office for the work he has done and hopes to do.

The only statement in his speech which those in the audience thought referred to the persons who the Warden has recently charged tried to discredit his administration by crooked methods was an assertion that "it is a pity that we haven't got all of the thieves inside of the prison."

Warden Osborne returned to Ossining shortly before midnight in his automobile. Before leaving he was asked by reporters if he had had any word from Governor Whitman concerning the recent quarrel over the management of Sing Sing, but Mr. Osborne said he did not think it wise for him to discuss the subject.

MUST HONOR SPLIT TICKETS

Commerce Commission Upholds Right to Check Baggage Through.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision today abrogated the proposed rules of railroads, which would have prohibited the through checking of baggage and sale of through parlor or sleeping car tickets on combination railroad tickets used in connection with joint fares from junction points.

For years travelers from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other trunk line territory going to points in the South and Southeast have checked baggage through to destination and have secured through Pullman car accommodations on combinations of tickets or split transportation to and from the gateways to Southern and Southeastern territory. The Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads proposed to abolish the practice for protection of their joint fares to conserve their revenues.

The rules were to apply to combinations of all forms of tickets issued by the roads and by their Southern connections to and and from the gateways involved, but were aimed mainly at combinations involving the use of mileage books of Southern railroads or Southeastern Passenger Association interchangeable mileage exchange orders which effect lower fares than the published joint through fares.

The commission held that no railroad receiving the equivalent of its full local fare to the junction, whatever the character of transportation accepted by the connecting line, may lawfully withhold provision for incidental services universally in demand. Commissioner Harlan dissented, saying the majority action permitted evasions of the through fare.

YEAR'S TRADE SUMMED UP.

Final Official Returns Show Trade Balance of $1,042,008,725.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The final footings of official returns from all ports on foreign business for June, and the complete fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, show that imports fell off during the year by $219,755,917. The increase in value of exports for the year as compared with the previous fiscal year was $386,494,440. The trade balance in our favor for the fiscal year was $1,042,008,725. The large increases in June in the various lines of exports is shown in the following summary:

	1914	1915.
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	$32,872,355	$30,478,641
Foodstuffs in crude condition and food animals	11,047,074	25,954,226
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	20,075,216	46,394,585
Manufactures for further use, in manufacturing	31,755,039	40,242,472
Manufactures ready for consumption	58,070,674	110,376,849
Miscellaneous	285,102	10,698,278
Total domestic expts.	$154,105,460	$264,145,051

The item of "miscellaneous" which increased over the business of 1914 embraces the horse and mule exportations for the month. Horses were shipped abroad to the value of $8,003,419, and mules to the value of $2,542,302. The value of horses shipped to Europe during the entire fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, and embracing ten months of the war, was $64,046,534, and of mules $12,726,143.

The trade balance for last week fell off more than $10,000,000 from that of the previous week. It was only $15,943,455, as compared with $25,975,871. Exports were $48,239,737 and imports $34,294,282. Duties collected amounted to $3,432,077, of which there was collected at the Port of New York $2,535,329. Cotton was exported during the week to the amount of 37,484 bales, making the total export since Aug. 1, 1914, 8,548,051 bales.

MRS. VOLLMER SUES MAJOR NOW IN WAR

Granddaughter of Clyde Line's Founder Asks for a Commission in Germany.

NAMES SHIP'S MANICURIST

Captain Vollmer, Formerly of Garden City, Has Been Promoted and Decorated with Iron Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 10.—Through the filing here of an order issued on Saturday by Supreme Court Justice Callaghan in Brooklyn, appointing a commission to take testimony in Germany, it became known that Mrs. Ethel Clyde Vollmer, a daughter of William P. Clyde, the capitalist and son of the founder of the Clyde Line, is suing for divorce from a Major in the German Army.

Miss Clyde was married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, on Oct. 14, 1907, to Ernst Gottfried Vollmer, at that time a Field Captain in the German artillery. They lived for several years on the Jaegerallee, Potsdam, and in March of 1914 they came to the United States and leased a large house in Third Street, Garden City. Their two sons—Wilhelm P. C., aged 6, and Goetz G. C., aged 4—were with them.

In September of last year Captain Vollmer left New York and said he was going to the front. Since that time, according to Mrs. Vollmer's statement, she has received a number of letters from her husband, the last one on Jan. 19, 1915, in which Vollmer said he had been promoted to the rank of Major and had received the order of the Iron Cross.

On Feb. 5 Vollmer was served by publication with notice of his wife's suit for divorce. The papers show that Emma Steffen, who, in 1914, was a manicure on the liner George Washington, is named as co-respondent. She is believed to be in Germany, according to the statement made to Justice Callaghan by Cullen & Dykman, of 2 Wall Street, Mrs. Vollmer's counsel, in their request for the order for the appointment of the Commission.

The counsel for Mrs. Vollmer also told the Justice that their client relied almost entirely for information upon her sister-in-law, Anna Vollmer; Clara Morchardt, formerly a stewardess on the George Washington, and Molitor, a barber on the same ship. These three also are believed to be in Germany at the present time, and it is largely on account of this fact that Mrs. Vollmer wanted the testimony taken in Germany.

It is understood that she is anxious to get hold of some letters which Major Vollmer is alleged to have written to his sister, in which the name of the co-respondent, according to Mrs. Vollmer, is mentioned.

Mrs. Vollmer has named William Weckman to represent her in the taking of testimony by the Commission in Germany.

At the house in Garden City it was said today that Mrs. Vollmer and the children were in New Hamburg, N. Y., and would not return to Garden City until October.

HORTON ESTATE $2,876,955.

Ice Cream Manufacturer's Son and Daughter Share Bulk.

James Madison Horton, founder and President of the J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, left a net estate of $2,876,955 when he died on June 26, 1914, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday by Transfer Tax Appraiser Kopp.

All but $15,000 of the estate goes in equal shares to the son, James C., and the daughter, Mrs. Mary Hope Lewis. There are bequests of $5,000 each to Mrs. Susan Robertson and James M. Horton; $3,000 to Horace T. Horton, and $2,000 to Burrie L. Horton, none of whom are related to the testator, according to the report.

The report contains a memorandum of an agreement entered into between the testator and other holders of the stock of the ice cream concern, Harry C. Horton, Chauncey E. Horton, Edward B. Lewis, Henry Grube and Joseph G. Umpleby. It is specified that at the death of a stockholder the surviving holders may purchase, pro rata, the decedent's shares at $3,625 a share.

The report also contains an affidavit by Harry C. Horton, son of the decedent, to the effect that he and his sister, Mrs. Lewis, are willing to sell their shares at less than $3,000 each. Between them they hold 171 shares, appraised at an aggregate of $619,875, or $3,625 each.

Items enumerated in the report show that the estate held stocks aggregating $1,120,195, the largest parcel of which was 3,200 shares of the preferred stock of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad, appraised at $224,000; a large list of bonds aggregating $1,643,431; notes and mortgages appraised at $109,331; and real estate at Yonkers, appraised at $84,000. There are minor holdings that aggregate about $10,000.

CADY SAYS HE FIRED HIGH.

Bayonne Police Inspector Held for a Death in $5,000 Bail.

Police Inspector Daniel Cady, of Bayonne, who was charged by Prosecutor's Detective William J. Charlock, before Coroner Burke's court Monday, with having fired the shot that killed John Steranesoak, 19 years old, in the Standard Oil strike riots in Bayonne on July 21, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge George G. Tennant in the Hudson County Special Sessions Court in Jersey City. Cady testified that he had fired high to intimidate the strikers and did not hit any one. His bail was fixed at $5,000, which was furnished by James Grady of Bayonne. His case will come before the Grand Jury in September.

At Coroner Burke's inquest last night in the case of Nicholay Inosskin and Basil Nierovekow, of Bayonne, who were killed on July 22 in the strike riots, Fred Smart of 288 Avenue C, Bayonne, declared that he heard Superintendent Coates and J. B. Edwards of the Tide Water plant order the guards to shoot. Other witnesses described the shooting. The jury's verdict was that the deceased had met their death by shots, but it failed to fix any blame.

Director of Public Safety Wilson of Bayonne submitted to the commission yesterday a report on the recent strike, ordered after Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead had criticised the attitude of the city officials during the trouble. Mr. Wilson's report declared the Bayonne authorities had given the Sheriff every possible assistance during the trouble, and recommended that the police force be increased.

LOSE GREAT COAL LANDS.

Guggenheims Also Turn Over Big Cash Payment to the Government.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 10.—A tremendous fortune in coal land holdings and another comfortable fortune in cash have been obtained for the United States by United States District Attorney H. B. Tedrow, wh oyesterday afternoon effected a settlement with the American Smelting and Refining Company, part of the great Guggenheim holdings, in a case which has long been pending in the United States Courts. The United States Court also handed down a decision today which took away 120 acres of valuable coal land from the Exploration Company, Limited, of London, England, doing business in Colorado and said to have secured these Government coal lands through fraud.

The cash sum of $112,766 paid to District Attorney Tedrow by the Guggenheim interests and forwarded by Mr. Tedrow to the Federal Government is payment for coal actually taken from the mines at Aguilar and Cokedale which were said to be part of the coal lands obtained by the Guggenheim Company through fraud.

Also, a total of 3,475 acres of as valuable coal land as may be found in the State has been returned from the American Smelting and Refining Company to the United States Government on the ground that it was originally obtained through fraud.

HAITI PLANS TO PICK PRESIDENT TOMORROW

Quiet at Ports; Some Trouble in Interior—Tennessee Sails with 862 Marines.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Aug. 10.—The next meeting of the National Assembly for the election of a President of Haiti in succession to the late President Guillaume, who lost his life during the revolutionary operations of Dr. Rosalvo Bobo, has been called for next Thursday.

The American authorities in control at Port au Prince have restored to the National Bank the Treasury service of the Republic, which this bank had been performing under contract. It was relieved of its duties in this regard by the Government of President Guillaume.

Quiet has been re-established at St. Marc and Aux Cayes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Fairly satisfactory conditions prevail in Haiti, according to dispatches to the State Department from Chargé d'Affaires Davis at Port au Prince. One dispatch, however, says that the "bank" has been instructed to collect customs fees from incoming Dutch vessels, and the bank's branch office at Cape Haitien reports collections of customs revenues by it at that place.

A dispatch sent Aug. 8 from Port au Prince says that rebels pillaged Grande Rivière and pillaged and burned most of the important plantations in the interior. These rebels were reported to be murdering persons in the country. They were accusing General Bobo of having abandoned them.

Mention is made in a dispatch filed at Port au Prince Aug. 9 that an anonymous proclamation would be circulated to arouse opposition to American occupation. This proclamation proposes the formation of a provisional government by delegates from all sections of the country and the reorganization of Government departments, with revision of the Constitution.

Evacuation of Fort Liberté by the Haitian Government troops and the departure of the gunboat Castine for St. Marc, where an uprising was recently reported, was announced by Rear Admiral Caperton in a report to the Navy Department today.

The Haitian tug Nord Alexis, which recently put into Port au Prince carrying a number of native troops, has now left for Cape Haitien. The soldiers were disarmed. Men whose homes are in the vicinity of Cape Haitien left on the Alexis.

Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, and Port au Paix were reported quiet.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Carrying 862 marines, the United States cruiser Tennessee sailed from the Philadelphia Navy Yard today for Haiti. Colonel L. W. T. Waller, who sailed on the Tennessee, will assume command of all the marines in Haiti. The Tennessee carries enough supplies for a three months' campaign.

WANTS KULTUR IN BELGIUM.

Belgian Actress Would Like to See Kaiser at Head of Her Country.

Mademoiselle Phillipine Artois, a Belgian actress, told a pro-German audience at Terrace Garden last night that if Belgium were a republic she'd like to nominate the Kaiser for President. Mademoiselle thought the Kaiser a bit rude when he invaded Belgium last fall. Did not the presence of his soldiers force her to walk forty miles into Antwerp? But, believe Mademoiselle Artois, it is all for the best interests of Belgium.

In broken English she read a typewritten speech, the keynote of which was that Belgium was only a tool of England. She said King Albert was to blame for sacrificing his country in a vain cause. She denied the stories of German atrocities, but said that she had not been in Belgium since last September.

"King Albert is popular," she said. "He has no streak of yellow, but he has very little gray matter. He should have investigated the worth of the promises of the Triple Entente; he should have investigated the strength of the Germans. He investigated nothing and almost ruined his country when there was nothing for Belgium to gain."

She said Germany was an open enemy; England a sneaking friend. She got prolonged applause when she concluded with a declaration that the best thing that could happen to Belgium would be for it to remain under German Kultur.

Mademoiselle was asked if she was open for a theatrical engagement in America and Mademoiselle said she was.

Held in Meisters Murder Case.

Magistrate Nash, in the Flatbush Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday held George Miller and Peter J. McCourt without bail for the Grand Jury in connection with the murder of Gerhard Meisters, who was shot in his shoe store at 1,066 Flatbush Avenue on June 3. John McDonald and William Steiner, electricians, failed to identify Miller as the man who called at their store at 4,820 New Utrecht Avenue on the afternoon of the murder and asked for the address of Meisters. Both men had previously picked Miller out of a "line-up" as the man.

EASTLAND JURY REPORTS.

Six Indicted for the Disaster—Wilson to Take Up Case.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Six persons were indicted today by the State Grand Jury which investigated the Eastland disaster. No action was taken against any of the Government officials, as it was said that evidence concerning them is proper matter for the Federal Grand Jury. The names of those indicated were not made public. State's Attorney Hoyne said that the State Grand Jury was given evidence that the Eastland was overcrowded.

The Eastland, which has been lying on her side almost completely submerged since the disaster of two weeks ago, will be placed on even keel by wreckers tomorrow, according to announcement made this afternoon.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 10.—President Wilson is planning, it became known today, to confer with Secretary Redfield soon after reaching Washington, and go over thoroughly all of the facts connected with the Eastland disaster, in order to learn whether any Federal official was to olame for the loss of life resulting from the overturning of the excursion steamer. On the President's inquiry will depend whether he will recommend to Congress legislation to further safeguard the lives of passengers on steamers.

'PIGNATELLI A BANKRUPT.

Prince Files Petition Admitting $36,542 Debts and $887 Assets.

Prince Ludovic Pignatelli d'Aragon, living at Merrick, L. I., filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday in Brooklyn. He put his assets at $887.28 and his liabilities at $6,542.82, his chief creditor being Mrs. Alice F. O'Connell of 1,663 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, who got a judgment against him on July 3 last for $15,959.86 for the death of her husband, who was killed in an automobile collision between his car and the Prince's near Massapequa, L. I., on July 19, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Yeager, who were riding with Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell, have also sued the Prince for damages.

Among the Prince's liabilities are $1,926 to the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, $6,302 to the Empire State Furniture Company, and $5,296 to F. B. Sherwood. The Prince's assets consist of 28 cents, clothes, $187, and an uncollected bill for $700.

Prince Pignatelli's adventures have made him a public character since 1908, when he came to America first. In 1911 he was Secretary of the Spanish Legation in Washington, and announced that he had been engaged to Miss Helen Hilton of New York, but that the engagement had been broken down because of religious differences.

Later he was reported engaged to Miss Mary L. Duke, daughter of Benjamin N. Duke, but Mr. Duke denied it. In July, 1912, the Prince shot himself in Paris because, it was said, he had lost his suit for Miss Duke's hand. In the Fall of that year he again appeared in New York after he had been detained for twenty-four hours at Ellis Island on the rumor that he had been expelled from France. On May 5 last he eloped with Miss Ruth Morgan Waters, daughter of George Jason Waters of New York.

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Twenty Acts—Every Evening

Churchill's is equally popular for Supper, with Dancing on main floor from ten o'clock.

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$40, $35 and $32.50 Suits now	$23.50
$32.50, $30, $28 and $25 Suits now	$18.50
$25, $22.50 and $20 Suits now	$15.00

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